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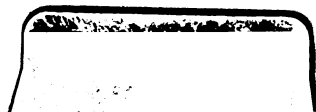
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**ENGLISH AND CHINESE**  
***DICTIONARY.***

IN TWO VOLUMES.



BY W. H. MEDHURST, SEN.





VOL. II.

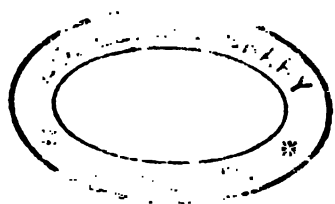


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# ENGLISH AND CHINESE

## DICTIONARY.

### VOL. II.



#### LAB

**LABEL**, 帖 t'è; the label of a book, 檢 kēn.

**LABIAL**, sounds, 唇音 shun yin; slightly labial, 輕唇音 k'hin shun yin; strongly do. 重唇音 chùng shun yin.

**LABORIOUS**, 勤勞 k'hin laáu, 愁 pè; painfully laborious. 勤苦 k'hin k'hoò, 勤辛 k'hin sin, 辛苦 sin k'oo. 屑 sē.

**LABOUR**, toil, 勞苦 laáu k'hoò, 勸 e, 慟 k'ē, 劬 keu. 券 keten. 庸 yūng, 勸 keuen. 砧 kūh. 瘁 tsūh, 勸 tseàu. 勸 yih. 悽悽 saou saou; travail, 劬勞 keu laáu; labour and toil, 草草 tsaàu tsaàu; it cost him a good deal of labour, 他費了多少心血 t'ha féi leàu to shaou sin heuē; difficult labour, 難產 nân

#### LAB

sàn, 橫生 hwāng sāng, 逆產 uyih sán; a woman in labour, 產婦 sán fú, 產母 sán mò.

To **LABOUR**, 勞 laáu; do. diligently, 勤勞 k'hin laáu; to labour in vain, 徒勞 toó laáu; to labour in mind, 勞心 laáu sin; to labour in body, 勞力 laáu leh; to labour hard, 肄勞 è laáu, 屑 sē, 敕 chih; to desist from labour, 罷勸 pá keuen, 息勞 seh laáu; to labour and encourage effort, 侔莫 mow mō; the labouring classes, 傭氓 ch'he māng.

**LABOURER**, 工人 kung jin, 小工 seaou kung.

**LABRADOR**, feldspar, 火齊 hò tsā.

**LABYRINTH**, 寘 gaou; a labyrinth built by T'sin-chà-

hwáng, was called 迷樓 *má lōw*; a labyrinth among hills, 嚙嚙 *kēen chan*.

LAC, 紫梗渣 *tsze käng cha*; a lac, or 100,000, 億 *yih*.

LACE, gold and silver, 金銀線帶 *kin yin sēn taé*.

TO LACERATE, 抓壞 *jaou hwáé*; to lacerate a corpse, 刺屍 *lā shè*.

LACERTA, species, 龍類 *lūng lúy*; lacerta crocodilus fossilis, 石龍子 *shih lūng tszè*; lacerta bullaris, 守宮 *shòw kung*; the alligator, 鼉 *to lūng*, 鱷魚 *gō yū*.

TO LACK, 缺少 *keuē shaòu*, 欠少 *kāen shaòu*; to lack wisdom, 少智 *shaòu ché*.

LACKER, 漆 *tsēih*, 油漆 *yēw tsēih*, 垸 *hwan*, 樣 *hew*, 槩 *hew*, 髹漆 *hew tsēih*, 髹 *tsze*; lackered ware, 漆器 *tsēih k'hé*; a lackered table, 漆棹 *tsēih chō*; do. inlaid with shells, 螺鈿 *le tēn*, 螺蚶 *le tēn*.

LACONIC, 簡 *kāen*, 鐸 *peih*; laconic but perspicuous, 簡而明 *kāen ūrh ming*; laconic and pure style, 簡淨 *kāen tsäng*.

LACKET, 跟班 *kān pán*, 小厮 *seàu sze*.

LAD, 童 *tung*, 小子 *seàu tszè*, 小兒 *seàu ūrh*, 小官

*seàu kwan*, 小漢的 *seàu hán teih*, 小介 *seàu keaé*, 牧豎 *mūh shoé*, 倥侗 *k'hung tung*, 後生 *h'w sāng*, 鞠子 *keūh tszè*; a lad above eight years of age, 成童 *ching tung*, a young person, 年幼的 *nēen yēw teih*, 年輕的 *nēen k'hing teih jin*.

LADDER, 梯 *té*, 階梯 *keae té*, 梯子 *té tszè*; cloudy ladder, 雲梯 *yūn té*.

TO LADE, 勺 *chō*, 舀 *yaòu*, 庫 *hoé*, 渾 *hoo*, 搯 *yih*, 斟 *hwō*, 斟 *chin*, 斟 *keu*; to laze with the hand, 撈 *laòu*; to laze water, 舀水 *yaòu shwñy*; to laze a vessel, 船滿載 *chwán mwán tsáé*.

LADLE, 勺 *chō*, 勸 *shō*, 提 *shé*, 攪 *hé*, 撥 *t'hé*, 料 *chòh*, 柄 *szé*, 匕 *pe*; a ladle for baling water, 柄 *kēō*.

LADRONE, island, 萬山 *wán shan*.

LADY, 娘 *nēang*, 娘 *nēang*; a young lady, 姑娘 *koo nēang*, 小姐 *seàu tsüay*; an old lady, 太太 *thai' thai'*; any lady, 夫人 *foo jin*; a lady of an officer of the first rank, 一品夫人 *yih p'ham foo jin*; do. of the 3rd rank, 淑人 *shūh jin*; do. of the 4th rank, 恭人 *kung jin*; do. of the 5th rank, 宜人



8 jin; do. of the 7th rank, 孺  
人 joo jin; a lady's hand. 孺  
sān; ladies, 姑娘們 koo  
nēang mūn, 仍仍 nāè nāè :  
your lady, 尊夫人 tsun  
foo jin.

LADY-BIRD, 花金龜  
hwa kin kwei.

LADY-DAY, 春分 ch'fun  
fun.

TO LAG, behind, 辱 se, 落  
後 lǎ hów, 遲 chā, 不進  
pūh tsín; it is not that I wish  
to lag behind, but my horse  
will not go, 非我後也馬  
不進也 fei gnò hów yà,  
mà pūh tsín yà.

LAG-WORT, 款冬 k'hwàn  
tung.

LAGERSTROMIA, Indica, 紫  
薇 tsze wei.

LAGOPodium, 白苣 pīh  
kau.

LAMB, of a wild beast, 羴  
kew, 獸羴 shōw jūh.

LAITY, according to the  
Buddhists, 俗 sūh; while the  
clergymen are denominated  
僧 sāng.

LAKE. 湖 hoó. 沅 hang. 莽  
沅 mǎng hang, 沅 ch'hin, 汪  
wang; a large lake. 大湖 tā  
hoó; small do. 小湖 seāu  
hoó; a lake among hills. 溪 kō:  
the Pe-yáng lake, 鄱陽湖  
pō yáng hoó; the Tung-ting

lake, 洞庭湖 t'ing t'ing  
hoó.

LAMA, of Thibet, 喇嘛 la  
ma, 法王 fā wáng.

LAMB, 羔 kaou, 羊羔 yāng  
kaou, 挑 chaou, 犛 chao, 犛  
seuen. 羴 hō; a lamb's skin,  
羊羔之皮 yāng kaou che  
p'hē; the lamb of a sheep, 綿  
羊羔 miēn yāng kaou.

LAME, 跛 pe, 跛脚 pe kēō,  
跛蹇 pe k'hēen, 跛踰 pe  
sǎ, 跛蹇 ling ching, 弱行  
yǎ hīng, 跛蹇 te hwuy, 跛  
蹇 kew hew, 跛蹇 po pe,  
跛蹇 foo, 跛蹇 gan. 跛 go, 跛  
mwan, 跛 san, 跛 p'hēen. 跛  
wang. 跛 gan, 跛 hwā, 跛 pò,  
跛 kwei. 跛 chaou, 跛 ló, 跛  
peih, 跛 chǎ, 跛 pē, 跛 lae,  
跛 chǎ; a lame horse, 蹇蹇  
noó kēen; to walk as if lame,  
跛蹇 pe mae.

LAMENESS, 蹇 gǎ. 跛疾  
pe tsēih.

TO LAMENT, 啼哭 tá k'ūh,  
悲哀 péi gae, 哭叫 k'ūh  
kaou, 哀哭 gae k'ūh, 號  
泣 háu kēih, 呻吟 shin  
yin. 嗟嘆 tsāy t'hán, 嘆惜  
t'hán seih, 咨嗟 tsze tsāy,  
嗚呼 woo hoo, 哀感 gae  
tsēih, 怨資 yuén tsze. 慨 kae,  
歎 t'hán, 悠 yew, 諷 te, 諷  
tsāy.

LAMENTABLE, 可哀 k'hò

gae, 可惜 k'hò seih; how lamentable! 哀哉 gae tsae; lamentable in the extreme, 可勝歎哉 k'hò shíng t'hán tsae; is it not lamentable? 可不悲歎 k'hò pūh peí t'hán, 豈非可憐麼 k'hè fei k'hò lēen mo; truly lamentable, 誠可惜哉 ching k'hò seih tsae, 殊甚憫惻 shoó shín mìn tsih.

LAMENTATION, 哭聲 k'uh shing, 嗟哀 hwan gae, 痛哭 t'húng k'hūh; a general lamentation, 嗷 gaou; the sound of lamentation, 誓 se.

LAMINA, 片片 p'ēn p'ēn; lamina of copper, 銅板 tūng pàn, 銅葉子 tūng yě tszè; iron do. 鐵頁子 t'hēh hēh tszè, 鐵片 tēh p'hēn.

LAMINARIA. edible algæ, 海帶 hàe táe, 昆布 hwān pōó.

LAMP. 燈 tǎng, 燈火 tǎng hò. 灯 ting; one lamp, 一盞燈 yih tsan tǎng; to light a lamp, 點燈 tién tǎng, 燃燈 jàn tǎng; to carry a lamp, 挑燈 t'heou tǎng; a bright lamp, 明鐙 ming tǎng; an ornamented lamp, 華燈 hwa tǎng; a lamp with five branches, 五枝燈 woó che tǎng; lamp oil, 燈油 tǎng yēw. 火油 hò yēw; lamp-light, 燈下 tǎng hēá, 燈火 tǎng hò; to

blow out a lamp, 吹滅燈 ch'huy mēh tǎng.

LAMP-BLACK, 輕煤 k'hing mei, 烏烟 woo yen.

LAMPOON, 諷諷之詞 ke fung che szā.

LAMPSANA, corn salad, 天芥菜 t'hēen keá tsá, 丹後菜 tan hów tsá.

LANCE, 戈 ko, 鎗 tsāng, 矛 maou, 祈 chē, 戟 choo, 鎗 chwang, 鋒 fung, 裁 gaou, 鋌 sǎ, 槍 tsāng, 藉 seih, 戛 kēá, 戣 yang, an ornamented lance, 華戟 hwa kēih, 駁戟 k'he kēih; a crooked lance, 屈刀 keuh taou, 偃月刀 yèn yuē taou; a pointed lance, 鋒刀 pēh taou.

TO LANCE, 刺破 tszé p'hó

LANCET, 外科小刀 wáe k'ho seáu taou.

LAND. 地 té; land and water, 山水 san shwù, 水陸 shwù lūh; land laid out in cultivation, 田地 tēn té; government lands, 官田 kwan tēn, 中田 tun tēn; poor land, 瘦地 sow té; rich land, 肥地 fei té; a land journey, 陸路 lūh loó; a land snail, 蝸牛 hwa nēw.

TO LAND, 登岸 tǎng gnán, 上岸 sháng gnán.

LAND-CRAB, 蝸蟻 hwa tsih  
LANDED PROPERTY, 產業

sàn nê, 實業 shíh nê.

LANDING-PLACE, 馬頭 mǎ tóu, 步 po', 橫 hung, 埔頭 pòu t'how.

LAND-FLOOD, 大水 tá shwù, 洪水 hún: shwù.

LAND-FORCES, 陸路 lù lóo, 兵馬 ping mà.

LAND-HOLDER, 田主 tiēn chòu.

LANDLORD, master of a house, 主人 chòu jìn, 家主 kēa chòu, 屋主 ūh chòu: master of a tavern, 酒店主 tēu tiēn chòu, 酒保 tēu pòu.

LANDLADY, 家母 kēa mòu

LANDMARK, 畛域 chin yih, 畛陌 chin mih, 田畔 tiēn pwān, 埤 lǎ, 埤 pang, 埤 p'heau: to yield the land mark, 讓畔 yáng pwān.

LAND-MEASURING, 土均之法 t'hoò kin che fá.

LANDSCAPE, 光景 kwang king, 山川 san ch'huēn, 山水之形勢 san shwù che hīng shé.

LANDTAX, 錢糧 tsān lēang, 田賦 tiēn fò, 田租 tiēn tsó, 賦稅 fò shwù.

LANE, 坊 fāng, 巷 hēang, 衝 keu, 衝 tung, 衝 t'hung, 街 hang; a bye-lane, 僻巷 pe hēang; a lane without a thoroughfare, 窮巷 kéung

hēang; a lane in Peking is called, 衚衕 hoo tung.

LANGUAGE, 話 hwá, 語 yù, 言語 yān yù, 說話 shwō hwá, 口詞 k'hòw szé, 辭 (szé); the English language, 英吉利話 ying keih lé hwá; the Chinese language, 中國話 chung kwō hwá; the language of the country, 本地話 pùn té hwá; I do not understand the language, 我不識話 gnò pūh shíh hwá; the language of Buddha, 梵語 fan yù; strong language, 話說得太重 hwá shwō tīh t'haé chūng; soft language, with strenuous thought, 詞鬆而意緊 szé sung ūh é kin; that which language cannot fully express, 言所不能盡者 yēn sò pūh nāng tsín chà; language the same, but meaning different, 語同而意別 yù tūng ūh é pē.

LANGUID, 倦怠 keuen fā, 衰弱 shwae jō, 窮困 kéung kwān, 困悴 kwān tsúy, 瘦弱 sow jō, 軟弱 nwān jō, 丈量 kéang lēang, 彫効 teau kwei, 恹 kan, 痠 kē, 沓 yā, 瘡 wei.

LANGUOR, 疲倦 p'hā keuen, 心慌 sin hwang, 心昏 sin hwān.

LAN-TAOU, 大漠 tá gaou.

LANTERN, 燈籠 tǎng lǒng,  
玻璃燈 pō lè tǎng; a hand  
lantern, 手燈 shǒu tǎng;  
feast of lanterns, 花燈 huā  
tǎng, 元宵 yuēn seāu.

LAP, in the bosom, 懷中  
hwaē chung; on the knees, 膝  
上 sēh sháng, 禡裾 chung  
keūh, 禡裾 chung yung, 禡  
褸 chen joo, 衣蔽前 ē pé  
tsēn.

TO LAP, like a dog, 括 chē,  
犬食 k'heuen shih; to lap  
over as the teeth, 齒齧 ch'he  
heae; to lap round with cloth,  
以布圍之 è pōo wei che,  
裸布 kò pōo; the lapping  
over a selvage, 縐 tsō.

LAP-DOG, 獠 wo, 獠 wo,  
小犬 seāu k'heuen.

LAPATHUM GALENI, 蓬蘽 chūh,  
羊蹄 yāng té.

LAPIDARY, 石工 shih  
kung, 玉工 yūh kung.

LAPIS LAZULI, 青金 tsing  
kin, 青綠 tsing lūh.

LAPPA MINOR, 落耳 tsang  
ūrh.

LAPPET, of a garment, front,  
禡裾 chung yung. 輗 chē,  
禡裾 chung yung, 禡裾 chung ke,  
禡裾 paou, 禡裾 peāu; the part  
of a dress that hangs loose, 衣  
褸 ē lew, 禡裾 kung shih,  
禡裾 kēē, 禡裾 shaou, 禡裾 peāu,  
禡裾 tsae, 禡裾 tsēē; the part that

laps over. 衿 jin, 衿 jin. 衿  
k'hm. 襟 kin, 襟 leu. 襟 chen,  
袂 foo. 袂 yē; lappet of a  
coat. 祝 e 袂 wei. 袂 hēē.

LAPSE, 跌倒之勢 tēē  
tāu che shē.

LAPSED, 墜下來了 tuy  
hā la' leāu.

LARBOARD, 船左 chwān  
tsò.

LARCENY, 小賊 seāu tsih

LARD, 猪油 choo yēu. 脂  
chē, 脂 chē, 脂 gow, 膏肥  
kaou fēi, 脂 yō. 脂 seāu.

LARDER, 庖 keā 廚 choo.

LAES, 土地神 t'hoē té  
shih, 社 sháy; the lares of a  
country, 國社 kwō sháy; the  
royal lares, 王社 wāng sháy;  
the lares of the princes, 侯社  
hōu sháy; the national lares,  
大社 tá sháy; the lares set  
up by the people, 置社 chē  
sháy; private lares, 私社 sze  
sháy; literary lares, 書社  
shoo sháy; days for sacrificing  
to the lares, 社日 sháy jih.

LARGE, 大 tá. 弘 hung. 巨  
keú, 渠 keú, 寬 k'hwān, 秘  
胖 pēh hēh. 粗 ts'hoō, 肥  
肥 too hoo. 寬大 k'hwān tá,  
廣大 kwāng tá, 闊大 k'wō  
tá, 丕 pei, 泰 t'haó, 太 t'haé,  
肆 sze, 咬 seun, 廊 kwō, 恢  
kwei, 麥 cha, 奎 cha, 修 che,  
阜 foo, 奔 fūh, 歎 fūh, 封

lung, 豐 fung, 倭倭 heaou  
 braou 倭 hoo, 賈 tan, 倭大  
 lay to 律魁 leuh kwei. 敦  
 tun. 侗 tung. 奕 yih. 殷 yin,  
 佬 laou, 膠 ch'he. 普 p'ho,.  
 磐磳 pwan pō, 邴 ke, 孔  
 k'hōng, 宥 yew, 奢 k'hwang,  
 葵 sze, 嚴 kēa, 齧 p'how; a  
 large head. 頗 hwuy, 顛 kaou,  
 頽 keun. 歎 頹 k'he sze, 碩  
 shih; a large mouth 吧呀  
 pa ya, 吳 hwa. 哂 tsēn, 查  
 hwan: large eyes. 豁 küh, 瞽  
 fei. 瞽 hūen, 眩 heae, 瞠  
 ch'hun. 瞶 keung; a large  
 belly, 臞臄 koo tun; a large  
 sword. 巨闕 teú keüē; a  
 large field, 用田 foò tēn; a  
 large piece, 一半 yih pwan;  
 a large house, 巨室 keú shih;  
 a large scale, 大方 tá fang;  
 large and wide, 窳窳 chāng  
 háng. 莽 罌 mǎng lang, 葵  
 絳 san suy; a large drum. 賁  
 鼓 fun kod; a large carriage,  
 路車 loó keu.

LARK, 告天子 kaóu  
 thēen tszè, 百 鷓鴣 pih ling,  
 靈雀 ling tszō, 鷓鴣 juén  
 kaou, 山 麻鵲 san mà tsih;  
 a kind of lark, 鵲 鷓 líng  
 chuen; crested lark, 角 鵲  
 kōō líng.

LARVA, of insects, 蝗 蟻  
 heuen hūh, 蟬 蟻 tse tsau;  
 the larvæ of the beetle, 蝗

heuen, 蟬 蟻 yew mow; the  
 larvæ of moschettos, 蟬 蟻  
 yuen hwan; do. of the praying  
 mantis. 蟬 蟻 pe seaou, 蟬  
 peaou: larvæ of the cicada,  
 蟬 退 shen tuy.

LARYNX, 吸門 keih mún.

LASCIVIOUS, 淫 亂 yin  
 lw it. 嫖 毒 keaón gae, 邪  
 淫 sēay yin. 淫 蕩 yin táng,  
 嫖 neaou, 洗 yih, 刀 頭  
 taou thōw, 嫖 neih, 嫖  
 p'eaou, 貪 色 than sth; las-  
 civious thoughts, 慾 想 yūh  
 sēang. 保 tsae; lascivious  
 songs. 哇 咬 wa yaou.

LASH. 鞭 pēn: give him a  
 few lashes. 打 他 幾 下 鞭 子  
 tà t'ha kè hēa pēn tszè.

To LASH, 鞭 策 pēn tsāh,  
 打 鞭 tà pēn, 鞭 撲 pēn  
 pō.

LASS, 女 兒 nyù ōih, 小  
 姐 seaou tsāy, 童 女 tūng  
 nyù.

LASSITUDE, 疲 hō, 瘵  
 hwuy, 倦 keun, 困 倦 kwān  
 keun, 癯 病 tan ping. 憊  
 pae; extreme do. 劫 kwei,  
 癯 癯 ying lung, 困 乏  
 kwān fā, 倦 怠 keun tsā.

LAST, 末 mō: the last, 末  
 後 mō hōw, 尾 後 wei  
 h'w, 終 末 chung mō. 子  
 kē; the last time, 末 時 mō  
 shiē; the last day, 末 日 mō

jih; the last day of the old year, 除夕 choó sīh. 夕日 s-ih ih, 除夜 choó yà, 歲晚 sú wàn; the last month of a season, 季月 kweí yuē; the last month of spring, 季春 ké ch'hun; the last month of the year 臘月 lǎ yuē; the last age of a dynasty, or the world, 末世 mǒ shé; the last member of a sentence, 末句 mǒ kéu; from first to last, 本末 pùn mǒ; the last chop-boat in shipping off cargo, 掃船 saóu chwân; the last stage of life, 殫殲 tán leih; the last in flight, 殿 tién; last year, 去年 k'heú nēen 舊年 kéw nēen; 客歲 k'hih súy; last evening, 昨晚 tsǎ wàn, 援 heuen; the last drop, 餘瀝 yú leih; at last, 竟 king, 究竟 kéw king, 竟然 king jàn: from first to last the same, 始終如一 chè chung joó yih; the last of a shoe, 鞋券 heaé keuen, 棺頭 heuen t'hôw, 屨法 lè fá.

LASTING, 久長 kèw cháng. 綿長 miēn cháng, 久存 kéw tsún; not lasting, 不耐 pūh nài, 不牢 pūh la'u.

LASTLY, 終之 chung che.

LATCHET, 鞋帶 heaé taé.

LATE, 遲 ché, 屨 se, 遲 chung, 晏 gán, 後 hów, 晚

wàn; late in the evening, 黑夕 heun seih; late at night, 良夜 léang yà, 夜洙 yà shin, 晚闌 wàn lan; late in life, 晚年 wàn nēen; to come late, 來得遲 lǎ tih ché.

LATELY, 近來 kín lǎ, 未久 wei kǎw. 新近的 sin kín teih, 新搬 子 sin pwan tszè, 剛纔 kang tsáé, 方纔 fang tsáé.

LATENT, 隱 yin, 隱藏 yin chwàng. 隱匿 yin neth. 潛注 tsin cho', 密密的 meih meih teih, 暗然 guán jèn, 偷偷的 t'hi'w t'hôw teih; latent heat, 隱火 yin hò.

LATERAL, 傍的 pāng teih, 偏的 pēn teih, 傾 king, 侷 suy, 徧 ping, 旁邊的 pāng pān teih.

LATH, 木片 mǔh p'heén, 柴片 tsáé p'heén, 木屑 mǔh sēō, 杌 jin; the laths under the tiles of a house, 筴 yaou.

LATHE, 車床 chay chwàng, 車盤 chay pwan, 輪車 lun chay: do. used by potters, 拉坏車 la pei chay.

LATHER, 沫 mǒ, 沫子 mǒ tszè, 泡沫 pau mǒ.

LATIN, 拉體納 la t'hè nǎ; the Latin language, 拉訂話 la ting hwá.

LATITUDE, 緯 wei; parallels of, 緯線 wei sēén, 緯

度 wei toó, 地緯 té wei.

LATTER, 後的 hów teih;  
latter end, 終 chung, 末後  
mò hów; the latter age, 季世  
kwei shé; the latter crop of  
grain, 晚禾 wàn hó.

LATTERLY, 近時 kín shé,  
近來 kín laê.

LATTICE work, 簾籠 chaou  
lá, 橫櫺 hwāng ling 檻 hēen;  
a lattice window, 交憲 keaou  
chiwang; lattice-work partition,  
象眼籬 sēang yèn lá.

TO LAUD, 譽美 yū sēn.  
讚美 tsán sēn, 稱讚  
ch'hing tsán, 褒獎 paou  
tsang, 頌讚 sūng tsán.

LAUDABLE, 可稱的 k'hò  
ch'hing teih, 可譽的 k'hò  
yū teih, 很好的 hān haou  
teih, 可嘉的 k'hò kēa teih,  
可美的 k'hò mei teih.

TO LAVE, 洗滌 sè teih, 盥  
洗 kwan sè, 濯洗 chō sè.

LAVENDER, water, 花露  
水 hwa loó shwù.

TO LAUGH, 笑 seaóu, 哂 sin.  
哂 yēn 噴 yin, 啞 ch'ih, 歎  
chan, 嘲 chaou, 嘲 chaou, 莞  
爾 hwan ùrh, 虞胡 oo hoó,  
胸脯 heu leu, 哈臺 hae taê,  
諛 che, 嚙嘘 e hou, 噤 e,  
慍 kwei, 吹 che, 吹 hae, 欣  
hin, 啞 y'ih, 嗤 ch'he, 喻  
ts'hēen, 嗤 hae, 嚙 heae, 噤  
ue, 啞 how, 听 yin, 噴 è,

唏 he, 嘲 k'h'ih, 啞 lé, 笑  
yu, 啞 heih, 諛 y'ih, 嘖 chin,  
道爾 yew ùrh; to laugh at  
any one, 笑謔 seaóu nēó, 戲  
笑 hé seaóu, 詛 ya, 軒笑  
hēen seaóu, 飲 e, 飲 e, 詛笑  
kwei seaóu, 調笑 tenau seaóu;  
to laugh aloud, 哈哈大笑  
hō hō tá seaóu, 啞啞 h'í h'í,  
呵呵大笑 ho ho tá seaóu,  
啞啞 ūh è, 啞啞然 ch'ih  
ch'ih jén, 啞 funz, 啞 kēó, 啞  
sūh, 啞 wūh k'h'ēó, 啞  
wūh kēih, 呼嚙 hoo loo, 啞  
heu, 啞 heih heih, 諛笑  
he seaóu; to laugh immoderate-  
ly, 諛 he; to laugh without  
showing the teeth, 笑不至  
齒 seaóu pūh ché ch'è; to  
laugh gently, 莞爾而笑  
hwan ùrh ùrh seaóu, to laugh  
and play together, 眠挺 mēn  
ting; to laugh together, 飲 he;  
to be laughed at, 見笑 kēen  
seaóu, 受飲 shōw ch'he;  
laughing and joking, 嘲笑  
chaou seaóu, 嚙嘘 e heu;  
laughing and tittering, 嘻嘻  
呵呵 he he ho ho, 口嘲嘲  
k'h'ow hēn hēn; laughing for  
joy, 欣喜 hui hē; the noise  
of laughing, 發發 k'h'ae hae,  
煦煦 heu leu 職 ts'en; the  
laughing of a child, 咳 hae,  
玆 hae; to burst out a laugh-  
ing, 發笑 fā seaóu, 嘖然



而笑 chin jên ūrh seaóu, 笑起來 seaóu k'hè laê; to laugh in one's face, 當面而笑 táng mēén ūrh seaóu.

LAUGH, 一笑 yīh seaóu, 於 yu; a loud laugh, 大笑 tà seaóu; a little laugh, 微笑 wei seaóu; to join in a laugh, 陪笑 pei seaóu.

LAUGHTER, 欣歡 gīh sīh; loud laughter, 絕倒 seuē taóu; a loud fit of laughter, 一陳大笑 yīh chin tà seaóu; forced laughter, 喔呼 ōh e.

LAUGHABLE, 可笑 k'hò seaóu, 笑得好 seaóu tīh haóu, 好笑 haou seaóu.

LAVISH, expenditure, 破費 p'hó fei; wasteful, 奢侈 chay ch'hè, 浪費亂用 lāng fei lwán yúng, 狼藉 lāng tséay.

TO LAUNCH, into the water, 送下水去 súng hēá shwù y k'heú, 放落水 fāng ló shwù y

LAUNDRESS, 洗衣之婦 sè e che foó.

LAUREL, 月桂 yuē kwei; the laurus ca-sia, 桂 kwei.

LAW, 律例 leūh lé, 律法 leūh fā, 法度 fā toó, 制法 ché fā, 制令 ché líng, 準則 chùn tsīh, 法律 fā leūh, 制度 ché toó, 章程 chang ching, 格例 kīh lé, 功令 kung líng, 禁令 kín líng, 規

模 kwei moó, 訣法 kenē fā, 條例 teaóu lé, 梟 nēē, 辟 peih, 經 king, 式 -hīh, 帛 e, 軌 kwei, 憲 heén, 弊 e, 范 fan, 卡 pēn; the law that binds, 索 sō; the law of the land, 王法 wāng fā, 國法 kwō fā, 三尺法 san chīh fā; a great law, 洪範 hūng fān, 大卡 tá pēn; the laws of heaven, 天律 t'hién leūh; the law of decorum, 儀度 é toó; the laws of rank, 品制 p'hih ché; the meshes of the law, 法網 fā wāng; established law, 體制 t'hè ché; the law of China, 大清律例 tá ts'ing leūh lé; to violate the law, 犯法 fān fā; to determine according to laws, 依律擬議 e leūh è è; to punish to the utmost extent of the law, 盡法懲治 tsín fā ching ché, to establish a law, 立法 leūh fā; to pervert the law, 枉法 wāng fā.

LAWFUL, 合法 hā fā.

LAWGIVER, 設法者 shē fā chāy, 憲 heén.

LAWLESS, 無度 woó toó; a lawless vagabond, 不法之徒 pūh fā che toó.

LAWYER, 狀師 chwáng sze, 訟師 súng sze, 書辦 shoo pán; a pettifogging lawyer, 光棍 kwang kwán.

LAW-rrr, 訟事 sùng szé.  
官訟 kwan sùng, 告狀事  
體 ka u chwáng szé t'hi; to  
engage in a lawsuit, 打官司  
tà kwan sze. 結訟 kē sùng.

LAWN, 澱 hoo, 岸上平  
地 gnán sháng ping té.

LAWSONIA, purplea. 指甲  
花 chē kē hwa.

LAYER, of skins, 一層皮  
yih tsan p'hi: a nine-layered  
cake, 九層糕 kēw tsan  
kaou.

LAX, 鬆 sung, 疎 soo.

To LAY, or put down, 放  
下 fáng hēá; to lay on the  
ground, 置在地上 ché tsac  
té shéng; to lay hold of, 捉  
tsūh. 拿 nà, 操 tsaou. 取 tseu,  
捉住 tsūh choi, 捉拿 tsūh  
nà, 拿到 nà ta'ou 狄 hēn.  
拘 keu 羣 kung. 拎 ling 乘  
pang. 震德 chin heen. 諛 諛  
yew na; to lay fast hold of 拏  
kin, 拏 gih. 拏棋 kin ke; to  
lay up. 貯住 choò choó. 收  
藏 show chwáng. 收埋 show  
mai, 閣上 kō sháng, 閣在  
kō tsac, 戾閣 che kō, 居  
keu, 收著 show chō; to lay  
up wealth, 帶財 tēih tsac: to  
lay up blocks, 藏板 chwáng  
pàn; to lay heavy burthens on  
others, and be indulgent to  
one's-self, 責人重責已經  
tsēh jtn chūng, tsūn kò k'hiang;

to lay by. 放下 fáng hēá. 掛  
kwá; to lay by weapons. 載  
戢干戈 tsac tse'ih kan ko;  
to lay on colours, 上色 sháng  
sih, 上漆 sháng t'hiēn. 傳  
色 fo' sih, 傳顏色 fo' yèn  
sih, 傳粉 fo' fūn, 績綵  
hwuy wei. 華畫 hwa hwá. 渣  
tsuen: to lay aside resentment,  
釋恨 shīh hān; to lay out  
and sort, 布置 poó ché; to  
lay a table, 鋪棹 poo chō. 設  
席 shē seih; to lay in order,  
鋪陳 poo chin; to lay snares,  
埋伏 mae fūh, 覆 foo; to  
lay plans, 謀事 mōw szé,  
運籌 yūn chōw; to lay the  
hand on, 按手 gnán shōw,  
捫 mūn, 拏 foo: to lay the  
hand on the heart, 拏心 foo  
sin. 捫心 mūn sin. 拏 jun,  
據 keú, 標 peau, 擗 peih;  
to lay the hand on the sword,  
按劍 gnán k'ien: to lay be-  
fore one, 告訴 ka'ou so; to  
lay before a superior, 上告  
sháng ka'ou: to lay before a  
higher tribunal, 控告 k'hung  
ka'ou: to lay a foundation, 立  
基址 lēih kē chē; to lay the  
foundation of a dynasty, 肇  
邦 chaou pang, 開國 k'hae  
kwō, 開基 k'hae kē, 肇基  
chaou kē, 創業 chwáng nē; to  
lay the foundation of a  
building, 置基 ché kē; to

lay aside. 除去 cho' k'heu: 卸 s'ay. 堆 hwa; to lay aside doubts, 除疑 cho' é; to lay aside study. 荒疎 hwang soo: to lay one's faults on others. 追非 tuy fei. 推過及人 t'huay kw'ó keth jin; to lay in ruins, 毀折 hwü ch'ê; to lay eggs, 下蛋 h'á tán. 放蛋 f'ng tán; to lay prostrate, 傾俯 king foó; to lay down, 寫 s'ay. 措 ts'hoó. 閣下 k'ó h'á; to lay injunctions on officers and soldiers, 誓 shé; to lay injunctions on one's-self, 自警自戒 tszé king tszé keaé; to lay open one's mind, 抒心 sho' sin; to lay stress on, 敦孝弟 tun h'á' u té; to lay under water, 浸田 tsin t'én.

LAYER. 層 tsan: layer upon layer. 層層疊疊 tsan tsan t'ê t'ê.

LAZAR HOUSE, 麻瘋院 mâ fung yuen.

LAZULE, lapis, 青金 tsing kin.

LAZY, 懶惰 lân tó, 懶惰 heae tó, 怠惰 taé tó, 懶慢 heae mân, 懈怠 heae taé, 暖怠 gae taé, 頹惰 tuy tó, 慵 yung, 嫚 juh, 僂 luy, 只 e, 佞 sung, 敲 lwan, 麻 yu; lazy and self-indulgent, 怠惰自安 taé tó tszé

gnan; a lazy fellow, 閑手 h'ên shòw.

LEA, 田 t'ên, 南 pro

LEAD. 鉛 yu'n. 黑鉛 h'ih yu'n. 黑錫 h'ih seih. 青金 tsing kin. 黑金 h'ih kin: lead before it is refined, 連錫 l'ân seih; a leaden pestle, 鉛杆 yu'ên ch'ò.

TO LEAD. 引 yin. 率 seih, 領 ling, 導 ta'ou. 挽 yuen, 援 yuen. 拽 y'ê. 演 yin. 鉢 shüh. 顧 koó. 相 s'ang, 抓 kwa, 扔 jing. 攜 he, 菱 yuen, 誘 y'w, 菱 le, 唱 ch'hang, 響 wan, 御 yù. 杓 t'êh. 拖 t'ho, 拔 keth, 拖 tun. 拽 t'hing. 擎 nà. 挑 t'heau. 搨 tung. 拖 kang, 掄 yu, 掐 t'haou. 擣 ch'hen. 擣 keu, 擣 ch'ò. 擣 loo. 泥漏 keüh keüh, 杓 ta'ou, 搨 t'heen, 搨 chin, 擣 man, 擣 seuen, 擣 tsuy. 擣 chow, 擊 n'h'ê. 擣 seuen. 擣 chen, 援擣 yuen keü, 導引 ta'ou yin, 引導 yin ta'ou, 督率 t'uh seüh, 率領 seüh ling, 引誘 yin y'w, 援引 yuen yin, 紬引 chow yin, 腎引 shin yin, 牽率 k'h'ên seüh, 自率 tszé seüh; to lead by the hand, 手援 shòw yuen, 攜手 há shòw: to lead customs, 率規矩 seüh kwei keü; to take the lead, 率先 seüh s'ên; to

LEAF, 葉 yě ; leaf of a tree,  
樹葉 shù yě ; the leaf of a  
book, 葉子 yě tsiè, 策子  
tsih tszé, 頁 yě, 書篇 shoo

LEAN, 瘠 seih. 瘦 s'ow  
 羸 keu. 羸 l'ny. 疰 sang. 瘡 ch'au  
 sang. 頤 seaou. 頤 tsuy. 疰 ts'au  
 fa, 瘠 ch'haa, 瘠 kew, 瘠  
 keu. 惟悴 tseou tsuy. 瘠  
 lwan; lean meat. 精肉 tsiung  
 juh; leanness, 瘠 hwan.

To LEAN, against, 倚 è, 依

著 e chǒ, 倚仗 è cháng, 附  
foó, 怙 hoo, 靠着 k'haou  
chǒ, 傍 páng, 撲 pō, 偃 a,  
捱 yae; to lean on, 憑 ping.  
凭 ping, 凭倚 ping è, 凭靠  
ping k'a'au. 擗 plug; to lean on  
a table. 隱几 yin kè, 凭几  
ping kè, 憑几 ping kè, 凭  
案 ping gnau, 倚棹 è chǒ:  
to lean on a staff, 植杖 chih  
cháng; to lean upon any one.  
因 yin. 植 chih; to lean over,  
席 ta: to lean against any  
thing. 跛倚 p'he è, 麗 lé; to  
stand without leaning 立不  
踣 leih pūh pūh.

TO LEAP, 跳 t'heau, 躍  
yǒ, 超 t'heau 跳 躍 t'heau  
yǒ. 躡 ché, 蹠 jī, 蹠 saou,  
蹠 yaou. 距 躍 keu yǒ, 蹠  
kw.i. 蹠 chuē, 蹠 chūh, 蹠  
fei. 跳跟 t'heau k'ang. 抗  
chung; to leap for joy. 踊躍  
yǐng yǒ, 躍 heung; to leap  
up, 跳起來 t'heau k'hò  
laè; to leap over, 跳過去  
t'heau kw' k'heú, 越躡 yuē  
lǎ. 拔距 pō keu; to leap  
over a wall 跳牆 t'heau  
tsāng, 踰垣 yū hwān; to  
leap over a pit of fire. 跳火  
坑 t'heau hò k'hang; to leap  
over the northern sea, 超北  
海 chaou pih hā: to leap  
into the river and be drowned,  
跳河而死 t'heau hò úrh

szè: to leap over the forms,  
躡等 leē tǎng.

LEAP-FROG, 赴 蟬 kew  
hew.

LEAP-YEAR, 閏 日 年  
jún jīh nēan.

TO LEARN, 學 hēo, 學習  
hēo seih, 學效 hēo hea'ou,  
敦 hea'ou, 師 sze, 嗣 sze 養  
hwang; to learn assiduously,  
勤學 k'hin hēo, 力學 leih  
hēo; to learn by heart, 背書  
pei shoo.

LEARNER, 學生 hēo sāng

LEARNED, 博學 pō hēo,  
文翰 wān hān; a learned  
man, 學士 hēo szé, 儒者  
joó chày, 雅士 yà yé, 書  
袋 shoo taé.

LEARNING, 學文 hēo wān,  
學聞 hēo wān, 學問 hēo  
wān, 才學 tsā hēo; growth  
of learning, 學殖 hēo chih;  
learning is a treasure at hand,  
儒有席上之珍 joó yèw  
seih sháng che chin; learned  
profession, 術家 shūh kēa:  
the learning of the wise, 西  
學 se hēo.

LEASE, of land, 租田契  
tsóo tēn k'hé; do. of a house,  
房契 fāng k'hé.

LEAST, 最小 tsúy se'au,  
毫釐 ha' u lá; not the least  
error, 毫釐 不 錯 ha'ou lá  
pūh ts'hó.

LEATHER, 韋 *wei*, 皮 *p'ê*; dressed leather, 熟皮 *sháh p'hê*, 硝皮 *seou p'hê*: a leather girdle, 皮帶 *p'hê taí*, 韜 *túh*, 韃 *k'hien*; a leather purse, 皮腰袋 *p'hê yaou tá*, 麕皮袋 *king p'hê tá*: leather cap, 韋弁 *wei p'een*: 皮弁 *p'hê p'een*, 雀弁 *ts'ên p'een*; leather breeches, 皮褲 *p'hê k'ho*, 蓑 *tseuen*; leather garments, 綰領 *keuen ling*; leather shoes, 皮鞋 *p'hê heaê* 褂 *fung*, 韃 *te*, 韃 *mae* *heaê*; a leather bag, 皮囊 *p'hê nang*: a leather dresser 韋 *ying*.

TO LEAVE, to quit, 離 *lâ*, 別 *p'ê*, 間離 *k'een lâ*; to forsake, 遺棄 *wei k'hé*; to leave a pattern, 垂範 *chuy fan*, 遺法 *wei fâ*; to leave the world, 謝世 *s'ây shé* 去 *k'heú she*, 去紅塵 *k'h'ú h'ung chin*; to leave a party, 離羣 *lâ k'oun*; to leave behind, 遺失 *wei shih*; to leave behind at death, 死後遺下 *s'ê hów wei h'êa*, 貽 *é*; to leave to posterity, 貽於子孫 *é yú tszè sun*: to leave the public service, 去官 *k'eu kwan*; to leave uncultivated, 荒疏 *hwang soo*; to leave for execution, 句決 *kow keú*: to leave behind, 丟下 *wei*

*tew h'êa k'h'êú*: to leave off, 已忘 *è*, 捨 *sh'ay*, 罷 *pá*; to omit, 脫 *wáng*, 啡 *fei*: to give up, 遺 *t'ho wei*, 謝去 *s'ây k'eu*: to leave over, 釋遺 *shih wei*; to leave to, 移遺 *wei*; to leave off work, 罷工 *pá kung*, 全工 *tsuén kung*: to leave posterity, 遺種 *wei ch'ung*; I am loth to leave him, 捨不得他 *sh'ay p'uh t'ih t'ha*: to leave for a short time, 暫別 *ts'ên p'ê*; to leave behind one, 留下 *l'ow h'êa*; leaving out this, 除此之外 *choè tszè t'ho wá*; to leave off drinking, 斷酒 *wan ts'ow*: to leave off the use of opium, 戒鴉片 *kei yá p'h'ên*; to take leave, 告辭 *ka'ú szê*; going out you must ask leave, 出必告 *ch'uh peih ka'ú*: give me leave, 出得我 *yêw t'ih mò*.

LEAVINGS, 末 *mò*, 諸餘 *choo yû*; do. of food 殘 *tsân*; do. of cups, 殘杯 *tsân pei*.

LEAVEN, 酵 *h'á u*, 麴 *kwo*, 麴 *keuh e*, 麴 *y*, 麴 *tsac keuh*: dried leaven, 麴 *ts'ien* *ts'ien*, 麴 *ts'ien*; leaven for fermenting liquor, 梅麴 *mei keuh*.

TO LEAVEN, 發酵 *fâ h'á u*, 起酵 *k'h'ê h'á u*; leavened bread, 酵麵餅 *h'á u mién ping*; unleavened bread, 蒸

著 e chǒ, 倚仗 è cháng, 附  
foó, 怙 hoo, 靠着 k'haou  
chǒ, 傍 páng, 撲 pǒ, 偃 a,  
捱 yae; to lean on, 憑 ping.  
凭 ping, 凭倚 ping è, 凭靠  
ping k'a'au. 擗 plug; to lean on  
a table. 隱几 yin kè, 凭几  
ping kè, 憑几 ping kè, 凭  
案 ping gnan, 倚棹 è chǒ;  
to lean on a staff, 植杖 chih  
cháng; to lean upon any one.  
因 yin. 植 chih; to lean over,  
席 ta: to lean against any  
thing. 跛倚 p'he è, 麗 lé; to  
stand without leaning 立不  
蹕 leih pūh p'ih.

TO LEAP, 跳 t'heaou, 躍  
yǒ, 超 t'heaou 跳躍 t'heaou  
yǒ, 蹠 ché, 蹠 jǐ, 蹠 saou,  
蹠 yaou. 距躍 keu yǒ, 蹠  
kwé, 蹠 chuē, 蹠 chūh, 蹠  
fei. 跳踉 t'heaou lāng. 抗  
chung; to leap for joy. 踊躍  
yǒng yǒ, 踴 heung; to leap  
up, 跳起來 t'heaou k'ho  
lāè; to leap over, 跳過去  
t'heaou kwé k'heú, 越躍 yuē  
lǎ. 拔距 pǒ keu; to leap  
over a wall 跳牆 t'heaou  
tsāng, 踰垣 yū hwān; to  
leap over a pit of fire. 跳火  
坑 t'heaou hò k'hang; to leap  
over the northern sea, 超北  
海 chaon pih hǎè; to leap  
into the river and be drowned,  
跳河而死 t'heaou hò úrh

szè; to leap over the forms,  
躡等 leē tǎng.

LEAP-FROG, 赴蟬 kew  
hew.

LEAP-YEAR, 閏日年  
jún jīh nǎen.

TO LEARN, 學 hǎo, 學習  
hǎo seih, 學效 hǎo hea'au,  
敦 hea'au, 師 szc, 嗣 sze 養  
hwang; to learn assiduously,  
勤學 k'hin hǎo, 力學 leih  
hǎo; to learn by heart, 背書  
pei shoo.

LEARNER, 學生 hǎo sāng

LEARNED, 博學 pǒ hǎo,  
文翰 wǎn hǎn; a learned  
man, 學士 hǎo szé, 儒者  
joó chà, 雅士 yǎ szé, 書  
袋 shoo taé.

LEARNING, 學文 hǎo wǎn,  
學聞 hǎo wǎn, 學問 hǎo  
wǎn, 才學 tsāè hǎo; growth  
of learning, 學殖 hǎo chih;  
learning is a treasure at hand,  
儒有席上之珍 joó yèw  
seih sháng che chin; learned  
profession, 術家 shūh kēa;  
the learning of the wise, 西  
學 se hǎo.

LEASE, of land, 租田契  
tsóó tién k'hé; do. of a house,  
房契 fāng k'hé.

LEAST, 最小 tsúy se'au,  
毫釐 ha u lá; not the least  
error, 毫釐不錯 ha'ou lá  
pūh ts'ho.



the legs, 行膝 hīng tǎng, 襠 keaou, 幅 fūh, 袴 kwa, 袴 keu; tight pantaloons, 袴 kwei  
LEGIBLE, 讀得出 t'hūh  
ph ch'hūh.

LEGION, 12,500 men, 軍 keun, 師 sze; a large company, 百行 pph hīng.

TO LEGISLATE, 立法 lei hā, 憲 hēen.

LEGISLATOR, 設立法律者 phē lei hā lei hū chāy, 立定條規者 lei hū tīng teāou kwei chāy.

LEGISLATURE, 制法本會 chwang fā che hwáy.

LEGITIMATE, 依法的 e fā teih; legitimate offspring, 適嗣 lei hā szé; legitimate sons, 正子 chīng tszé, 樹子 shuó tszé, 嫡子 teih tszé, 正根的子 chīng kǎn teih tszé, 正苗的子 chīng meāou teih tszé; legitimate and spurious not distinguishable, 正偽未明 chīng wei wé m ng; honest and proper. 正經的 chīng kīng teih, 正路來的 chīng ló ló teih; legitimate wife 正妻 chīng tse, 嫡妻 teih tse, 太娘子 tá nāng tszé.

TO LEGITIMATE, 立嗣 lei hā szé, 立爲正子 lei hū chīng tszé.

LEISURE, 閒空 hān k'ung, 閒暇 hēen hēa, 暇逸 hēa

yih, 舒 shoo. 宴 yén, 啖 啖 chen yen, 舒安 shoo gnán; time of leisure, 隙 kēih, 閒散 hēen sán; a leisure day, 曠日 kwang jih, 暇日 hēa jih; at leisure, 得閒 tih hēen, 逸 chung; leisure talk, 閒話 hēen hwá; to steal a leisure hour, 忙中偷暇 māng chung t'hōw hā; pure leisure, 清閒 ts'hing hēen; no leisure to eat, 不遑暇食 pūh hwāng hēa shih, 不得工夫食 pūh tih kung foo shih; living at leisure, with nothing to do, 居閒無事 keu hēen wōo szé; a little leisure, 稍暇 seāou hēa; to take advantage of a leisure moment, 乘暇 shing hēa.

LEISURELY, 慢慢的 mán mán teih, 愔愔然 t'an t'an jēn, 啾啾 cheu cheu, 姑且 kpo tsāy, 循循 seun seun, 舒緩 shoo hēen, 舒用 shoo yung, 茶遲 shoo chē, 餘暇 yū hēa, 暇預 hēa yū, 逸預 yih yū, 爰爰 yuén yuén, 委蛇 wei é, 泄泄 é é, 留 lēw, 娜 no, 徐徐 seu, 憊 keaou, 攤 t'han, 沓 t'ha, 緝 hwan, 緝 tan, 緝 ying, 紛紛 ung ung, 翼翼 yih yih.

LEMON, 檸檬 ning m'ing, 酸柑 swan kan; lemon juice,

餅母 ching ping mò, 酵母  
heo u mò; leaven cakes. 麴  
子 hwan tszè, 麴 pe, 麴 yun;  
bread that is leavened rises, 饅  
頭 發酵浮起 mán t'hòw  
fá heoú fòw k'hè.

LEAOU-TUNG, 遼東 leaou  
tung, 大遼 tá leaou, 遼國  
leaou kwō.

LE-CHE, dimocarpus, 荔枝  
lé che.

LECHEROUS. 姦淫的 k'een  
yin teih; lecherous debauchee.  
食花浪子 than hwa lāng  
tszè.

LECTURE, 講書 k'èang shoo  
TO LECTURE, on morals, 勸  
人爲善 k'heuen jiu wet shén,  
課勸 kwò k'heuen; to lec-  
ture on mysteries, 講訣 k'èang  
keué.

LEDGE, 塹 tāng, 小阪  
seáu fan.

LEECH. 蛭 螻 chih ke. 水  
蛭 shwàv chih, 水至 shwàv  
ch. 螻蟻 mì hwàng, 螻蛭  
ká chih. 至掌 ché chāng, 牛  
蜢 n'w ke. 馬芥 mì ke. 蜢  
che: a flying leech, 飛蛭 fei  
chih.

LEEK. 薤 h ae, 薤 h'een,  
韭 shw: wild leek 載 a'en:  
a sort of leek, 大蒜 swan.  
草薤 p'í lé. 鴻薤 hunz  
kwei. 草波 tsau shè. 豐木  
fung mūh; leek vine, 山蒜

san swan.

TO LEER, 睨視 e shé, 睨  
睨 keuen keuen.

LEFT, 左 tsò; the left hand,  
左手 tsò shòw; the left side,  
左邊 tsò p'een; the left wing  
of an army, 左畸 tsò ke: left-  
handed person, 用左手的  
yung tsò shòw teih.

LEFT, over and above, 剩  
下 shing h'ea.

LEG, 足 tsúh, 小腿 seáu  
thù, 脚脰 k'è hang; 脚脰  
k'è king, 脰臉 king l'een, 脰  
king 踭 kaou; legs and arms,  
股肱 koo hung. 四肢 szé  
che; the leg of a stork, 鶴脰  
h'ò king; the leg of a stocking,  
襪袂 wá yaou; between the  
legs, 膝下 kwa h'aa; to break  
one's leg, 折脚 ch'è k'è.

LEGACY, 遺下之業 wei  
h'ea che n'è.

LEGAL, 依法的 e fā teih,  
合法 h'ò fā. 照例 chaóu lé.

LEGATE, 欽差 k'hin ch'ae,  
使臣 shè ch'in.

LEGEND, 志 ch', 傳 chuén;  
old legend, 古典 koò t'ien.

LEGENDARY, tales, 乖誕  
kwae tan 妄誕 wàn tan.

LEGEND MAIN. 變弄 p'een  
l'ing. 耍戲法 p'ien h'í fā,  
頑把戲 wán p'í h'í. 弄手  
腳 l'ung shòw k'è.

LEGGING, a bandage for

the legs, 行膝 hīng tāng, 轍 keaou, 幅 fūh, 袴 kwa, 袴 keu; tight pantaloons, 袴 kwei

LEGIBLE, 讀得出 t'hūh tūh ch'hūh.

LEGION, 12,500 men, 軍 keun, 師 sze; a large company, 百行 pā hīng.

TO LEGISLATE, 立法 lei h fā, 憲 hēen.

LEGISLATOR, 設立法律者 shē lei h fā lei h chāy, 其定條規者 lei h tīng teāu kwei chāy.

LEGISLATURE, 制法者會 chwāng fā chē hwáy.

LEGITIMATE, 依法的 e fā lei h; legitimate offspring, 適嗣 lei h szé; legitimate sons, 正子 chīng tszé, 樹子 shóu tszé, 嫡子 tēh tszé, 正根

的子 chīng kǎn lei h tszé, 正苗的子 chīng meāu lei h tszé; legitimate and spurious not distinguishable, 正偽未明 chīng wei wé m'ng; honest and proper. 正經的 chīng king tēh, 正路來的 chīng ló lāi lei h; legitimate wife

正妻 chīng tse, 嫡妻 tēh tse, 太娘子 tā nāng tszé.

TO LEGITIMATE, 立嗣 lei h szé, 立爲正子 lei h wei chīng tszé.

LEISURE, 閑空 hān k'ung, 閒暇 hān hēa, 暇逸 hēa

yīh, 舒 shoo, 宴 yén, 啖 啖 chēn yen, 舒安 shoo an; time of leisure, 隙 lei h, 閒散 hēen sán; a leisure day, 曠日

kwang jīh, 暇日 hēa jīh; at leisure, 得閒 tū hēen, 遑 chung; leisure talk, 閒話 hēen hwá; to steal a leisure hour, 忙中偷暇 māng chung t'hōw hēa; pure leisure,

清閒 ts'hing hēen; no leisure to eat, 不遑暇食 pūh h'wāng hēa shīh, 不得工夫

食 pūh tīh kung foo shīh; living at leisure, with nothing to do, 居閑無事 keu hēen wò szé; a little leisure, 稍暇 seāu hēa; to take advantage of a leisure moment, 乘暇 shing hēa.

LEISURELY, 慢慢的 mán mán tēh, 愔愔然 (an tan jēn), 啖啖 chēu hēen, 姑且

k'pau ts'ay, 循循 seun seun, 舒緩 shoo hēu, 舒用 shoo yung, 茶遲 shoo chē,

餘暇 yū hēa, 暇預 hēa yū, 逸預 yīh yū, 爰爰 yuēn yuēn, 委蛇 wei ē, 泄泄 é é,

留 lēu, 娜 no, 徐徐 se, 徐 se, 憍 keaou, 攤 t'han, 杳 t'ha, 組 hwan, 緜 tan, 緜 ying, 紛紛 ung ung, 翼翼

yīh yīh.

LEMON, 檸檬 ning m'ng, 酸柑 swan kan; lemon juice,

檸檬水 ning mûng shwñy.

To LEND, 借 tsěay, 支借 che tsěay, 貸借 taé tsěay, 借去 tsěay k'heú, 挪借 no tsěay; to lend a hand, 助臂 tsoó pé, 幫手 pang shòw; to lend money, 放賬 fáng cháng; to lend an ear, 附耳 foó ùrh; to lend at interest, 放利 fáng lé.

LENGTH, 長 châng; what length, 多少長 to shaòu châng; length of time, 恒久 hâng kèw, 長久 châng kèw; at length, 究竟 kéw king.

To LENGTHEN, 長之 châng che, 引長 yin châng, 修長 sew châng; lengthened, 曼衍 mân yèn, 颯灑 sǎ sǎ.

LENGTHWISE, 從長 tsâng châng; lengthwise and crosswise, 縱橫 tsung hwäng.

LENIENT, 寬舒 k'hwan shoo, 姑免 koo mēn, 柔軟 jiéu jwàn, 從容 tsung yung, 溫然 wān jén.

LENITY, 寬貸 k'hwan taé; lenity and severity, 寬猛 k'hwan mǎng; lenity to offenders, 寬赦 she sháy; mildness, 溫和 wān hô, 溫軟 wān jwàn.

LENS, for concentrating the rays of the sun, 陽鑒 yáng sūy.

LENTILE, 扁豆 pién tów;

lentiles, 棧 pe, 小巢菜 seaòu tsaou ts'haé.

LEONINE VERSES, 回文 hwûy wān.

LEOPARD, 豹 paou; a kind of leopard, 豹 chǒ, 豹 heuen, 猢 yaou, 諸犍 choo kēen.

LEPER, 有瘋的 yèw fung teih; a hospital for lepers, 瘋院 fung yuén.

LEPROSY, 瘋疾 fung tseih, 痲瘋 mâ fung; a kind of leprosy, 癩瘡 lae chwang, 疥 fei, 癩 yen; to become leprous, 發瘋 fā fung; a leprous itch, 癢癢 kaou laou.

LESS, 更少 kǎng shaòu; in less than an hour, 不到一個時辰 pūh taóu yíh kó shē shín; less and less, 越發少 yuě fā shaòu; more or less, 加減 kēa kēen; neither more nor less, 不多不少 pūh to pūh shaòu.

To LESSEN, 減少 kēen shaòu, 省事 sāng szé, 耗 haou, 沽 koo, 畧 lǎ, 省 sāng, 損 sùn, 削 tsun, 削 hwuy, 削 tsan, 洩 sǎ; to lessen the many, 喪多 pow to.

LESSON, 課 kwò, 程課 ching kwò; to learn a lesson, 念一回書 nēen yíh hwûy shoo; the lessons of antiquity, 古訓 koò heún; this is your lesson, 時乃風 shè nà: fung.

LEST, 恐 k'hùng; lest ye die, 恐怕死 k'hùng p'ha szì.

To LET, 由 yêw, 任 jín, 許 hèu; let him alone, 由得他 yêw t'ha; to let go, 放 fang, 散 sán, 捨 shà, 擲 shoò, 捨 kè, 撒 sǎ; to let go alive, 放生 fang sāng; to let go one's hold, 放手 fang shòw, 鬆開手 sung k'hae shòw; to let go free, 揭 tseu, 鼓 kwei, 縱 tsung, 肆 sze, 放 sháy; to let slip, 漏 lów; to let out a secret, 洩漏 sē lów; to let loose, 淫 yín, 逸 yí, 弛放 shè fang; to let out for hire, 庸賃 yung jín; let it not be so, 吁唏哉 heu fūh tsā; let him do it, 許他 hèu t'ha, 任他 jín t'ha, 任從他 jín tsung t'ha; to let the cat out of the bag, 露出 馬脚來 loó ch'hūh mà kēō laē; to let down into a pit, 絆 將 leūh tsāng; to let down, 放下 fang hēa; to let one's tongue run, 順口 shún k'hòw; to let off crackers, 放炮 fang p'haóu; to let fall one's spittle, 垂涎 suy yèn; to let off water, 瀉 sǎy; to let fly an arrow, 舍矢 shay shè, 縱 tsung; let me try a little, 容我試一試 yung gnò shé yí shé; let me do it, 讓我做罷 jáng gnò tsó pá; let me see it, 賞鑒

shàng kēen; let it be done as requested, 着照所請 chō chaóu sò ts'hing; let down the sail, 落下蓬來 lō hēa pūng laē; to let out a house, 租出 房子 tsoó ch'hūh fang tszè.

LETHARGIC, 昏迷不省 hwān mè pūh sāng, 貪睡之貌 t'han shwúy che maóu, 掩 yén.

LETTER, character, 字 tszé, 文字 wán tszó; a letter or mark, 字號 tszé haóu; letters of the alphabet, 字母 tszé mò; a single letter, 單字 tan tszé; a succession of letters, 連字 lēan tszé; words broken up into letters, 碎字 tsúy tszé; in the syllabic mode of spelling used by the Chinese, the component parts of syllables are called, 切字 ts'hē tszé; not to know a letter, 一字不識 yíh tszé pūh shíh.

LETTER, an epistle, 書信 shoo sín, 書柬 shoo kēen, 書札 shoo chá, 簡札 kēn chá, 書函 shoo hán, 致書 ché shoo; one letter, 一封書信 yíh fung shoo sín; your letter, 華翰 hwa han, 華函 hwa hán, 瑤函 yaou hán, 尊函 tsun hán, 瑤箋 yaou tsan; a letter of introduction, 薦書 tsēen shoo; letter of credit, 會

單 hwáy tán, 會子 hwáy tszè; poetical name for letter, 雙鯉 shwang lè, 魚素 yú soó; letters patent, 圭璧 kwei pèth, 勅書 chih shoo, 執照 chih chaóu, 牌票 paé p'eaóu, 印票 yín p'heaou; letter paper, 覆啓 fuh k'hè; a national letter, 國書 kwó shoo.

LETTUCE, 蔞藍 sung lân, 萵苣 wo keu; bitter lettuce, 謝婆菜 sēáy pò tsáé; vegetables eaten raw, 生菜 sāng tsáé.

LEUCISCUS, or dace, 鰱 ling

LEUCORRHEA, 白帶 p'ih tsáé, 帶下 tsáé hēá, 帶濁 tsáé chūh.

LEVÉE, 朝廷 chaóu t'ing; to attend a levee, 見朝 k'een chaóu; to be presented at do. 引見 yín k'én.

LEVEL, 平 ping, 平齊 ping tsè, 四面平平 szè m'én ping ping; a level country, 平地 ping té, 平坦 ping tán, 平壤 ping jáng, 汀 t'ing, 坪 p'ing, 杆 p'ing, 汀 t'ing, 湖 hoo, 南 t'én, 曷 m'ín, 營 séuen, 詠 ho, 敞 chang, 埠 tán, 夷 é; an open country, 原 yuén, 高敞地 kaóu chang té, 坎 t'han, 墩 t'hun, 盤坎 han t'han; a level road, 平路 ping loó, 平道 ping tsáu, 康壯 k'hang chang, 使

e, 坦夷之路 tán á che loó; a water level, 水平 shwù ping, 水槽 shwàt tsaóu, 水準 shwù tsun.

TO LEVEL, 打平 tà ping, 劃 chan; to level ground, 鋤 剗 tsou chan; to level with the hand, 搗 lew; to level with a strike, 槩 kaé; to strike a level, 準 chuñ; to level a field, 畝 t'hēn, 打平田地 tà ping t'ēn té; to level a road, 矩其道 keu ká tsáu, 平其道 ping ká tsáu; to level mounds for sacrificing on, 禪 小山 shen seaóu san.

LEVER, 桿 kēa, 槩 k'auē y'ih, 所以舉物 sò à keù w'ih; a lever or handspike, 構 hō, 所以輔木轉 sò à foó m'uh chuñ; a lever or pole for carrying burthens between two, 扛子 kung tszè; do. across the shoulder, 扁擔 p'ēn tán.

LEVERET, 菟 now, 兔子 t'hoó tszè.

TO LEVIGATE, 研 yen, 磨 mó.

LEVITY, 浮薄 fōw pō, 浮躁 fōw tsaou, 膠葛 keaou kō, 狂輕 kwāng k'hing, 輕 標 k'hing p'heaou, 輕嬌 k'hing t'ho, 輕挑 k'hing t'heaou, 輕乖 k'hing t'haou, 誑 kwang, 標 p'eaou, 悞 s'ēē

恣 (szé: trifling gaiety, 嬉笑  
無度 hè seáu woó toí; le-  
vity in words, 言輕 yèn k'ing;  
do. in actions, 行輕 hing  
k'ing.

TO LEVY, 貢賦 k'ing foó;  
to levy taxes, 抽官稅 ch'ow  
kwan shwúy, 納稅 nà shwúy.  
征收 ch'ing tsèu, 征收 ch'ing  
show, 征賦 ch'ing foó, 賦歛  
foó l'ên; to levy taxes on land.  
征收錢糧 ch'ing show  
ts'ên léang; to levy troops. 起  
兵 k'è ping, 興兵 hing ping.  
招募兵 chaou mo' ping;  
募兵 m' ping; four kinds of  
levies on the people. 租 tsò,  
調 teaou, 役 yih, 課 kò.

LEWD. 邪 s'ây, 猥 s'ây.  
淫 yin, 慝 teth, 恣 szé, 穢  
weí, 姦 keaou, 嫖毒 laou  
yaou, 邪僻 s'ây peih, 眼膝  
yàn shin; a lewd buffoon, 優  
譚 yew hwàn; lewd gambols.  
猥 neaou; lewd idea, 淫意  
yin é; lewd feeling, 淫情  
yin tsing; a lewd woman, 淫  
婦 yin foó.

LEWDNESS, 姦淫 k'ên  
yin, 邪淫 s'ây yin, 淫亂  
yin lwán, 嬖 t'uh; lewdness is  
allied to murder, 淫近殺  
yin kín shā; of all vices lewd-  
ness is the chief, 萬惡淫爲  
首 wán g'ô yin wei shòw;  
Providence punishes lewdness,

天地禍淫 t'chên té hó yin.  
LEXICOGRAPHER, 作字  
典之士 tsò szé t'ên che  
szé.

LEXICON, 字典 tszé t'ên,  
字彙 tszé wei.

LEV, 檢水 k'ên shwáy.

LIABLE, 關屬 kwan sh'eh;  
liable to punishment, 坐罪  
tsò tsúy. 該刑罰的 kae  
hing fá teih.

LIAR, 說謊者 shw'ò  
hwàng ch'ay, 撒謊的 s'á  
hwàng teih. 講大話的  
k'ang tá hwá teih, 說假話  
的 shw'ò k'è hwá teih.

LIBRATION, 斛 luy. 以酒  
祭地 è ts'ew ts'ò t'í, 以酒  
沃地 è ts'ew y'ùh t'í. 奠 t'ien,  
瀝 líy, 餼 chuy, 供獻酒  
爵 kung h'ên ts'ew ts'ò.

LIBEL, an accusation, 狀  
子 chwáng tszé, 狀詞  
chwáng szé: a satirical writ-  
ting, 譏諷之詞 ke fung  
che szé; a false charge, 妄告  
wáng k'au, 誣謗之詞  
hw'uy páng che szé.

LIBERAL, 寬大 k'hwan  
tá, 弘量 h'ung léang, 寬緩  
k'hwan yuen, 寬裕 k'hwan  
yá, 豁意 h'ó é, 醇厚 shún  
h'ów, 寬闊 k'hwan k'hw'ò,  
醇厚 yue h'ów, 涵容 hán  
yung; 擢廣 hwa kwàng,  
大度 tá toó, 度量寬弘



to; léang k'hwan hûng, 寬洪  
 k'hwan hûng, 義 é, 惠 hwúy.  
 俛 t'hiên, 做 ch'hang, 埤  
 pe; on a large scale, 大方  
 tá fang; a liberal allowance.  
 寬額 k'hwan gth, 厚祿  
 hów lüh, 好額 haòu gth;  
 liberal principles, 厚道 hów  
 taóu; liberal feeling, 大量  
 tá léang, 弘曾 hûng ts'han,  
 憚 wán; liberal forbearance,  
 海量汪涵 haè léang wáng  
 hân; liberal government, 裕  
 政 yü ching; liberal present,  
 厚禮 hów lè; liberal and  
 selfish, 公私 kung sze; li-  
 beral in the extreme, 醞藉  
 wán tsây; liberal and sub-  
 stantial, 悃厚 shún hów, 愿  
 sze; liberal and expansive, 憫  
 han; liberal and generous, 漆  
 t'haé, 忝 ching, 毗 pe; a li-  
 beral reward, 重賞 chúng  
 shàng; a man of liberal man-  
 ners, 爲人四海 wei jîn  
 szé haè; liberally educated, 蘊  
 藉 wan tsây, 博學 pò hō; a  
 liberal and benevolent per-  
 son, 尚義之人 sháng é  
 che jîn.

LIBERALITY, 涵容 hân  
 yung, 厚惠 hów hwúy, 隆  
 情 lûng tsing, 心厚 sin  
 hów; princely liberality, 有  
 帝王之量 yèw té wáng  
 che léang.

To LIBERATE, prisoners,  
 逸囚 yih sew.

LIBERTINE, 放恣之人  
 fang tsze che jîn, 花花公子  
 hwa hwa kung tszè.

LIBERTY, 自主 tszé choò;  
 the principles of liberty, 自  
 主之理 tszé choò che lè;  
 to be left to one's own will,  
 任意擅專 jîn é chen  
 chuen, 自由得意 tszé  
 yèw tih é, 由得自己 yèw  
 tih tszé kè, 自主之事  
 tszé choò che szé.

LIBIDINOUS, 貪色之貌  
 t'han sith che maóu, 好嫖的  
 haóu p'heau teih, 邪淫亂  
 行 tsây yin lwán hing.

LIBRARY, 書房 shoo  
 fang, 文房 wán fang, 書室  
 shoo shíh, 書廳 shoo t'hing,  
 成 ching. 府 foó: a large li-  
 brary, 五車書 woó keu  
 shoo; a library of religious  
 books, 經房 king fang; the  
 imperial library, 四庫全  
 書 szé k'hoó tseuén shoo; the  
 library of the Emperor of hea-  
 ven, 嫺嬛 láng hwân; the  
 great imperial library, 弘文  
 館 hung wán kwán.

LIBRARIAN, 管書房的  
 kwán shoo fang teih.

LICE, 虱 sith; lice are gene-  
 rated upon us, but we are not  
 their parents, 蝨生于我

而我非蟲父母 *erh sāng yā guò, ūrh guò fei sīh fōó mòò.*

LICENSE, document giving legal permission, 紅牌 *hūng pāi*; the license of a priest, 度牌 *toó pāi*; to issue a license, 出牌 *ch'uh pāi*; to give license to, 任從 *jín tsūng.*

LICENTIOUS, 恣意 *tszé e.* 瀆漫 *lêw mìn*, 聊浪 *leau lang.* 瞽 *tsze*, 豔 *yen*, 効 *yih*, 姚 *yih*, 沃 *yih*, 僻 *peih*. 慝 *t'heih*, 邪僻 *sāy peih*. licentious depravity, 匪僻 *fei peih*; licentious pursuits, 不正經事 *pūh ching king szé*; to sing licentious songs: 票唱 *p'heau ch'hang*, 盪盪 *t'hang t'hang.*

LICHEN, 地衣 *té e*, 石花 *shih hwa*, 石蕊 *shih luy*. 石耳 *shih ūrh*, 仰天皮 *yang t'heén p'hé*, 苔 *t'hae.*

TO LICK. 舐 *she*, 吮 *shun*. 舐 *shě*, 啞 *tā*, 舐 *tēn*; to lick a sore, 吮疽 *shun tseú*: an old cow licks its calf, 老牛舐犢 *laòu nêw she tūh*; to lick up the grass, 齧 *che*; he dreamed that he licked the heavens, 夢舐天 *múng sze t'heén.*

LICORICES, 甘草 *kan ts'haou.*

LICTORS, 皂隸 *tsaou le*, 皂班 *tsaou pàn*, 門班 *mùn pàn*, 士卒 *szé tsūh.*

LID, 蓋 *kaé*, 蜀 *teaou*; the lid of a coffin, 框 *kwang*, 敬 *tun*. 僂 *kēang*, the lid of a box, 箱蓋 *sāng kaé.*

TO LIE, down, 偃 *yèn*, 偃臥 *yèn gnó*, 晨 *chin*; to lie down prostrate, 伏 *fūh*, 偃 *kēang*; to lie down flat, 婚 *hā*, 摺伏 *chě fūh*; to lie down on a bed, 倒在床 *taóu tsai chwāng*; to lie down to rest, 息偃 *seih yèn*; to lie awake, 監寐 *kēen mei*; to lie down on one's back, 仰臥 *yāng gnó*; to lie in ambush, 埋伏 *maā fūh*, 狙候 *tseu how*; to lie in, 妍婉 *fùn mēen.*

TO LIE, deceive, 說謊 *shwǒ hwàng*, 說假話 *shwǎ kēā hwa*, 撒謊 *sā hwàng*, 打花兒 *tā hwa ūrh*; not to know how to tell a lie, 不識說謊 *pūh shih shwǒ hwàng*, 誑騙 *kwang pēén*, 訛 *gó*, 反心之話 *fān sin che hwá.*

LIE, deception, 謊話 *hwàng hwá*, 誕 *ting.*

LIE, for washing, 鹹 *kan*, 鹹 *kēen*, 堅水 *kēen shwǔy.*

LIEU, in, 代替 *taé té.*

LIEUTENANT, 百總 *pīh*

tsung, 巴總 pa tsung ; lieu-  
tenant, of a county, 知府  
che fò, 府尊 fò tsun ; lieu-  
tenant-governor, 撫院 fò  
yuèn, 撫臺 fò tà, 巡撫  
seun fò.

LIFE, 生命 säng ming, 性  
命 säng ming ; the present  
life, 此世 tszè shé, 今生  
kín säng ; future life, 後世  
hòw shé, 來世 la shé ; life  
and death, 生死 säng szé ;  
life and death are great affairs,  
生死大事 säng szé tá szé ;  
animation, 精神 tsing shin ;  
animal life, 氣 k'he ; the me-  
moirs of a person, 家世 k'ea  
shé ; to spare life, 饒命 jaou  
ming ; to restore life, 復命 fuh  
ming ; human affairs, 世  
事 shé szé ; advanced in life,  
上了年紀 sháng leáu  
nên kè ; the circumstances of  
a whole life, 一生之事  
yih säng che szé ; the evening  
of life, 晚年 wàn nèn ; hu-  
man life, 人壽 jín show, 人  
生在世 jín säng tsae shé ;  
difficult to preserve life, 性  
命難保 säng ming nân  
pau.

LIFELESS, 無生命 woó  
säng ming, 半生半死  
pwán säng pwán szé.

LIFEGUARDSMAN, 侍衛  
郎 she wéi láng, 護衛軍

hoó wéi keun.

To LIFT up, 攬舉 hé keù,  
擎起 king k'hè, 提挈 tá  
hé, 提挈 tá k'he, 擡 keu,  
抗 k'hang, 掀起 hin k'hè,  
擱 kang, 扛 kung, 撻 k'een,  
摸 keu, 担 tán ; to lift up one's  
clothes, 揭衣 k'è e, 揭裳  
k'è shang, 摳衣 keu e ;  
攝衣 n'è e, 攝齊 n'è tse ;  
he lifted up his robes and as-  
cended the hall, 攝衣升堂  
n'è e shing tang, 摳衣 k'how  
e ; to lift up the horn, 掣 she,  
舡 k'ang, 舡 k'ang, 頭角  
嶢嶢 t'òw k'è tsang yung ;  
to lift up the feet in walking,  
踉跄 k'hang kò ; to lift up  
the feet and step over any  
thing, 蹠蹠 tsze n'è ; to lift  
up the feet in fording a stream,  
倚 ke ; to lift up the heel, 跂  
踵 ke ch'ung ; to lift up a gob-  
let, 舉觴 keù shang ; to lift  
up with the hand, 搭 k'ih,  
捍 hán, 搥 kang, 搥 kang, 搥  
k'è, 擣 keaou ; to lift up with  
both hands, 手舉 shòw keù,  
擡 pung ; to lift up a javelin,  
稱戈 ching ko ; to lift up  
the head, 矯首 keaou shòw ;  
to lift up the light of one's  
countenance on one, 沾光  
chen kwang ; to lift up both  
hands, 掣 kung, 掣 ch'á, 效  
戲 chen shen ; to lift by a le-

抬 keazou; to lift up the  
 仰目 yang mūh, 肝  
 昂 gang, 瞻 chen; to  
 揭 a lid, 捐蓋 kēē kaé;  
 抬 the stone, an athletic  
 一, 搬石 chuē shih.  
 光 kwang, 顯 he, 顯 heen, 輝 heun, 迴  
 光, 陽 yāng; the light of  
 日光 jīh kwang, 最  
 耀 shiō, 曙 shoo, 曦  
 事 wei, 曜 yaou, 昱 heuti,  
 彰 ch'iang, 盼 fun, 灼 yun,  
 暄 ch'iau, 曖 ts'hin, 暉  
 暉, 暉 sēn, 暉 wei, 赫  
 赫 hē, 熒 keung, 熒  
 熒 me; the light of the  
 暉 sun, 軌 kan, 昊 t'hae;  
 光 of the morning, 暉 lēn;  
 光 of the moon, 月光 yuē  
 kwang, 金波 kin pō, 曦 he;  
 光 of the stars, 晝 chē;  
 光 of fire, 火光 hò kwang.  
 烟 chaou, 炯 keung, 耿  
 heang, 煙 heuē, 恬 tien, 熒  
 kō, 熒 wei; the light of a  
 candle, 燭光 chūh kwang;  
 the light of the heavens, 皓  
 皓 haou, 天光 t'ien  
 kwang; reflected light. 反照  
 fan chaou; the light of reason,  
 率性 seuh sing; the light of  
 nature, 性理 sing lē; moral  
 light, 燈 tāng; light of the  
 eyes, 熒 heung, 目光 mūh  
 kwang.

LIGHT, 輕 k'hing 輶 yew,  
 斐 fei, 霞 kēā; light bread,  
 輕高麵 k'hing kaou mēn;  
 light weights and small mea-  
 sures, 輕秤小升 k'hing  
 ching seāu shing; a light car-  
 riage and a good road, 輕車  
 熟道 k'hing keu shūh taou;  
 virtue as light as a feather, 德  
 輶如毛 tih yow joō maou;  
 light and airy, 便娟 pēn  
 yuen, 輕便 k'hing peāou, 嫋  
 p'heāou, 傷 e, 嫋 hwā, 嫋  
 ch'he, 姚 t'heāou, 嫋 meāou,  
 嫋 p'heēn; light and trifling,  
 嫋 e, 佔 tēn, 嫋 e, 易 é,  
 輕易 k'hing é, 姑嫋 koo  
 ch'he, 狂輕 kwāng k'hing,  
 輕薄 k'hing pō 儻 shā, 佔  
 儻 tēn tow, 嫋 peāou, 嫋 yē,  
 嫋 p'heē; light and nimble,  
 沉剌 fan p'heāou, 華璽 yūh  
 hwāng, 輕謫 k'hing chaou;  
 light speech, 浮言 fōw yān,  
 香 tow; light and volatile, 茶  
 茅 too maou; lightsome and  
 gay, 氣高 k'he kaou; light  
 and worthless, 儻 yē, 嫋 yuē,  
 嫋 tenou, 屑 sēē, 忽 hwūh,  
 輕賤 k'hing tsēn; light and  
 easy, 輕易 k'hing é, 嫋 mēē;  
 light and brisk, 嫋 pēē lēē;  
 light and fragile, 嫋 peāou;  
 light and strong, 嫋 kōō  
 shō; light and thin, 嫋薄  
 tsau pō, 越騰 che tsēh; light

and heavy, 輕重 k'hing chung; to make light of, 易畧 é lǎo.

LIGHT, in colour, 淺色 tsèen sìh. 色淡 sìh tan; light blue, 淺藍 tsèen lân; light red, 淺紅 t'húy hūng, 淺紅 tsèen hūng; light, bright, 曉 hwan. 暉 wei, 晤 woo; light silk, 輕容 k'hing yāng.

To LIGHT, a candle, 點燭 tién chūh; to light a lamp, 燃燈 jên tǎng; to light a fire, 起火 k'hè hò; to light a powder match, 燃藥練 jên yǎ lǎen.

LIGHTER, 西瓜扁船 se kwa pēen chwân, 駁貨船 pò hó chwân.

To LIGHTEN, as the lightning, 打閃 tà shèn; to illumine, 照光 chaóu kwang; to make lighter, 減 kēen.

LIGHTLY, 輕輕然 k'hing k'hing jên; to view lightly, 薄視 pò shé, 看輕 k'hán k'ing, 藐視 meauou shé; do not think lightly of an enemy, 不可狎敵 pūh k'hò hǎ teih.

LIGHT-HOUSE, 照船路 燈 chaóu chwân loó tǎng.

LIGHT-MINDED, 愷爽 chǎ sǎ.

LIGHTNESS, of character, 嫺 p'heauou.

LIGHTNING, 電 tién, 電霆

tēn tǐng; poetically called the thunder's lash, 雷鞭 láy piēn; the thunders roared and the lightnings flashed, 雷鳴電光 láy mǐng tién kwang.

LIGHTS, lungs, 肺 fei.

LIGNUM ALOES, 沉香 chin nân hēang, 奇南香 kē nân hēang.

LIKE, resembling, 相似 sēang szé, 相擬 sēang é, 相做 sēang fāng 做做 fāng heaóu, 仿佛 像 fāng fūh sēang, 鬚鬚 fāng fūh, 像似 sēang szé, 俏 seaou, 猶若 yèw jǎ, 儼 fò, 優 gá; like as, 似乎 szé hoó, 如若 joó jǎ, 譬如 pè joó, 譬若 pè jǎ, 倪 hēen, 彷彿 與 fāng fūh yǎ, 雌 chūh; like a celestial female, 倪天之妹 hēen t'hēen che meí; like little children, 如小兒狀 joó seaóu ūrh chwáng; very much like, 狠像 hǎn sēang, 恂恂如也 seun seun joó yǎ; who is like Háng-wáng, 孰與項王 shūh yǎ háng wáng; according to pattern, 照樣 chaóu yáng.

To LIKE, 中意 chūng é, 好 haóu, 懿 hin. 歡喜 hwan hé; as you like it, 如意 joó é, 隨爾意愛 sūy ūrh é gnaó.

LIKELY, 或者可以 hwǒ chày k'hò é.

To LIKEN, 仿佛而作  
fang fūh ūrh tsō.

LIKE-MINDED, 性合於  
巳 sīng hō yū kè.

LIKENESS, 相貌 sēang  
maou, 人像 jīn sēang, 容像  
yāng sēang, 形像 hīng sēang,  
面容 mēn yāng, 容貌  
yāng maou, 圖像 toó sēang.

LIKEWISE, 亦 yih, 且 tsāy,  
而且 ūrh tsāy, 並 píng, 又  
yéw.

LILACH, 藍蓮 lán lēn, 臭  
梧桐 héw wóo tūng.

LILLIPUTIANS, 山參 san  
saou, 山樛 san seaou, 矮人  
tsing jīn, 矮人 tsāng jīn, 鵲  
ling.

LILY, Japanese, 百合花  
pīh hō hwa; white do. 越前  
百合 yuē tsēn pīh hō; com-  
mon lily, 玉蘂 yūh chin;  
white do. 白玉蘂 pīh yūh  
chin; red do. 紅玉蘂 hūng  
yūh chin; blue do. 藍玉蘂  
lán yūh chin; smaller do. 芴  
蘂 kīn chin; lilium concolor,  
朱頂蘭 choo tūng lán, 朱  
頂花 choo tūng hwa; lilium  
tigrinum. 捲丹 keuen tan.

LIMB, 肢 che, 軀 kan, 肢  
體 che t'è, 肢骸 che heaê;  
the four limbs, 四肢 szé che,  
四肢 szé che, 四體 szé  
t'è.

LIMBER, 柔軟 jéw jwàn.

LIMBO, animarum, accord-  
ing to the Romanists, 靈薄  
ling pō.

LIME, for mortar, 灰 hwuy,  
石灰 shīh hwuy; limestone,  
石灰礦 shīh hwuy kwàng;  
unslaked lime, 生石灰 sāng  
shīh hwuy; lime prepared for  
building, 磚口灰 chuen  
k'ow hwuy; lime, sour orange,  
檸檬 nīng mūng; the lime  
or linden tree, 菩提樹 poo  
tè shoó, 靛 ts'hin; bird lime,  
鵲膠 che keaou.

LIME-KILN, 灰窑 hwuy  
yaou.

LIMIT, 限 hēn, 幾限 ke  
yín, 界址 keaé ché, 邊際  
pēn tsé, 邊界 pēn keaé, 交  
界 keaou keaé, 界限 keaé  
hēn, 畛域 chin yīh, 畛境  
kēang kīng, 界泉 keaé kaou,  
限量 hēn léang, 畿 ke, 介  
keaé, 戒 keaé, 格 kīh, 倪 ne,  
塞 sae, 度 toó, 際 tsé, 節  
tsé, 埏 yēn, 互 kāng, 塹 kwō,  
塹 sē, 塹 kīn, 隄 tīng, 縛  
chun, 隄 gīh, 隄 hīng, 隄 te;  
the limits of a grave, 墓域  
mo' yīh, 兆域 chaou yīh, 宅  
埧 tsīh chaou.

To LIMIT, 限 hēn, 礙 gaê,  
幾 ke, 界 keaé, 界限 keaé  
hēn, 絜慶 kē toó, 偃促  
ūh tsūh, 祠 heung; to limit to  
three days, 限三日 hēn san

jih ; to limit one's-self, 自城  
tszé yih ; a limited period, 限  
日 hēén jih, 限棋 hēén kē :  
a limited number, 有限 yòw  
hēén, 額數 gāi soó, 限度  
hēén toó ; a limited moment.  
限刻 hēén k'hih ; limited  
views, 管見 kwàn kién : to  
pass the limited period, 過限  
期 kwó hēén kē.

TO LIMN, 簡書 hwā hwa.

LIMNER, 畫工 hwa kung.

TO LIMP, 跛脚行 p'he  
kēō hing, 棍 yaou, 屢 tuy.  
編 pēén, 嫌 kēén ; limping,  
踟躕 kōū chūh.

LIMPID, 澄湛 tǎng chan,  
澄清 tǎng tsing, 滓 ch'ao,  
泓 hung 淳 chun, 淑 shūh,  
潤湜 hūny te, 滄滄 tsan  
tsan, 滌瀾 ts'han lan, 澈  
chē, 激 ching.

LIMPIT, 蛤蚧 kō lé, 合蜃  
hō lé.

LINCH-PIN, 柁鏰 chih hēā ;  
metaphorically used for a mo-  
ralist ; 軟 te, 車轆 keu kwan.

LINDEN, or lime tree, 菩提  
樹 poo tè shoó, 藕 ts'hin.

LINE, string, 繩 shing, 綬  
hwan, 條 teāu ; a line for  
marking with, 綫 pǎng ; a car-  
penter's line, 墨斗綿 mih  
tāw sēén, 準繩 chun shing ;  
a fishing line, 釣魚線 teāu  
yū sēén ; a line drawn on pa-

per, 一畵 yih hwā ; a black  
line drawn with ink, 墨鍊  
mih sēén ; the line of duty, 繩  
法 shing fā ; the line of de-  
marcation between purity and  
defilement, 淨穢關 tsǎng  
weí kwan ; lines drawn for  
writing, 撇捺 pēē nā ; the  
lines of embroidery, 紋 wǎn,  
綫 k'hō ; the lines on the palm  
of the hand, 膈 ho, 手理  
shòw là, 手指文 shòw chē  
wǎn ; lines on the foot, 蹠  
kwa ; a line, in medicine, 科  
k'ho ; the surgical line, 外科  
waé k'ho ; the medical line,  
內科 nūy k'ho ; a line, or  
note, 片亟 p'hēén hán ; a  
line of a verse, 句 keú ; seven  
syllables in a line, and eight  
lines in a verse, 七言八句  
tsēih yān pǎ keú ; a straight  
line, 直書 chih hwā ; a curv-  
ed line, 曲書 k'heūh hwā ;  
that which has length without  
breadth, is called a line, 有  
長而無闊謂之線 yəw  
chāng ūrh woó k'hwā weí che  
sēén ; the line of the horizon,  
地平線 té pīng sēén ; lines  
drawn in forming a character,  
筆路 pēh loó.

TO LINE, 做裡 tsó là.

LINEAGE, 來歷 laé loh,  
族譜 tsūh póó.

LINEAL, succession, 昭穆

chaou mäh, 侶 chaou, denotes the line of the father, and 穆 mäh that of the son; lineal descendants, 宗支 tsung che. 支子 che tszè, 胤 yin, 門子 mün tszè.

LINK, 麻布 mã poó, 葛布 kô poó, 綫麻 tán mã; Irish linen, 竹布 chüh poí; fine linen, 細麻布 s. mã poó; coarse do. 帙 küh.

LINEK-DRAPER, 買布 mãe poó.

LINEN-YARN, 麻線 mã s'én.

TO LINGER, about, 逗遛 tow lèw; to hesitate, 躊躇 chów choí; to remain long, 久留 kèw lèw, 留步 lèw poó; to remain long in pain, 日久抱疾 jih kèw p'ha'ü tseih; lingering disease, 病淹淹 纏纏 ping gan gan chen chen.

LINGUIST, 通事 t'hung szé

LINGUAL SOUNDS, 舌音 shě yin.

LINGUADENTAL, 半舌半齒 pwán shě pwán ch'hè.

LINIMENT, 膏藥 kaou yō.

LINING, to garments, 襯 ts'in, 靚 ts'hin, 幘 yin, 裏 lè; the lining of a shoe, 緞 twan, 屨 sē, 襪 pang.

LINK, of a chain, 鏈 箍 lèen k'hoó, 連環扣 lèen hwán k'hóu; torch, 火把 hò pà.

TO LINK, to unite, 合連 hō lèen; to link one's-self in a conspiracy, 勾串 kow ch'ueu

LINSEED, 胡麻子 hoó mã tszè, 蔴麻 pe mã; a kind of linseed, 卑相 pe s'ang; linseed oil, 蔴麻油 pe mã yèw, 麻油 mã yèw.

LINSEY-WOLSEY, 麻綿 相交布 mã mēen s'ang keaou poó.

LINT, 絮子 shoó tszè, 繻頭 seu th'ow.

LINTEL of a door, 門楣 mün mei, 枕 tsze, 梁 lēang, 開 pēn.

LION, 獅子 szo tszè, 白獸 pih shów; a species of lion, 狻猊 tseun, e, 狻麀 tseun ne.

LIONESS, 獅母 sze mod.

LIP, 唇 shun, 脣 shun, 口唇 k'hòw shun, 脣 shun. 嘴 tsúy; the upper lip, 脣 kēō; the lip hanging down, 哆 ch'he; the lips parched and cracked, 口唇燥裂 k'hòw shun tsaou lē; lip-service, 口是心非 k'hòw shé sin fei, 口誦心不行 k'hòw s'ung sin pūh h'ing, 面從心背 mēen tsung sin poi.

TO LIQUEFY, 鎔 yung, 化開 hwá k'hae, 消化 seaou hwá.

LIQUID, 會流的 hwúy



lêw tēh, 稀稀的 he he tēh.

TO LIQUIDATE, 還債清粗 hwân chae tsing tsoo.

LIQUOR, 水 shwù, 汁 chth; liquor for drinking, 酤 koo; pure liquor, 清酤 tsing koo; strong liquor, 醲酒 nŭng tsèw; a sort of liquor. 醴 le ming; liquor made of mare's milk, 麴 sang; liquor made from wheat or barley, 麴 le; liquor made from rice, 醴 e, 酒 tsèw; in liquor, 酒中 tsèw chung, 將 tsēang, 酤酤 ming ting; juice. 液 yŭ; any thing fluid, 稀流的物 he lêw tēh wŭh.

LIQUORICE, 甘草 kan ts'haou, 甘草 kan ts'haou.

TO LISP, 含糊說話 hân hoô shwô hwá, 說話不明 shwô hwá pŭh ming, 結結巴巴說話 kēē kēē pa pa shwô hwá.

LISSOME, 柔輦 jêw jwàn, 茹柔 joô jêw, 淖約 chō yō, 撓 jaou, 殷 kēw, 嫵 yuen.

LIST. catalogue, 目錄 mŭh lŭh, 數目 soó mŭh, 條目 teaôu mŭh, 冊 tsŭh; a list of population, 戶籍 hoó tseih, 烟戶冊 yen hoó tseih, 版籍 pàn tseih, 戶版 hoó pàn; a list of names, 名目 ming mŭh; a list of articles, 條件 teaôu kēen; a list of officers,

金閨 kin kwei, 錄籍 lŭh tseih; a list of new literary graduates, 龍虎榜 lŭng hoó pâng; to make out a list, 檢點 kēen tēen, 開明數目 k'hae ming soó mŭh; to make out a list of names, 記名 ké ming; to make out a clear list, 開列清單 k'hae lēē ts'hing tan.

TO LIST, desire, 欲 yŭh.

TO LISTEN, 打聽 tà t'hing, 探聽 t'hán t'hing, 聽聞 t'hing wăn, 聆 ke, 聆 ling, 吩 fang, 察 leaou. 察呢 leaou lang, 晤 woo, 脾 pe, 察 che, 睞 peaou; to listen to, 聽任 t'hing jín; to listen to advice, 從言 tsŭng yēn, 聽言 t'hing yēn; to listen to report, 耳食 ěrh shŭh; to listen by stealth, 偷聽 t'hóu t'hing, 潛聽 tsēen t'hing; to listen carefully, 諦聽 te t'hing; a listening manner, 悄聽介 seaou t'hing keas.

LISTLESS, 恹恹 tó yu.

LITANY, 祈禱式文 kē taou shŭh wăn,

LITERAL, meaning, 字面之意 tszé mēen che é; a too literal explanation, 解死 keasè szè; is opposed to a free explanation, 解活 keasè hwô,

LITERARY, 有學文的 yèw hēō wăn tēh, 賦 yŭh; li-

terary ranks. 科目 k'ho mǔh; literary talent, 穎 yǐng; literary arena, 文場 wǎn chāng, 科場 k'ho chāng, 文壇 wǎn tán; literary examination, 考試 k'hǎu shé; literary tales, 功名 kung mǐng; such as, meritorious scholar, 貢生 kung sāng; Collegian, 廩生 lǐn sāng; bachelor of arts, 秀才 sǎu tsā, 文生 wǎn sāng; student, 監生 kēn sāng; official student, 職監 chǐh kēn; official nominee, 職員 chǐh yuēn; master of arts, 舉人 kǔ jǐn; doctor of laws, 進士 tsǐn szé; member of the institute, 翰林學士 hǎn lín hǎo szé; a literary character, 文墨之人 wǎn mǐh che jǐn, 筆墨之人 pǐh mǐh che jǐn, 文人 wǎn jǐn; literary composition, 文章 wǎn chāng, 文詞 wǎn szé; literary superintendent, 教授 kea'ou shǎw, 教諭 kea'ou yu; assistant do. 道訓 hǎn ta'ou; literary officer, 提督學政 tǐ tǔh hǎo chǐng; literary chancellor, 學正 hǎo chǐng; literary advancement, 雲梯 yūn té.

LITERATI, 儒家 jo' kǎ, 儒門 jo' mǐn, 儒教 jo' kea'ou, 儒者 jo' chà, 讀書人 t'uh shoo jǐn; notices of

eminent literati, 文范 wǎn yuēn; all the literati, 諸儒 choo jo'.

LITERATURE, 文字 wǎn tszé, 文墨 wǎn mǐh, 字墨 tszé mǐh; polite do. 文章 wǎn chāng; ancient do. 襲襲 yēn yēn, 古文 kò wǎn; learning, 學文 hǎo wǎn.

LITHARGE, 蜜陀 melh to, 蜜陀僧 melh to sāng.

LITHESOME, 輕快 k'hing k'hwa'.

LITHOGRAPHY, 石印之法 shǐh yǐn che fǎ.

LITIGANT, 告狀的 ka'ou chwāng tǐh, 打官司的 tà kwan sze tǐh.

LITIGATION, 訟事 sǔng szé, 詞訟 sze sǔng, 爭訟 tsāng sǔng; to excite to litigation, 攪唆詞訟 kea'ou so szé sǔng; to stop litigations, 葛藤永斷 kò tāng yǔng twán, 談 pe.

TO LITIGATE, 打官司 tà kwan sze, 誾洞 hung tung, 很闊 hǎn e, 稀 he, 爭訟 tsāng sǔng, 訥 heung; to litigate to the utmost, 鞠訥 keūh heung.

LITIGIOUS, 好官訟 ha'ou kwan sǔng, 好訟 ha'ou sǔng, 好獄訟 ha'ou yǔh sǔng, 檢 sēn; litigious discourse, 諸諮 gih gih.

LITTER, a portable bed, 挑床 *thsaow shwang*; a litter of pigs, 產下的小猪 *sàn hēa tēh seāu choo*.

LITTLE, 小 *seāu*. 細 *sé*, 寡 *kwā*, 暑 *lō*, 些 *sāy*, 少 *chaou twan*, 少 *shaou*; little faith little happiness, 小信小福 *seāu sūn seāu fūh*; the little finger, 李指 *kwēi chē*; a little virtue, 嘍德 *kēn tih*; a little knowledge, 暑有知識 *lō yōw che shih*; a little man, 小體之人 *seāu tih che jin*, 矮人 *yae jin*; a little stronger, 暑強壯些 *lō kēang chwang sāy*; little higher, 暑高些 *lō kaou sāy*; a little, 一些 *yih sāy*. 些須 *sāy seū*, 彌 *me me*, 優 *seih*, 一點 *yih tēn ūch*, 稍 *saou*, 兒 *ūh*, 頗 *pih*, 堆 *kin*, 薄 *pō*, 鈔 *shaou*; a little while, 片時 *pēn sh*, 霎 *h ang*, 暫 *tsēn*, 頃刻 *kīng k'ih*, 暫刻 *tsēn k'ih*. 少刻 *shaou k'ih*, 少頃 *shaou k'hang*, 俄頃 *gōd k'hang*, 暫且 *tsēn tsāy*; a very little, 纖毫 *sēn haou*; by little, 漸次 *tsēn tszé*; by little and little, 稍稍 *saou saou*; little-minded, 小器 *seāu k'hé*. 小氣 *seāu k'hé*; a little different, 微別 *wēi pāe*; to un-

derstand a little, 頗曉 *p'hó heāu*; a little itching, 奇癢 *ho yáng*; I know a little about it, 頗頗識之 *p'hò p'hò shih che*; many littles make a mickle, 積少成多 *tsēh shaou ching to*; little children, 小兒 *seāu ūh*.

LITURGY, 祈禱式文 *kā taou shih wān*.

TO LIVE, 生 *sāng*. 活 *hwō*, 生活 *sāng hwō*, 穀生 *kūh sāng*; to live at a place, 居 *keu*, 住 *choó*, 居住 *keu choó*; to live near the water, 近水而居 *kin shwñy ūh keu*; to live alone, 獨居 *tūh keu*, 索居 *sih keu*; to live upon grain, 食穀 *shih kūh*; to live and mess together, 同居合爨 *tāng keu hō him*; to live together and mess apart, 同居隔爨 *tāng keu k'ih him*; to live in a dark age, 遭暗世 *tsaou gnán shé*; to live from hand to mouth, 塗口過日 *tō k'hōw kwó jh*; long-lived, 長壽 *chāng shów*; short-lived, 天命 *yaou mīng*; living together, 同房居住 *tāng fāng keu choó*.

LIVELIHOOD, 事藝 *sze é*, 生活 *sāng hwō*; means of livelihood, 生計 *sāng ké*, 營生 *ying sāng*, 產業 *sàn nē*, 鑄 *mir*; to get one's livelihood

by agriculture, 種田過日  
chùng tēn kwó jīh ; to get one's  
livelihood by any other means,  
營生謀食 yīng sāng mōw  
shīh ; to gain a livelihood by  
hunting, 以射獵爲生  
è sháy lēē wēi sāng.

LIVELONG day, 一日到  
夜 yīh jīh taóu yà.

LIVELY, 快活 k'hwáē hwǒ,  
活潑 hwǒ pō, 習霍 hwūh  
hō, 揮霍 hwuy hō, 噓 yīh.

LIVER, 肝 kan ; the liver  
and gall, 肝膽 kan tǎn ; the  
liver complaint, 肝氣痛  
kan k'hé t'húng ; his liver and  
brains smeared the earth, 肝  
震塗地 kan naòu toó té ;  
the liver contains the soul, 肝  
藏魂 kan chwāng hwǎn.

LIVERY, freedom, 自由之  
勢 tszé yēw che shé.

LIVERYMAN, 自由之人  
tszé yēw che jīn.

LIVID, 青黑 tsing hīh ; a  
livid mark, 疥瘡 chíh wēi ; a  
livid complexion, 白食 pīh shīh

LIVING, 生活 sāng hwǒ ;  
living water, 活水 lwǒ shwù ;  
a living character, (a verb) 活  
字 hwǒ tszé ; all living, 羣  
生 keun sāng ; if the living do  
not cultivate virtue, how will  
they be prepared for death, 生  
者不修死將奚具 sāng  
chày pūh sew, szè tsēang he

keú ; living creatures, 生靈  
sāng līng ; living animals, 天  
產 t'hēen sǎn ; the living, 生  
祠 sāng sze ; amongst the  
living, 生人間 sāng jīn kēen,  
陽間 yāng kēen.

LIXIVIUM, 堅水 kēen shwù ;  
鹼水 kēen shwù.

LIZARD, 蜥蜴 e hōw, 蜥  
蜴 yen t'híng, 蝥 yen, 蝥 han ;  
the house lizard, 守蜥 shòw  
kung, 龍子 lūng tszè, 壁虎  
pēh hò, 蛇醫 shây e, 蟪  
蟪 loo chen ; the field lizard,  
蜥 seih ; the grass lizard, 佉  
龍 hēen yuen ; mountain li-  
zard, 蟪蜥 yung yuēn, 蟪  
蜥 yung yuēn, 蜥蜴 shaou  
laou, 蜥蜴 seih yīh, 蜥 sui ;  
a species of lizard, 蜥解 kō  
keà, 蜥林 tīng līn, 蜥蜴  
yen tēen ; a larger kind, 黑蜥  
hīh yuēn, 綠蜥 lūh yuēn ; the  
lizard kind, 龍類 lūng lūy.

LLAMA, of Thibet, 喇嘛  
la ma.

LOAD, 擔子 tán tszè, 所  
負之物 sò foó che wūh ; a  
load upon the mind, 中心  
如嚙 chung sin joó yīh ; a  
load for a carriage, 車載之  
物 keu tsáé che wūh, 載貨  
tsáé hó.

TO LOAD, 載 tsáé, 載上  
去 tsáé sháng k'héu ; a loaded  
horse, 馱騎 to kē.

LOAD-STONE, 磁石 tsze shih, 欽石 shě shih, 鐳石 nēē shih.

LOAF, 饅頭 mân t'hôw, 饅頭 mân t'hôw, 饅頭 mân t'hôw; a loaf of bread, 麵包 一個 meén paou yih kó.

LOAM, 墳 fún, 壤 jáng, 堇 kin; white loamy soil, 白墳 pih fún; black do. 黑墳 hih fún; red do. 赤墳 chih fún; a rich loam, 肥地 fei té; loamy soil, 沃土 yüh t'hoò.

LOAN, 借債 tséay tsâ.

TO LOATHE, 厭 yén, 嫌 hēn, 惡 woó, 餓 gaou, 射 yih, 戮 yih, 歇 woo; to loathe food, 吡 tzse, 噁 tsze, 養 tsze

LOATHESOME, 可厭可惡 k'hò yén k'hò woó.

LOBBY, 前廳 tsēen t'hing.

LOBE, of the ear, 瞞 tang, 耳瞞 ər̀ tang.

LOBSTER, 龍蝦 lùng hēa, 螯蛄 tsze koo, 蠡蛄 tsüh keüh

LOCAL, usage, 一處一處的風俗 yih ch'hoó yih ch'ó' t'ch fung sūh; local deities, 社 稷 sháy tseih, 土地神 t'hoò té shín; local altars, 私社 sze sháy; local magistrate, 邑 宰 yih tsâ, 地方官 té fang kwan.

LOCALITY, 地方 té fang,

所在 sò tsâ.

LOCK, 鎖 sò, 鈐 kēen, 鉅 mei, 鑰 yō; a long lock, 銀 鏰 lang tang; one lock, 一 把鎖 yih pà sò; the lock of a door, 門鉅 mūn mei; a brass lock, 銅鎖 tung sò; the male part of a lock, 鍵 kēen; the female do. 閉 pé; the lock of a canal, 水閘 shwùt tsā, 閘門 tsā mūn, 埭 tae; a lock of hair, 一縷髮 yih leaou fā; a lock on a wheel, 軻 jín; lock and key, 鑰匙 yō shē; an iron lock, 鐵鎖 t'hēē sò.

TO LOCK, 鎖起來 sò k'hè laē; to lock the door, 鎖上 門 sò sháng mūn, 閉戶 pé hoó; to fasten, 箝 kēen; a locked jaw, 噤口 k'hin k'òw, 咬牙 keaou yāy, 牙噤 yāy k'hin.

LOCOMOTIVE, vehicle, 自 然之車 tszé jèn che keu.

LOCUST, 草蟲 ts'haò chung, 螞斯 chung sze, 螞 蟥 chung pung, 蝗蚱 hwāng tsò, 蝗蟲 hwāng chung, 旱 蝗 han hwāng, 蝻種 pò chung, 蜻蛉 tsing ling, 螳 螂 tang lang, 蝻蚕 chun shoo, 蝻蟲 fow chung, 蝻蟲 fow chung, 飛蝻 fei keung, 蝻蝗 ke chung, 蝻蟻 chung fan, 蝻蟲 chung, 蝻蟻 chung chay; a kind of locust, 蝻蟻

weih le, 蜩 chē, 蜩螗 chih  
mih, 蜩螗 he leih, 蜩螗  
lüh t'hing; a locust before it  
gets its wings, 蜩螗 yuen  
fah; variegated locust, 蜩螗  
hag teaou; a green locust, 寒  
蜩 hân teaou; another species  
of locust, 蜩螗 sung sen, 蜩  
螗 sze chung; a small kind of  
do. 蜩螗 chā mǎng; do. ari-  
sing from the ground, 土蜩  
t'hoē kēē, 土蜩 t'hoē chung;  
the broad locust, 蜩螗 tsih  
mǎng 蜩螗 teaou chen; large  
do. 馬蜩 mà teaou.

To LODGE, 歇宿 hēē sūh,  
下榻 hēā tā, 搭住 tā choó,  
寓 yù, 寄 keaou, 庇 pé, 廈  
hēā, 埭 hēuen, 庠 ya, 廬 loo,  
樓 tsau, 舍居 sháy keu, 宿  
sūh wei; to lodge for a  
time, 寄寓 kē yù; to lodge  
for a night, 寄宿 kē sūh; this  
the Buddhist priests express  
by 掛單 kwá tan; to lodge  
in a certain place, 館於某  
處 kwàn yù mōw ch'hoó; to  
lodge alone, 敦 tun.

LODGE, 蔭 e, 廡 woo; a  
lodge at the gate of a public  
office, 號房 haóu fāng; a  
lodge in a garden, 塾 shoó.

LONGER, 人客 jin k'h'ih,  
客族 k'h'ih leú, 驛旅 ke leú.

LODGING-PLACE, 宿 sūh,  
寓所 yù sò, 客寓 k'h'ih yù,

客館 k'h'ih kwàn, 僑 keaou,  
破 sze; a lodging house, 客  
店 k'h'ih téén, 歇店 hēē  
téén, 邸店 tē téén; a clean  
lodging, 清潔寓處 tsing  
kēē yù ch'hoó.

LOFT, 樓頂 lōw ting, 室  
kwao; to raise lofts and upper  
rooms, 起樓豎閣 k'hè lōw  
shoó kō.

LOFTY, 高 kaou, 太高  
t'haē kaou, 崇 chan, 樓 chan,  
樓 崇 chan yūh, 崎嶇 k'hā  
e, 我我 gó gó, 嵯峨 cho gó,  
嶠嶠 kaou gaou, 崔嵬 tsuy  
wei, 巍巍 wei wei, 嵯峨  
tseou yaou, 嵯峨 tēē nāē,  
岷嶺 t'huy tsuy, 晴榮 tsāng  
yūng, 嶺嶺 lēuh tsūh, 崑崙  
wei kwei, 崑崙 k'hēē yē, 崑  
崙 tsāng yūng, 崑崙 yin lin,  
龍從 lung tsung, 投寇 tow  
pāng, 嶠嶠 tsan yēn; emi-  
nent, 超卓 chaou chō, 墀  
tae e; a lofty gateway, 閣  
k'h'ang lang; a lofty moun-  
tain, 高山 kaou san, 嵯峨  
kēē hēēn; a lofty house.

lung; a lofty wall, 絕壁  
tseuē peih; lofty hills, 崎嶇  
k'hè heu, 峯嶺 tsih gih; a  
lofty and great appearance, 高  
大之貌 kaou tá che maóu.

LOG, 木頭 mūh t'hōw, 樞  
tung, 樞 hwān.

LOGARITHMS, 對數 關

微 *túy soó chen wei*, 對數  
比例 *túy soó pè lé*; tables of  
logarithms, 對數表 *túy soó*  
*peaòu*.

LOGIC, 明論之法 *míng*  
*lún che fá*, 推論明理之  
學 *t'huý lún míng lè che hěó*.

LOGOMACHY, 辯駁言語  
之事 *péén pǒ yén yù che szé*.

LOGOS, 道 *taóu*.

LOINS, 腰 *yaou*, 腰肢  
*yaou che*, 腰髀 *yaou hwa*, 腰  
子 *yaou (szé)*; a pain in the  
loins, 腰骨痛 *yaou kwüh*  
*t'húng*.

TO LOITER, 曳行 *e híng*,  
逗遛 *tòw lěw*.

LOITERER, 遊手好閑  
之人 *yěw shòw haóu hěén*  
*che jín*.

LOITERING, 蹉跎 *cha e*,  
崔嵬 *tsuy wei*, 嬌 *to*.

TO LOLL, to lean, 倚着 *è*  
*chǒ*; to loll in sitting, 跛倚  
*pei è*, 𣶒 *e*; to loll out the  
tongue, 吐舌 *t'hoò shě*, 吐  
過舌尖 *t'hoò kwó shě*  
*tsěén*, 𣶒甜 *tan tan*, 𣶒𣶒  
*tan tan*, 𣶒 *hwǎ*.

LONELY, 寂寞 *seih mǒ*;  
lonely and still, 蕭條 *seaou*  
*teaóu*; a lonely road, 平靜  
之路 *ping tsing che loó*.

LONESOME, 啞寥 *tsaou*  
*leaou*, 冷淡 *lǎng tán*.

LONG, in space, 長 *cháng*,

尋 *tsín*, 曼 *mán*, 杼 *chò*, 歐  
*e*, 筴 *e*, 𣶒長 *yaou cháng*,  
𣶒 *taou*, 𣶒𣶒 *yaou naou*;  
extended, 延長 *yén cháng*,  
美長 *sěén cháng*, 𣶒呂  
*shín léú*; long legs, 長脚  
*cháng kěó*, 𣶒𣶒 *kwó sǒ*;  
long-legged, 𣶒 *leaou*; a long-  
legged spider, 𣶒子 *hè tszè*,  
𣶒𣶒 *seaou shaou*, 長𣶒  
*cháng kè*; long ears, 𣶒耳  
*tan ùrh*; long-eared, indica-  
tive of noble birth, 𣶒 *kǎng*;  
long and short, 長短 *cháng*  
*twàn*; a long story, 話長  
*hwá cháng*; long life, 長壽  
*cháng shów*, 長命 *cháng*  
*míng*, 長生 *cháng sāng*, 𣶒  
世 *shów shé*; long home, (the  
coffin,) 𣶒 *kèw*; a long gar-  
ment, 袍 *p'haóu*, 𣶒明 *paóu*  
*míng*; long ells, 𣶒𣶒 *peih*  
*kè*, 𣶒𣶒 *p'ih kè*; long and  
deep, 𣶒 *sěén*; long pepper,  
𣶒𣶒 *peih pǒ*, 𣶒𣶒 *keu*  
*tséang*; long grass, 𣶒 *chaou*;  
long-winded, 𣶒 *t'hěén*; long  
branches of trees, 𣶒 *kaou*, 𣶒  
*sǐh*; long and far, 漫漫 *mán*  
*mán*, 𣶒𣶒 *yě hwüh*, 長遠  
*cháng yuén*; long and slender,  
𣶒𣶒 *leaóu keaóu*, 𣶒 *leaou*,  
𣶒 *teaóu*, 𣶒𣶒 *yaou neaou*;  
long out-stretched, 𣶒𣶒 *lǎng*  
*t'hǎng*, 𣶒 *sǎng*, 𣶒 *shín*, 𣶒  
*kě*; long and large, 𣶒 *cháng*,

融駿 yáng tsun ; long hands and arms, 長手腳 chāng shòu kǎo, 學 sǎo ; a long tail, 長尾 chāng wei, 賤 we ; long and graceful, 甦甦然 sū sū jēn ; long and crooked, 藟藟 e e ; long hair, 甦甦 san shwae, 髣髴 yaou naou.

LONG, in time, 久 kèw. 長久 chāng kèw, 好久 hǎu kèw, 淹久 yēn kèw, 多時 to shā, 許久 hèi kèw, 舊 lèw ; how long, 幾久 kè kèw ; long-continued, 恒 hāng ; not long, 未幾 wé kè, 不久 pūh kèw, 不日 pūh jīh ; a long time, 迂久 woo-kèw, 恒久 hāng kèw, 常久 ch'hāng kèw ; I have long looked up to you, 久仰 kèw yáng ; long separated, 久違 kèw wei, 閏閏 hēen k'hwǒ, 久別 kèw pē ; long-standing, 故舊 kóo kèw ; a long period, 即 tséih, 恒久 k'haou, 良久 k'āng kèw, 趑趑 che scaou ; long continuance of prosperity, 福壽綿長 fū shóu mēen chāng ; long in time and space, 彌 me, 曠日 k'hwàng jīh ; a long day, 徂 ch'hāng ; to detain a long time, 久留 kèw lèw.

To LONG after, 戀 leuēn, 思戀 sze leuēn, 眷戀 keuen leuēn, 思慕 sze móo, 愛欲

gnāe yǔh, 羨慕 sēen móo, 悵 yang ; to long to get forward, 貪前 t'han tsāu ; to long after virtue, 貪德 t'han tsh ; to desire earnestly, 景 cing, 欽欽 k'hin k'hin, 覲覲 k'hae yu, 情願 tsing yuēn ; to satisfy my longings, 慰我渴思 wéi gnò k'hó sze.

LONGEVITY, 壽 shóu.

LONGITUDE, lines of, 經 king, 偏度 p'heen toó.

LONGITUDINALLY, and transversely, 縱橫 tsung hwāng.

LONICERA JAPONICA, the honey-suckle, 金銀花 kin yin hwa.

LONG-SUFFERING, 長忍 chāng jin.

LOO-CHOO, 琉球 lèw kèw.

To LOOK, see, 看 k'hán, 視 shé, 睹 too, 瞅 tsé, 看見 k'hán kēen, 觀看 kwan k'ān, 睇 kēen, 覷 kēen, 窺見 kwei kēen, 覷 kwei, 闚觀 kwei kwan, 闚視 kwei shé, 覽 lán, 頻 ping ; to look at, 徧 mēen, 視瞻 shé chen, 瞞 yaou, 映 yang, 睇 le, 睇 heih, 睇 nūh, 聘 p'hing, 睇 sin, 睇 tseun, 睇 tsung, 睇 wang, 睇 yīh, 瞅 tsé, 玩 yuen, 職瞭 tsae tse, 貼 chen, 眈 e, 眈 keu, 眈 hwang, 眈 ne, 眈 ping, 眈 hwǒ, 瞞 low ; to look at steadily, 眈眼 hwūh yēn,



貽逗 che tòw, 瞻陵 ying ling, 瞞 chüh; to look narrowly, 瞞樓 le low, 瞞 mow, 目之 mūh che, 瞞 chüh; to look at attentively, 瞭眈 le show, 瞞 t'he, 窺 meih, 瞞 peaou; to look round, 巡視 seun shé; to look towards, 望之 wáng che, 觀望 kwan wáng, 睂 heih; to look towards with desire, 闕 kan; to look with affection, 瞞 keuen, 瞞 gno, 瞻 yūh; to look up to, 仰 nēang, 仰望 nēang wáng, 仰慕 nēang móo, 企仰 ch'hè nēang, 觀瞻 kwan chen, 瞻仰 chen nēang, 忙 kae, 景仰 k'ing nēang, 覲 kin, 瞻 tēn; to look upwards, 瞻 chen, 瞻眺 chen t'heaou, 肝 heu, 睂 yen, 忙 洋 mang yāng, 眈眈 hō hō; to look up to and depend on, 仰賴 nēang laé; to look for, 盼望 pan wáng, 僊 he, 睂 he; to look on, 傍觀 pāng kwan; to look after, 盼顧 pan koó; to look at a play, 看戲 k'án hé; to look at with longing eyes, 覷 kaou, 覷 k'ae yu; to look through a tube, 管窺 kwàn kwē; to look forward to, 指望 chē wáng, 瞻望 chen wáng; to look steadfastly to a distance, 凝神遠視 ying shin yuèn shé; to look

strange, 睂垂 kwei kwá; to look with downcast eyes, 睂 maou; to look through one eye, 單目視 tan mūh shé, 睂 kwei; to look at through the corner of the eye, 睂 yē, 睂 heih; to look with an evil eye, 瞞 leih heu; to look askance, 斜着眼 sēay chō yēn, 眈聊 keaou maou, 睂 e, 睂 e, 睂 pēn, 睂 mēn, 睂 keuen keuen, 睂視 té shé, 睂背 yae tsze; to look at with anger, 怒視 noó shé, 睂 he, 睂 chin, 睂 chin heuen, 睂視 e shé, 睂 how, 睂視 chin shé; to look round about, 睂睂 hwuy pan, 睂視 hwán shé, 環視 hwán shé, 睂 lē; to look awry, 眈聊 keaou leaou, 眈 lō, 睂 meih, 睂 heuen heuen; to look complainingly, 怨望 yuén wáng; to look leisurely, 睂 hē; to look downwards, 睂 ming, 俯視 fò shé, 睂 mow; to look into, 察 ts'hā, 展 chen, 睂 tsze; to look to the right and left, 盼左右 pan tsò yéw, 睂 ke, 睂 keú, 眈 keú; to look straight forward, 正視 ching shé, 睂 t'hang, 睂 che, 睂 ching, 睂 k'he, 睂 suy, 睂 pe kwūh, 睂 chang, 睂望 t'eaou wáng, 眈 睂 meaou yaou; to look at

one another, 相 看 sēang k'hán, 睇 mih; to look to a distance, 遙 看 yaōu k'hán, 腰 眇 yaou meau, 肝 瞋 isin māng; to look stupidly about 兩 朽 m'ien m'ien; to look alarmed, 愕 眙 gò che; to look aghast, 眙 heuē, 矚 kēō; to take a look, 看 一 看 k'hán yih k'hán; to look well, 好 看 haōu k'hán; to look at each other with anger, 彼 此 反 目 pè tszè fān mūh; to look over books, 覽 書 làn shoo, 閱 卷 yuē k'uen; to look about one, 瞧 瞧 tseau tseau; to look up in price, 興 hing; I have long looked up to you, 久 仰 k'òu n'ang; to look out, 眺 望 t'heau wáng; to look inwardly, 眴 yew; to look frightened, 瞞 hā, 瞞 keuē; to look without examining, 瞞 瞞 ming ming, 瞞 瞞 mih sīh.

Look, a glance, 一 視 yih shé, 一 看 yih k'hán; to steal a look, 偷 看 t'hōw k'hán; a look of regard, 顧 盼 koó pan, 盼 睇 pan lae; look, air, 惶 chen, 態 t'haē: a look of displeasure, 睇 睇 ming tsing, 睇 睇 ming tsang; a wanton look, 猷 色 yūh sīh.

LOOKING, 睇 睇 hwān hwān, 睇 睇 kwan kwan, 睇 睇 m'ung tsung, 睇 kwan;

looking at the heavens through a tube, 用 管 窺 天 yung kwán kwei t'hēen; looking at the sun and moon, 瞻 彼 日 chen pè jih yuē; looking up, he heaved a sigh, 仰 天 長 嘆 n'ang t'hēen chāng t'hán.

LOOKING-GLASS, 面 鏡 m'ien k'ing; a glass mirror, 玻 璃 面 鏡 po lê m'ien k'ing; a round hand mirror, 圓 手 鏡 yuēn shòw k'ing.

LOOK-OUT, house, 望 樓 wáng lóu, 望 臺 wáng taē.

LOOM, 織 機 chí ke, 機 杼 ke shòu.

TO LOOM, 遙 望 yaōu wáng.

LOON, 無 用 人 woó yung jin.

Loop, 紐 n'ew; a loop-hole, or opening, 窗 戶 格 子 chwang hoó k'ih tszè; a loop-hole to get out at, 自 自 之 路 tszè p'ih che loó.

Loose, not fast, 鬆 sung, 弛 shé; fast and loose, 鬆 緊 sung kin; loose cotton, 鬆 花 sung hwa; loose earth, 鬆 土 sung t'hoó, 埤 suy, 澤 澤 tsih tsih; a loose girdle, 緝 chen; unstrung, 警 t'ā; loose and complicated, 紕 繆 pe m'ew; loose and dissolute, 風 流 fung l'ew, 放 蕩 fang táng, 放 肆 fang sze, 放 恣 fang tsé, 恣 縱 tsé tsung, 恣 意

tszé é, 窠 teaou, 作 cha, 荒  
縱 hwang tsung, 濫 lân; loose  
and diffusive, 靡漫 mei mân;  
loose and wide, 緜 fan, 纒  
nang; loose and easy, 揆 yen,  
洩 e, 橋 keaou, 悒 t'hang,  
鵲 t'hang.

To LOOSE, to untie a knot,  
解結 keuè k'k; to loose one's  
bonds, 緩縛 hwan fūh; to  
let go, 釋放 shih fang; to be  
indulgent, 宥 yéu, 拊 p'hoó,  
撫 ch'hon.

LOOSENESS, of the bowels,  
痢 hew, 泄痢 sēè lé, 瀉痢  
séáy lé, 痢症 lé ching.

To LOP, off branches, 伐其  
條 fā kē teaou, 剗 ló, 剗  
ch'huen; to deprive of, 奪 tò.

LOPSIDED, 曲曲 keüh  
keüh, 癢 mo, 連 chǒ, 偏病  
pēn ping.

LOQUACIOUS, 多言 to yēn,  
講說 chē tow, 囁嚅 chē joo,  
講談 chē hēè, 嚮嚮 chen  
chen, 譁 chen, 嚮味 chē  
choo, 談 chue, 咄咄 e e, 啾  
啾 kēè kēè, 啾啾 tow tēè, 啾  
seaou, 啾 chā, 啾 chay, 啾  
啾 pe tseih, 誦誦 ien jen, 誦  
chen, 啾 shē, 囉啾 lô chay,  
啾啾 hwǒ tsāy, 啾啾 lēè  
tsau, 誦誦 e e, 誦誦 nan  
nan, 誦誦 tēè tēè, 誦誦 tā  
hēè, 誦誦 chih chē, 誦誦  
now now, 誦誦 tā kō, 誦誦

tun, 誦 e, 誦 fan, 誦 haou,  
誦 hēè, 誦 tūng, 誦 nāng, 誦  
nung, 誦 tung, 誦 she, 掉舌  
chaou shē; a loquacious per-  
son, 口舌之人 k'hòw shē  
che jin, 多嘴之人 to tsúy  
che jin.

LOQUACITY, 花口 hwa  
k'hòw, 刺刺 lá lá, 嚮 kwǒ,  
嚮 low, 嚮嚮 joo nēè, 嚮嚮  
lēn low.

LOQUAT, fruit, Mespilus Ja-  
ponica, 盧骨 loo kwüh, 盧  
喬 loo keuè, 枇杷 pe pa.

LORD, 主 choè, 主公 choè  
kung, 君 keun; the lord of the  
land, 國主 kwǒ choè; the  
Lord of heaven, 天主 t'hēen  
choè; the Lord's day, 主日  
choè jih; my lord and master,  
主郎 choè lāng; to become  
a lord, 為主 wei choè; the  
true Lord, 真主 chin choè.

LORDLING, 小主 seadū  
choè, 少老爺 shaou laou yāy

LORE, 學文 hēō wān; an-  
cient lore, 古文 kòd wān.

To LOSE, 失 shīh, 失落  
shīh lǒ, 失去 shīh k'heú, 失  
漏 shīh lów, 喪失 sang shīh,  
輸 shoo, 遺 wei, 損 yun, 損  
sùn, 既 ké, 爽失 shwàng  
shīh, 亨解 che keaè; to lose  
and win, 輸贏 shoo ying; to  
lose colour, 失色 shīh sīh;  
to lose anything, 失物 shīh

wäh, 遺物 wei wüh; to lose one's voice, 啞 gan, 嘶 sae, 嚙 lāng, 嚙 wei, 歇唱 yang pa; to lose the teeth, 變齒 huây ch'hè; to lose the clue, 失條緒 shih teaôu seu; to lose one's life, 失命 shih ming. 喪命 sang ming; to lose one's mother by death, 失恃 shih shé; to lose territory, 喪地 sang té; to lose a battle, 敗陳 páe chin; to lose the way, 踣躄 tsāng tǎng; to lose blood, 失血 shih heuē, 流血 léw heuē; to lose one's countenance, 呷嘯 pwán yen; to lose one's self-possession, 嗒 t'ha, 自失 tszé shih, 鞅掌 yang chāng; to lose by death, 折 ch'; to lose one's breath, 越氣 yuē k'hé; to lose in trade, 失本 shih pùn, 折本 ch' pùn; to lose a wager, 賭錢輸了 toò tsān shoo leaòu; to lose time, 失却光陰 shih k'ō kwang yin; to lose one's labour, 白費工夫 pih féi kung foo. 枉費力 wàng féi leih; to lose courage, 喪心 sang sin. Loss, in trade, 吃虧 keih k'hwei; loss, defeat, 負敗 fów páe; at a loss how to act, 無措 woô ts'hó; loss of appetite, 癢 tsze; loss on long-ells, 賣嘍 後虧蝕本

maé peih ke k'hwei ch' pùn.

LOST, 亡 wāng, 失 shih wāng, 失了 shih leaòu; lost and forgotten, 喪 sang; lost and abandoned, 流酒 léw mēen; lost in oblivion, 逝 shé; lost for ever, 萬世沉淪 wán shé chin lūn; lost, as an art or science, 失傳 shih chuēn; lost to a sense of shame, 喪心滅恥 sang sin mēē ch'è

LOT, fate, 命 ming, 緣分 yuēn fun, 分額 fun gih; to be content with one's lot, 守命安分 shòw ming gnan fún; to cast lots, 打卦 tà kwá, 占卜 chen pō, 打籤 tà tsān, 拈鬮 nēen k'hwei, 卜筮 pō shé.

LOTION, 藥水 yǎ shwù, 洗藥 sè yǎ.

LOTTERY, 白鴿票 pih k' p'eaou, 賭博 toò pō.

LOTUS, 蓮花 lēn hwa; fruit of do. 荷 teih.

LOVAGE, 獨活 tūh hwō.

LOUD, voice, 大聲 tá shing, 高聲 kaou shing, 厲聲 lé shing, 嗥 pung, 號 keaóu, 聾 lung, 吳 hwa, 吶 tan, 咽 hung; a loud voice, 大響 tá hāng, 砰砰 ping pang, 大鳴 tá ming; loud words, 唸 tung tāt; his voice was very loud. 厥聲載路 keuh shing tsai loó.

To LOVE, 愛 gnaé, 好 haú, 掩 yen, 憐 mow, 怏 k'he, 縫 puug, 憐 nêe, 惕 t'eh, 惕 t'eh; to love women, 愛色 gnaé s'ih, 繫 hin, 嬲 hwô, 構 kow, 戀 嫖 lwân laou, 嫖 koo laou; to love inferiors, 慈 tsze, 字 tszé, 惜 seih, 字 愛 tszé gnaé, 愛惜 gnaé seih, 慈勿 tsze yéw, 幸 hing; to love tenderly, 疼愛 t'ung gnaé, 疼 痛 t'ung t'hung, 戀愛 lwân gnaé; to love with compassion, 愛憐 gnaé l'ân; to love men in general, 愛人 gnaé jîn, 汎 愛衆 f'ân gnaé chung, 愛物 gnaé w'uh, 俥 wei; to love wine, 愛酒 gnaé ts'ew, 好 酒 haú ts'ew; to love power, 慕勢 moó shé; to love one another, 相愛 s'ang gnaé, 相戀 s'ang lwân; to love intimately, 親愛 ts'hin gnaé; to love ardently, 愛慕 gnaé moó, 切愛 ts'heé gnaé, 係 戀 hé lwân, 眷戀 keuen lwân; to love with favour, 寵 愛 ch'ung gnaé; to love wealth, 愛財 gnaé ts'ae; to love with respect, 愛敬 gnaé king.

Love, affection, 愛情 gnaé ts'ing; favour, 寵 ch'ung; charity, 仁 jîn; the love of women, 愛色之心 gnaé s'ih che sin; the love of wine, 食 酒之心 t'han ts'ew che sin;

the love of heaven towards men, 天眷 t'h'een keuen; to fix the love on one person, 定 情于一人 t'ing tsing yü yih jîn; if the heart's love be set on virtue, it will delight in cultivating it, 若心之好在 善亦樂以修之 jô sia che haú ts'ae shén, yih lô à sew che; depraved love, 偏愛 p'h'een gnaé.

LOVE-APPLE, 番茄 fan k'ea

LOVELY, 可愛 k'hò gnaé, 嫻 chuen; a lovely girl, 玉 女 yü nyü; to consider virtue as lovely, 以道德爲 麗 è ts'au t'ih wei lô.

LOVERS, 嫖嫖 koo laou.

LOVE-SICK, 情痴 tsing ch'ê; after the manner of a love-sick girl, 作兒女情痴之態 ts'ò ūrh nyà tsing ch'ê che t'haé.

LOVING, 愛人的 gnaé jîn ts'ih, 相愛的 s'ang gnaé ts'ih, 親熟的 ts'hin sh'uh ts'ih, 親愛的 ts'hin gnaé ts'ih.

To LOUNGE, 捱 yae; to lounge till evening, 捱到晚 間 yae ts'au wân k'een; lounge and saunter, 情遊 ló y'ew; a lounging gait, 迤邐 e-le; to lounge about, 頹然自放 tuy jèn tszé fang; a lounging fellow, 遊手好閒 y'ew sh'ow haú h'een, 袖手旁 觀 sew sh'ow pang kwan;

hungers must not enter here,  
 閑人免進 hēn jin mēn  
 wān.

LOUSE, 虱 sīh, 蟻蚤 ke  
 sīh, 蟻子 sīh tszè.

TO LOUSE, 捉蟻子 tsūh  
 sīh tszè.

LOSSY, 多蚤 to sīh, 厚  
 蚤 hóu sīh.

LOU, 懶兒 lán ūrh.

Low, 低 tè, 卑 pe, 庫 pe,  
 康 tuy, 渾 hwān, 輕 ché, 闊  
 茸 tā jūng, 氏 te; vulgar, 鄙

賸 pé lów, 僻 peih, 倍 pei,  
 扁 pēn; low ground, 塌 tā,  
 流 wa; a low damp place, 埤

pe, 押插 yā chā, 迂邪 woo  
 tsāy; a low house, 廩 too, 庵

gō, 扁 pēn, 庫 pe; low in  
 stature, 短 twàn, 矮 yae;  
 mean, 汙 woo, 嫚 nēn; a

low class, 低品 tè p'hin; a  
 low set of people, 下流 hēa  
 lēw, 濁流 chāh lēw; low ob-

scure language, 浮囂之辭  
 yin lów che szè, 市語 shé yù;  
 low estate, 卑微 pe wei; low

price, 低價 tè kēa. 賤 tsēn;  
 low-spirited, 喪心 sang sin,  
 低 te, 懨懨 mung tung;  
 low water, 水乾 shwùt kan,

水落 shwùt lō, 水退 shwùt  
 thúy; a low voice, 低聲  
 tè shing. 閑音 hēn yin, 噓

hwuy, 呿 lung; low behavi-  
 our, 下俚 hēa tsō; a low

wall, 矮牆 twàn tsāng, 塹  
 teih; high and low, 高低  
 kaou tè, 高卑 kaou pe; low  
 in behaviour, 品格低 p'hin  
 kīh tè.

LOWLY, 界巽 pe seuen,  
 蕭條 scaou teaou, 謙卑  
 k'hēn pe.

TO LOW, as an ox, 吼 how,  
 哞 how. 牟 mow. 牛鳴 nēw  
 ming, 犒 kow, 吼 hung. 喻  
 吼 heih hung, 狗 how, 營  
 gang, 營 ying.

LOWLAND, 平原 ping yuēn

LOYAL, 忠義 chung é, 忠  
 烈 chung lē; devoted to one's  
 prince, 有忠於君 yèw  
 chung vū keun; a loyal states-

man, 忠臣 chung chīn.

LOYALTY, 勳功 heun kung

LUBBER, 遊手好閑 yēw  
 shōw haou hēn, 驕駝 kwa  
 pe.

LUBRICATE, 塗油成滑  
 toò yēw ching hwā.

LUBRICOUS, 滑澤 hwā tsīh,  
 滑漶 hwā tā.

LUCID, 慧 hwúy, 明 mung,  
 光明 kwang mung, 發光  
 的 fá kwang teih, 明亮 ming  
 k'ang.

LUCIFER, morning star, 啓  
 明 k'hè ming, 明星 ming  
 sing, 曉明之星 heaou  
 ming che sing, lucifer match-

es, 引火之片 yin hò che

p'héén, 鬼火條 kwei hò  
teaòu.

LUCK, 風水 fung shwù, 造化 tsaóu hwá; sheer luck, 微倖 heaou hìng; good luck, 好造化 haòu tsaóu hwá; bad luck, 造化不好 tsaóu hwá pūh haòu; to get good luck, 納吉 nā keih.

LUCKILY, 恰好的 kēā haòu teih; luckily obtained, 幸得 hìng tih.

LUCKY, 幸 hìng, 吉 keih, 傲 keaou, 利市 lé shé, 祺 k'he, 禎 ching; a lucky hit, 微倖 heaou hìng; a lucky affair, 吉事 keih szé; a lucky day, 吉日 keih jīh; very lucky, 太吉 t'haé keih; a lucky dream, 祥夢 sēāng mún; lucky omen, 禎祥 ching sēāng; lucky occurrence, 好采 haòu tsà, 好運 haòu yún; a lucky opportunity, 好際 haòu tsé yú, 好機會 haòu kè hwúy.

LUCKLESS, 薄命 pō mīng.

LUCRATIVE, 好發財 haòu fā tsà.

LUCRE, 利益 lé yīh; filthy lucre, 汚利 woo lé; to seek after do. 漁利 yū lé, 逐利 chūh lé, 圖利 toò lé.

TO LUCUBRATE, 夜裡作 yà lè tsò, 打夜做 tà yà tsò.

LUCUBRATION, 夜間作的文 yà kēen tsò teih wān.

LUCULENT, 明白的 mīng pīh teih.

LUDICROUS, 可笑 k'hò seaóu, 好笑 haòu seaóu, 取笑 tseu seaóu, 惹笑 jay seaóu

LUX VENEREA, 白濁 pīh chūh.

LUGGAGE, 行李 hìng lè, 輜重 tsze chún.

LUGUBRIOUS, 憂愁 yew tsow, 啼哭之貌 té k'hūh che maóu.

LUKEWARM, 溼 nwan, 溫援 wān nwan; in a moral sense, 淡薄 tan pō, 冷淡 lāng tan, 半熱半冷 pwán jē pwán lāng,

TO LULL, to soothe. 撫恤 wò seuh, 安撫 gnan wò.

LUMBAGO, 腰骨痛 yaou kwūh t'húng, 腰脚痛冷 yaou kēō t'húng lāng, 脛腰 kwei yaou.

LUMBER, 散木 sán mūh, 重貨 chúnghó.

LUMINARY, 發光之物 fā kwang che wūh; the luminaries of heaven, 天象 t'hēen sēāng.

LUMINOUS, 彰明 chang mīng, 光明 kwang mīng, 光亮 kwang léang, 灼灼 chō chō, 赫赫 hīh hé, 煌煌 hwāng hwāng, 昭揚 chaou

yáng, 焜 hwǎn, 煥 hwan, 迴  
 bang, 煥 lin, 黨郎 t'àng lāng,  
 晰 chē, 闡 chen, 曉 heaòu,  
 炫 heuen, 眇 hoo, 曉 hwan,  
 暉 hwuy, 輝 hwuy, 暉 keaou,  
 炳 ping, 晶 tsing, 耀 yaou,  
 炎炎 yen yen, 市市然  
 shí fūh jèn, 景景 king king;  
 a luminous style, 文炳 wān  
 ping; a luminous commentary,  
 闡註 chen choó.

LUMP, 塊 k'hwaé, 埒 peih  
 埒 lūh, 埒 p'ho; a lump of  
 earth, 一塊土 yih k'hwaé  
 t'hoó; to lump together, 包  
 括 p'au kwó; taken in the  
 lump, 大較 tá keaóu; the  
 heart is a lump of flesh, 心乃  
 肉團 sin naè jūh twán; to  
 form into lumps, 成塊 ching  
 k'hwaé.

LUNACY, 癡狂 t'een kwāng,  
 月癡 yuē t'een.

LUNAR, 屬月的 shūh yuē;  
 t'eh; lunar mansions, 肆舍  
 sze shà.

LUNATIC, 瘋癲 fung t'een.

LUNCH, 點心 t'een sin,  
 過午 kwò wò, 餽 lēen, 機  
 ke.

LUNGS, 肺 fei, 肺腑 fei  
 foò, 肺 fei; lungs and liver,  
 肺腸 fei chang, 肺肝 fei  
 kan.

LURCH, 苦惱 k'hoè naòu;  
 to be left in the lurch, 留在

難中 lēw tsáé nán chung.

LURCHER, 獵犬 lēē k'eu-n

LURE, 圈套 k'heuen t'aóu.

To LURE, to lie in wait, 埋

伏 maē fūh; to lurk about,

逗遛 tòw lēw; to hide, 藏

匿 chwang neih, 隱匿 yin

neih.

LURKING-PLACE, 藏匿

之處 chwang neih che ch'ó.

賊窩 ts'eh wo, 竊窩 ts'eh

wo.

LUSCIOUS, 甚甘 shín

kan, 有恬味的 y'ew t'een

wé t'eh.

LUST, 慾 yūh, 色 s'ih, 淫

yin, 嗜慾 shé yō, 慾事

yūh szé, 私慾 sze yūh, 慾火

haou; the fire of lust, 慾火

yūh hò; the lust of other things,

物慾 wūh yūh; burning

lust, 慾意熾盛 yūh é

ché shing; lust is a poison-

ous drug, 貪淫者毒藥也

t'han yin ch'ay, tūh yō y'ay;

to satisfy lust, 足以供慾

tsūh è k'ung yūh.

To LUST, after, 嗜 she, 慾

yūh, 貪 t'han, 貪叨 t'han

t'haou

LUSTFUL, 享 k'een; lust-

ful desires, 色慾 s'ih yūh;

very lustful, 好色過度

haóu s'ih kwó toó.

LUSTRE, 顯榮 h'een yūng,

暉光 hwuy kwang, 耀 seth,



炘 yūh, 煜 yūh; the lustre of the moon, 微明 wei ming, 月亮 yuē lāng; the lustre of gems, 瑩 ying 瑩 sing, 玳 sing, 瑛 ying, 璫 leh, 璀璨 tsuy tsan, 璘 彬 lin pin, 璦 lan; the lustre of the eyes, 瞵 ling.

LUSTY, 肥壯 fei chwang, 肥胖 fei pāng, 好漢 haòu hán.

LUTE, 琴 k'hín; harp and lute, 琴瑟 k'hín seih.

LUTE STRING, 絹 keuen.

LUXURIANCE, 菱 薔 gae túy, 薔 gae.

LUXURIANT, 茂盛 mów shing, 蕪茂 wò m'w, 皇 華 hwāng hwa, 茝 茝 fūh fūh, 茝 茝 nē nē, 莫 莫 mō mō, 墓 墓 hwāng hwāng, 與 翼 yū yīh, 橫 艾 hwāng gae, 芾 芾 fūh fūh, 爾 華 ūh hwa, 薈 yūh, 贊 tsāh, 繇 yaou, 羊 tsēen, 蘊 wān, 葳 weí, 丰 fung, 戊 mòw, 稠 chow; luxuriant herbage, 咤 茂 chang mów, 丰 茸 fung jūng, 薔 蔞 fan woo, 檄 檄 sow now, 牂 牂 tsang tsang, 猗 猗 e e, 芄 fan, 穉 chang, 裊 chung, 薔 薔 e hwit, 薔 e, 蔞 gan, 薔 jang, 苒 jen, 倅 jūng, 猗 juy, 琳 mow, 蔞 po, 弄 pe, 華 pang, 蔞 蔞 me wò, 秀 seu, 倅 yung, 和 in, 校

so, 森 sān, 槿 pung, 樛 sh, 櫨 sūh, 霖 woo, 沃 yūh; luxuriant growth, 華 華 pung, 蓊 蓊 tsang tsang, 復 復 o e; luxuriant foliage, 辛 眠 tsēen mēen; luxuriant plants, 蕳 che, 榎 shwāng; luxuriant branches, 扶 疎 foo soo; luxuriant grain, 穠 e, 穠 e, 穠 e, 蕃昌 fan ch'hang, 菱 gnaé: millet growing luxuriantly, 穠 穠 yu yu.

LUXURIOUS, 湛 tan, 藍 游 yen; luxuriant ease, 優 游 yew yêw, 姪 yin, 淫 逸 yin yīh; luxurious feasting, 宴 宴 yèn yèn tsan tsan.

LUXURY, 豫 yū; pride and luxury, 驕 樂 keaou lō.

LYCHNIS, 婁 婁 low tsá; lychnis coronata, 虞 美人 yū mei jin.

LYCOPodium, 地 栢 té pīh, 絲 芒 sze māt, 萬 年 松 wān nēen sūng, 卷 栢 keuen pīh.

LYING, on the back, 偃 俠 yèn yang.

LYING, talk, 詭 kwang, 詭 辭 wei tszè, 詭 詭 chūh wei; lying impositions, 詐 謬 cha yuen.

LYING-IN, woman, 產 婦 sàn fō.

LYRE, 瑟 seih, 七 弦 琴 tsēih huen k'hin.

MACAO, 澳門 gaou mǎu; anciently called, 濠鏡澳 hau king gaou.

MACE, ensign of authority. 笏 hwūh, 圭 kwei, 版笏 pín hwūh; the mace inclosing the nutmegs, 荳蔻花 tóu k'óu hwa, 荳蔻膜 tóu k'óu mǒ; the tenth part of an ounce, 一錢 yī tsēn.

MACER, 羅勒 ló lēh.

TO MACERATE. 淹 gan, 湛 chin, 漚 gow, 浸 tsin, 凍 sīh, 淬 tsin, 浸 sow, 滲 kin, 漸 tsēn; to macerate thoroughly, 漚欄 gow lán, 漚漬 gow tze, 漚熟 gow shūh; to macerate in salt, 齏 ch'hang.

MACHINATION, 暗計 gnán kē, 計策 kē tsih, 詭計 kwei kē.

MACHINE. 機器 ke k'hi; a stand, 架子 k'hi tze; machinery for drying wheat. 杓 ling senen; intricate machinery, 機巧 ke k'heou, 機括 ke kwó, 機發 ke fā.

MACHAREL, 魷魚 che yū, 鯖 tsing.

MACKINTOSH, cloth, 呢 nō, 種屬極細可以禦雨 chen shūh keih sé k'hò è yù yù.

TO MACULATE, 沾污 chen woo, 染污 jūn woo.

MAU, 顛狂 tēn kwāng, 狡狂 keaou kwāng. 狂猜 kwāng keih, 佷狂 chang kwāng, 瘋狂 fung kwāng, 瘋顛 fung tēn, 狂癡 kwāng chē, 顛 tēn, 橫 tēn, 獮 le, 狎 ch'han, 狎 hwūh, 狎 t'ban, 怵 ch'ch, 怵 heuh, 怵 hwang. 悅 hwāng; a mad dog. 瘋狗 fung kòu. 刺 ke, 拮 k'k. 狂犬 kwāng k'heun. 獮犬 ch' k'heun. 獮 tso 獮 ch'he, 獮 yaou, 獮 ch'he, 獮 ke kòu; to become mad. 發癲 fā tēn; a mad barking, 狂吠 kwāng fei; maddened, 狡戾 keaou lé.

MADAM. 太太 thāi thāi, 嫵嫵 nāi nāi, 娘娘 nēang nēang, 姑爺 koo yā.

MADDER, 地血 t' hū, 蒐 sow; a species of dog. 丹參 tan san.

MADLY, 猖狂然 ch'ang kwāng jén, 譁張 chow chang.

MADMAN. 狂人 kwāng jín. 失心人 shih sin jín, 發癲者 fā tēn chāy.

MADNESS, 狂疾 kwāng tseih, 猖 s'au, 癲 tēn, 癲

teaou; to feign madness, 佯狂 yāng kwāng.

MADREPROBE, 環玕 lang kan, 浮石 fōw shīh.

MAGAZINE, 庫 k'hoó, 棧房 tsān fāng, 包庄 paou chwang.

MAGGOT, 蟻 蟻 tse tsaou.

MAGIC, 巫醫 woo e: magic arts. 妖術 yaou shūh, 妖怪之事 yaou kwaé ches zè, 邪術 sēy shūh, 法術 fā shūh, 隱占 yin chen, 巫術 woo shah, 幻化 fān hwá, 妖幻 yaou fān, 術藝 shūh é, 術數 shūh soó; magic arts of the Taou sect, 尸解 she keà; magic lantern, 玻璃影畫鏡 pō lē ying hwá kīng.

MAGICIAN, 覲 heih, 術士 shūh szé, 妖人 yaou jin, 與邪魔相交者 yù sēy mô s'ang kenou chàv.

MAGISTERIAL, 官樣 kwan yáng; magisterial authority, 管轄 kwàn hē; magisterial influence, 官勢 kwan shé.

MAGISTRATE, 官府 kwan fòd, 官吏 kwan lē, 官員 kwan yuèn, 官長 kwan chàng, 上憲 sháng hēen; anciently called 人牧 jin mūh, 準人 chūn jin; a local magistrate, 地方官 té fang

kwan, 邑宰 yīh tsà, 家官 tsà kwan; an upright magistrate, 循吏 seun lé, 廉官 lēen kwan; a corrupt magistrate, 汚吏 woo lé, 濫官 lân kwan; an avaricious do. 貪官 t'han kwan; the magistrate of one's own district, 父母官 fò mó kwan; a magistrate of a prefecture, 知府 che fò, 府尊 fò tsun do. of a district, 知縣 che hēen, 縣主 hēen chò; an assistant magistrate, 左堂 tsò t'ang, 右堂 yéw t'ang, 戒廳 jéung t'hing, 廳子 t'hing tszè; a magistrate's office, 衙門 yā mūn, 轅門 yuèn mūn; to petition a magistrate, 稟官府 pin kwan fò; to go before a magistrate, 打官司 tà kwan sze; the title of a magistrate, 仁憲 jin hēen, 憲臺 hēen taé, 老爺 lau yāy.

MAGNANIMITY, 俠膽 hē tān; thorough magnanimity, 豁達 hō tā.

MAGNANIMOUS, 慷慨 k'hang k'haé, 毅然 é jēn, 寬仁 k'hwān jin, 寬裕 k'wan yū, 恢 k'hwuy, 寬容 k'wan yūng, 大量 tá léang.

MAGNATE, 大人 tá jin, 大臣 tá chin.

MAGNET, 鑷石 nē shīh,

磁石 (sze shh, 磁石  
beh t'āē shh.

MAGNETISM, 氣 k'hié, 相  
吸之氣 sāng heh che k'hé.

MAGNIFICENT, 蕩蕩 táng  
táng, 隆大 lóng tá, 烈烈  
lē lē, 偉 kwei, 埒 foo.

TO MAGNIFY, and extol, 誇  
大 k'hwa tá, 偉大 p'au tá ;  
to magnify one's prince, 褒  
大其君 p'au tá kē keun ; to  
magnify anything, 荒之  
hwang che ; to magnify one's-  
self, 自誇 tszé k'hwa, 自大  
t'zé tá, 并 pēn ; to praise, 稱  
頌 ch'hing súng, 讚美 tsán  
mei ; to esteem, 貴重 kwei  
chóng, 尊重 trun chún ; to  
increase the bulk of anything,  
大之 tá che ; to increase its  
apparent size, 使看爲大  
shè k'hán wei tá.

MAGNOLIA, purpurea, 辛  
荑花 sin é hwa, 辛荑 sin  
che, 新怡 sin e ; wild do. 蘭  
麝 lów loo ; magnolia fuscata,  
含笑花 hán seaóu hwa ;  
magnolia yulan, 玉蘭 yüh  
lín ; magnolia pumila, 夜合  
花 yà y hō hwa.

MAGPIE, 喜鵲 hè tsō, 乾  
鵲 kan tsō, 八哥 p'ā ko, 鳴  
鵲 keu küh, 鸛鵲 keu küh,  
嘲嘲 pē pē ; wild do. 鸛  
hō, 鸛尼 tseu nē.

MAHOMMED, 穆罕默德

mūh hàn mīh tsh.

MAHOMMEDANISM, 回回  
教 hwūy hwūy keaóu ; Ma-  
hommedan, 回民 hwūy mīn.

MAGUDHU, the country  
where Buddha was born, 摩  
竭提國 mó kē tē kwō.

MAID, a young woman, 童  
女 tūng nyù, 女兒 nyù ūr,  
閨女 kwei nyù, 姑娘 koo  
neāng ; a virgin, 閨女 kwei  
nyù, 貞女 chin nyù, 處女  
ch'hoó nyù ; a maid servant,  
婢 pei, 娼 gae, 女廝 nyū  
sze ; a maid of honour, 女史  
nyū shè, 丫頭 yà t'hōw, 女  
婢 nyū pei.

MAIDEN HAIR, 石長生  
shh chāng sāng, 鳳尾草  
fung wei ts'haòu, 黑骨  
bū kwūh māt.

MAJESTIC, 威烈 wei lē,  
烈烈 lē lē, 威嚴 wei yēn,  
森嚴 sēn yēn, 徐 tseu, 栗  
lei, 武 wò, 穆 mūh, 欽  
k'hin, 辟 pei, 堂堂 tāng  
tāng.

MAJESTY, 威勢 wei shé,  
威風 wei fung ; majesty and  
severity, 威嚴 wei yēn ; your  
majesty, 萬歲爺 wán súy  
yā, 陛下 pe hēa ; his ma-  
jesty, 皇上 hwāng shāng, 鉅  
公 keu kung.

MAIL, letter bag, 路信袋  
loó sín taé ; coat of mail, 甲

背 kǎi chów, 鎧甲 k'hac kǎi.

To MAIM, 殺 shǎ, 傷 shang; maimed, 殘疾 tsân tseih, 癩疾 fēi tseih, 有虧缺的 yèw k'hwei keuē tēih.

MAIN, the ocean, 洋海 yāng hǎe, 瀕落 hung yung.

MAIN, principal, 正 ching; the main object, 大指 tá chē; the main thing, 本 pùn, 根本 kǎn pùn; main strength, 筋力 kin leih, 膂力 leu leih, 呂力 leu leih; the main beam of a house, 棟 tung; main land, 中原 chung yuēn.

To MAINTAIN, 守 shòw, 持 chē, 執守 chih shòw, 據 keú, 據守 keú shòw; to support, 養 yāng; to maintain one's own opinions, 持意 chē é, 固執已意 kóo chih kè é; to maintain obedience, 持循 chē sūn; to maintain possession of, 壓守 yǎ shòw; to maintain till death, 死守 szè shòw; to maintain firmly, 守得住 shòw tūi choó. 守定 shòw tǐng, 坐 tsó, 鞏 kung, 固守 kóo shòw; to maintain the laws, 執法 chih fá; to maintain right principles, 秉彝 ping e, 存心 tsūn sin; to maintain proper conduct, 持身 chē shin; to maintain chastity, 守貞 shòw chin, 操節

tsaou tsēē; to maintain a regimen, 戒口 keaé k'hòw; to maintain one's-self by integrity, 扶義 foé é; to maintain idle fellows, 養閑漢 yāng hēn hán.

MAJOR, 守備 shòw péi.

MAJOR-GENERAL, 協領 hēh ling, 軍協 keun hēh.

MAIZE, 珍珠米 chin choo mè, 菽菜 shūh tsáo, 粟米 sūh mè, 玉蜀黍 yūh shūh le

To MAKE, 造 tsaóu, 作 tsǎ, 爲 wēi, 營 ying, 制作 ché tsǎ, 製作 ché tsǎ, 創造 chwáng tsaóu, 初 chwang, 比 pè, 徇 seun, 撰 chuēn, 湊 pūh; to make away with, 收拾 shòw shih; to make up, 找足 chaou tsūh, 補置 pòu ché; to make up a deficiency, 賠 péi, 賠償 péi shàng, 賠補 péi pòu, 賠墊 péi tēn, 補闕 pòu keuē; to make up the difference, 補銀水 pòu yin shwù, 填還虧空 tsēn hwân k'hwei k'hung; to make known, 通知 t'hung che, 著述 choó shūh, 告訴 kaóu soó; to make light of, 易畧 é lǎo, 看輕 k'hán k'hing, 狎忽 yǎ hwūh, 忽畧 hwūh lǎo, 輕忽 k'hing hwūh, 傷 e, 駁 e, 侃 fan; to make amends, 折罪 chē tsúy; to make manifest, 發 fá, 覺 kǎo, 發明

fā mīng, 發顯 fā hēn; to make a noise, 罵 gaou, 嚷 jang, 吵鬧 chaou naòu; to make game of, 揶揄 yà yu, 戲謔 hé hě, 詼笑 k'hwei seáu; to make clothes, 縫衣 fāng e; to make obeisance, 行禮 hīng lè, 下拜 hēa paé, 頓首拜 tun shòw paé; to make a disturbance, 攪擾 keaòu jaòu; to make a disturbance where there is no occasion, 平地起風波 pīng té k'hè fung p'ho; to make peace, 講和 k'ang hā, 勸和 k'euén hò; to make haste, 快快 k'hwaé k'hwaé, 快些 k'hwaé s'ay; to make haste as alarmed, 慌徬 jang yang; to make a memorandum, 記事 ké szé, 開列 k'hae lē, 開單 k'hae tan; to make up a match, 結親 kē ts'hin; to make out a statement, 具題 keú tē; to make an end of, 了事 leaòu szé, 了局 leaòu keuh; make off with yourself, 滾你路 罷 kwān nè loó pá; to make an insurrection, 作亂 tsò lwán; to make a draught, 遛 mō; to make firm, 立定 leih tīng; to make fun, 嬉 neaou; to make up a story, 捏 nē; to make satisfaction for a crime, 蔽罪 pé tsúy; not sufficient to make satisfaction,

不足蔽罪 pūh tsūh pé tsúy; to make a circuit, 巡 seún, 徧 pēn; to make a bed, 鋪 poo; to make ashamed, 羞 削 sew sē; to make public, 聲張 shing chang; to make an entertainment, 設席 shē seih; to make up one's mind, 成心 ching sin; to make enquiries about, 告存 kaòu tsún, 問候 wān hòw; to make a bow, 作揖 tsò yih, 撻 e; to make an agreement, 立約 leih yò, 結約 kē yò, 膜 kē; to make months, 紫 p'he; to make up an amount, 整 che, 攪 san; to make a display, 張樣 chang yang; to make the mind easy, 放心 fāng sin; to make signs, 揮 hwuy, 指揮 chà hwuy; to make weight, 搭碎 tā tsúy; to make signals, 標旗 p'heaou kē, 撥 shā; to make the hard soft, 摧硬 爲 柔 tsuy gnāng wei jōw; to make even, 弄平 lúng pīng, 整 ching; to make trouble, 生事 sāng szé; to make shoes, 楚鞋 pang heaé; to make verses, 作詩 tsò she; to make a comparison, 譬 p'hé, 比 pè.

MAKER, 造者 tsaóu chày; Creator, 造化主 tsaóu hwá chò.

MALACCA, 滿刺加 mwàn là kē, 麻六甲 mâ līh kē,

contracted into 呷地 kǎ té.

MALACHITE, 石綠 shíh lūh, 綠 lūh.

MALADY, 病症 píng ching, 病疾 píng tseih.

MALAXIS, 雀石蘭 tsǎo shíh lân, 青蘋 tsing fân, 薛荔 seih so, 薔 haou.

MALE, person, 男人 nân jîn, 男子 nân tszè, 乾子 kan tszè; the male of birds, 雄 heung; do. of quadrupeds, 公 kung, 牡 mòw, 牝 pei, 牝 poo; the male principle of nature, 陽 yâng; male and female, 男女 nân nyù, 乾坤 kēen kwân, 牝 pin, 牡 mòw, 雌雄 tsze heung, 陰陽 yin yâng, 剛柔 kang jów; male hemp, 牡蔴 mòw mâ; the male or seedless bramble, 牡荊 mòw king; the male part of a lock, 牡 mòw.

MALECONTENT, 不喜歡 pūh hè hwan.

MALEDICTION, 呪祖 chów tsóo, 罵人之語 mà jîn che yù.

MALEFACTOR, 犯人 fân jîn, 天人 yaou jîn, 罪人 tsúy jîn, 罪犯 tsúy fân, 惡犯 gô fân, 犯法者 fân fá chày.

MALEVOLENT, 毒心 tūh sin, 僞儂 lan tsan, 倥偬 chang kwe, 傻欺 sha tseau, 煞耗

shā haou, 兇惡 heung gô, 猥抗 kēē hang; a malevolent disposition, 禍心 hó sin, 兇心 heung sin, 惡心 gô sin, 不仁之心 pūh jîn che sin, 刻剝心腸 k'hth pō sin chang, 心不好 sin pūh haou

MALICE, 怨恨 yuán hân, 惡意 gô é, 不善良 pūh shán lāng.

MALICIOUS, 刁惡 t'eaou gô, 刁詐 t'heaou cha; a malicious mind, 必險 sin hēn, 蛇心 shây sin, 毒心 tūh sin, 惡心 gô sin.

MALIGNANT, 不好 pūh haou, 刁頑 t'heaou yuēn, 刁惡 t'heaou gô; a malignant star, 凶星 heung sing; a malignant demon, 殃 ch'he; malignity, 凶惡 heung gô, 害人的事 háe jîn teih szé.

MALLARD, a wild duck, 鳬 鶩 foo woo.

MALLEABLE IRON, 錐 jow.

MALLET, 槌 chuy, 木槌 mūh chuy, 槓 kēo, 柎 kēo chung kwei, 櫛 tae, 槓 tseh, 砑 chūh, 槓 kwei; the head of a mallet, 槓 ch'hin, 持 ch'ih

MALLOWS, 葵 kwei; wild mallows, 錦葵 kin kwei, 蘋 kēang; marsh mallows, 芙蓉 foo yung, 芹 k'hin, 荷華 hò hwa, 藺苳 han tan, 藺 kwei; garden mallows, 蜀葵 shūh

kwei, 薊 kēn; white do. 白  
蜀葵 pih shūh kwei; thorny  
do. 花 菜 pé fow, 莢 keaou;  
winter mallows, 冬 葵 子  
tung kwei tszè.

MALT, 麥芽 mih yâ.

TO MALTREAT, 遭塌 tsaôu  
tā, 殘賊 tsân tsēh, 挫 tso.

MAMMA, 媽媽 mà mà.

MAXMON, 財帛之神  
tsâ pih che shin, 財神 tsâe  
shin.

MAN, 人 jin, 即 lāng, 人  
物 jin wūh, 人家 jin kēa, 人  
丁 jin ting; a male person,  
男人 nân jin, 男子 nân  
tszè; all men, 凡人 fân jin,  
眾人 chung jin; every man,  
人人 jin jin, 各人 kô jin,  
隨人 sūy jin; a good man,  
好人 haou jin; an honest  
man, 良人 lāng jin; a moral  
man, 善人 shén jin; a great  
man, 大人 tá jin; a superior  
man, 君子 keun tszè; a bad  
man, 歹人 tà jin; a rich  
man, 富貴人 foo kwei jin,  
財主 tsâe choè; a poor man,  
貧人 pīn jin, 窮人 kéung  
jin; an old man, 老人家  
laou jin kēa; a man of talent,  
能幹之人 nāng kan che  
jin; a man of pleasure, 安樂  
公 gūn lô kung; a man of  
war, 兵船 ping chwân, 戰  
艦 shén chwân, 師船 sze

chwân; a man of war's man,  
水師 shwüy sze; there is  
none like unto this man, 無  
如此郎者 woò joò tszè  
lāng chây; a man and woman,  
一男一女 yih nân yih nyè;  
a correct man, 正經人 ching  
king jin, 正派的人 ching  
p'haé tsēh jin; an incorrect  
man, 爲非作歹的人  
wei fei tsò tsè tsēh jin; the  
men of the world, 世人 shé  
jin.

MANACLE, 手鐐 shòw  
leaou, 桎梏 chih küh, 械  
heà, 枷 ch'hòw, 茶 kung,  
鈐 chow; a manacled hand,  
拳 kung.

TO MANAGE, 掌理 chàng  
lè, 主張 choè chang, 管理  
kwàn lè, 料理 leáu lè, 主  
張 choè chang, 處治 ch'hoó  
chè, 撩 leaou, 攬理 shē lè,  
主持 choè chè, 張羅 chang  
lò, 調處 teaou ch'hoó, 辦  
lung, 辦 pán, 柱 choo, 司  
sze, 經 king, 綜 leaou, 典  
tēn, 捺 lo, 摺 luy, 撥 pō,  
做 chin, 經治 king chè, 條  
sew, 計 t'haou; to manage  
business, 辦事 pán szé, 處  
事 ch'hoó szé, 幹事 kan  
szé; to manage an affair, 值  
事 ch'ih szé, 執事 ch'ih szé,  
職事 ch'ih szé, 司事 sze  
szé, 司理 sze lè, 辨理事



務 pán lè szé woó ; to manage the affairs of government, 知政 chē ching, 領天下國家 ling t'hsen hēa kwō kēa ; to manage a household, 治家 chē kēa, 當室 tang shih ; to manage one's own family well, 善理已家 shén lè kē kēa ; to manage a horse, 撫馭 fò yù, 御馬 yù mà ; let me manage it, 俾予靖之 pe yü tsing che ; to manage a net, 捺罟 leaou kōd.

MANAGEABLE, 易治的 é chē tsēh.

MANAGEMENT, 制度 chē toó.

MANAGER, 理事之人 lè szé che jin, 司長 sze chāng.

MANCHOW, Tartar, 滿州人 mwàn chow jin, 旗下人 kē hēa jin ; the Manchow language, 清語 tsing yü ; the Manchow character, 清文 tsing wān.

MANDARIN, 官府 kwan fòd, 上憲 sháng hēen ; all the civil and military mandarins, 文武百官 wān wò pih kwan ; a corrupt mandarin, 濫官汚吏 lān kwan woo lé ; an avaricious do. 貪贓官 t'han chang kwan ; the mandarin dialect, 官話 kwan hwá ; mandarin ducks, 鴛鴦

yuen yang ; mandarin orange, 硃砂橘 chōo sha kēih.

MANDATE, 勅命 chih ming ; imperial will, 勅旨 chih chē, 勅行 chih hing, 聖諭 shing joó, 皇命 hwāng ming, 欽命 k'hin ming, 聖旨 shing chē.

MANDRAKE, 苦蕒 k'hoó chih.

TO MANDUCATE, 喫 k'heih, 吃 kēih, 食 shih.

MANE, of a horse, 駝 tsung, 駝 tsung, 鬃 lē, 鬃 tsung, 鬃 ke, 鬃 lē, 馬鞍 mǎ tsung, 馬冠 mǎ kwan.

MANES, 魂 hwān, 魑 wei, 怕 pih, 魄 pih ; manes of the dead, 蠱 koo.

MANFUL, 剛毅 kang é, 堂堂 tāng tāng.

MANGE, 大瘻 tá yáng, 癩瘡 lá chāng.

MANGER, 馬槽 mǎ tsāu, 槽 sūh.

TO MANGLE, 殘 tsān, 戮 lūh ; to kill and mangle, 殺戮 shā lūh ; to mangle a corpse, 刺屍 lǎ shē, 戮尸 lūh shē ; to kill the living and mangle the dead, 殺生戮死 shā sāng lūh szé ; a mangling stone used by calenders, 礪 shén, 礪布石 shén pōó shih.

MANGO, fruit, 芒果 māng

kò, 樣菓 mûng kwò; a fragrant kind, 香芒 hēang mâng; the mango bird, 黃鸝 hwāng lā, 鶯 ying, 鸝鵒 tsang kang, 黃鸝 hwāng ying, 黃鸝 hwāng yāng, 黃鸝 hī āng lā; mango stone, 瑪瑙石 mǎ nǎu shíh.

MANHOOD, 壯年 chang nēn, 成丁 ching ting; not yet arrived at manhood, 未及成丁 wé kēih ching ting.

MANIAC, 癲狂人 tēn kwāng jīn.

MANIFEST, 現明 hēen mīng, 光顯 kwang hēen, 照朋 chāu mīng, 發現 fā hēen, 清楚 ts'hing ts'hoó, 毗 pē, 白 pīh, 涓 seu, 著 choó; manifest as the sun at noon day, 照如天日 chāu joó t'hēen jīh.

TO MANIFEST, 表著 peāu choó, 照明 chāu mīng, 顯著 hēen chō, 現著 hēen choó, 光顯 kwang hēen, 暴露 pūh, 迥 seun, 示 shé, 喻 joo, 啓 k'hè, 宣 seuen, 彰 chang, 俾 chan, 見 hēen, 顯 hēen, 形 hīng, 徵 chīng, 闡明 ch'en mīng; to manifest a-broad, 表出 peāu ch'hūh; to manifest merit, 俾功 chan kung; manifested gloriously, 赫兮喧兮 hīh he heuen hē; manifested plainly, 晶明

peāu mīng, 顯 toò, 顯達 hēen tǎ; manifest retribution, 顯報 hēen pǎu.

MANIFEST of a vessel, 正單 ching tan, 船牌 chwān pāe, 船的批照 chwān tēh pē chāu; a manifest generally, 表 peāu.

MANIFESTLY, 顯然 hēen jēn, 分明 fun mīng; there is manifestly some pillage of the public money, 顯有侵盜 hēen yēw tsin taó.

MANIFESTO, 告示 kaóu shé.

MANIFOLD, 多樣 to yáng, 不一 pūh yīh, 樣樣 yáng yáng, 好幾樣 haóu kè yáng, 多倍的 to pei tēh.

MANILLA, 小呂宋 seāu leú súng; Manilla duck, 屬玉 shūh yūh.

MANIS, 穿山甲 ch'huén san kǎ, 鱧鯉 ling le.

MANNA, 甘露蜜 kan loó mēih.

MANKIND, 人類 jīn lúy, 人眾 jīn chúng, 世人 shé jīn; all mankind, 眾生 chúng sāng, 羣生 keun sāng, 舉世 keú shé, 普天下人 p'hoó t'hēen hēá jīn, 一切眾生 yīh ts'hēe chúng sāng.

MANLY, 如人 joó jīn; a manly person, 英雄 ying leung.

MANNER, 樣子 yáng tszé, 模樣 mo' yáng, 式樣 shíh yáng, 般樣 pwan yáng, 品 p'hin, 色 sít; in what manner? 怎麼樣 tsāng mo yáng; this manner, 這樣 chāy yáng; a silly manner, 癡態 ch'he t'haé; the manners of a person, 品行 p'lin hing, 人品 jin p'hin, 態度 t'haé to', 行容 hing yung, 嫵嫵 ūh ūh; appearance, 容貌 yung maóu, 形容 hing yung, 儻 chen, 儀 è; manners and customs, 風俗 fung súh, 世俗 shé súh, 規矩 kwei keù, 規莫 kwei móo; a person's particular manner, 人的氣度 jin tēh k'hé toó, 氣派 k'hé p'haé, manners of politeness, 禮貌 lè maóu; mannerly, 有禮貌的 y w lè maóu tēh; all manner, 諸般 chow pwan.

MANNIKIN, 小人 seaòu jin, 矮人 yae jin.

MANOR, 地土 té t'hoò, 田地 tēn té, 庄 chwāng; lord of the manor, 地主 té choò.

MANSION, 府 foò, 第宅 té tsíh, 家宅 kēa tsíh, 堂 táng, 院 yuén, 次舍 tszé sháy, 驛舍 sze sháy, 著位 choó wéi; a splendid mansion, 巍巍 hwae hwae; a lofty mansion, 僉僉 wae wae; a mansion for the stars, 次

tszé; one of the mansions among the stars, 實沈 shíh chin; a lunar mansion, 次舍 tszé sháy.

MANTLE, 套衣 t'haóu e, 外套 wae t'haóu, 帶 pwan.

MANTIS, praying, 螽斯 chung sze, 螳螂 táng lāng.

MANUAL, labour, 手工 shòw kung.

MANUAL, small book, 袖珍 séw chin.

MANUFACTORY, 作 tsò; a hat manufactory, 帽作 maóu tsò; do. of swords, 刀作 taou tsò.

TO MANUFACTURE, 製造 ché tsaóu, 造作 tsaóu tsò.

MANUFACTURER, 匠人 tsāng jin, 工師 kung sze.

MANUMIT, 放出 fāng ch'ūh, 釋放 shíh fāng; to manumit a slave, 放奴才出身 fāng noó tsāe ch'ūh shin, 放去任意自主 fāng k'heú jin é tszé choò.

MANURE, 糞 fún, 屎 shé, 茵 shé; a manure pit, 糞坑 fún k'hāng; to apply manure, 落糞 ló fún.

TO MANURE, 嚙 chów, 培 pei, 壅 yung, 糞土 fún t'hoò, 糞 haou, 下肥在田 hēa pei tsāe tēn, 糞田畝 fún tēn mòw.

MANUSCRIPT, 手本 shòw

pàn, 抽的書 chaou teh shoo.

MANY, 多 to, 諸多 choo to, 眾 chún, 庶 shoo, 幾幾 kè kè, 詵 sin, 牲 sin, 百 pih, 萬 wán, 腴 tēn, 鉞 che, 繡 ching ching, 陝 ching, 舜 fow, 紛 fun, 頤 fun, 駁 hò, 俳 jung, 九 kèw, 觀 kwan, 孰 tan, 够 ków, 鈞 chen, 鈞 k'he, 鉞 ka, 鍊 sūh, 綢 teaou, 傳 tsun, 墩墩 tun tun, 鑽 kwei, 排 sin, 泄 e, 黎 lé, 繁 fan, 矮 woo, 陳眾 chin chún; very many, 許多 heu to, 最多 tsúy to, 甚多 shín to, 眾多 chún to; many blessings, 萬福 wán fú; many waters, 清潔 heuh t'ha: not many years, 不數年 pūh soó nēn, 不多年 pūh to nēn; many years, 積年 tseih nēn; many thanks, 多謝 to sēay, 多蒙 to mung, 伍 pei; many changes, 條多 變 seih to pēn; how many, 幾多 kè to, 幾夥 kè hò; the mother of many children, 九子母 kèw tszè mò: many days, 日久 jih kèw, 日多 jih to, 日常 jih cháng, many times, 屢次 lù tszé, 多次 to tszé: not many, 不多 pūh to, 有限 yèw hēn.

MANY-COLOURED, 五色 woò s'ih, 各色 kó s'ih.

MAP, 地圖 té toò, 地理圖 té là toò, 錄 lūh, 地輿圖形 té yü toò hing; a map of China, 版圖 pàn toò; a map of roads, 路程圖 loó ching toò; map of the world, 天下圖 t'heén hā toò, 地輿全圖 té yü tseuén toò, 萬國圖 wán kwó toò.

MAPLE tree, 楓樹 fung shoó, 機樹 ke shoó; maple sugar, 楓香脂 fung hēang ché, 白膠香 pih keaou hēang.

TO MAR, 敗壞 paé hwaé.

MARAUDER, 劫兵 kē ping

MARBLE, 大理石 tá là shíh, 花石 hwa shíh, 花蓋石 hwa jü shíh; white marble, 白石 pih shíh, 白玉 pih yü: a marble-paved bath, 白石浴堂 pih shíh yü t'ang.

MARbled, 雜文 tsá wán; marbled paper, 蠟紙 kwei ché.

MARCH, the 3rd month of the European year, 西洋三月 se yáng san yüé,

TO MARCH, an army, 興兵 hing ping, 步師 po' sze, 起兵 k'ho ping, 條兵 fá ping, 行軍 hing keun; to march in order, 踵後 l'en k'hēn: to march back an army, 般師 pwan sze, 班師

pán sze ; to march boldly forward, 勇往直前 yùng wàng chíh tsèen.

MARE, 牝馬 pin mà, 驂馬 pūh mà, 母馬 mò mà, 驃馬 tsau mà, 駱 shay, 駱 lin, 騾 ko. 騾馬 loo mà.

MARGARITE, 珍珠 chin choo

MARGIN, 邊 pēn ; do. of a stream, 水濱 shwù y pin, 溪岸 k'he guán, 河畔 hó pwan, 汎 kwei ; do. of a lake, 湖濱 hoò pin, 浦 poo, 濶 shin ; margin of a shell, 裙 keun ; margin of a tortoise-shell, 鼈裙 pēh keun ; the margin of a book, 書傍邊 shoo pāng pēn ; the upper margin, 書頭 shoo t'hôw ; lower do. 書腳 shoo kǎo.

MARIGOLD, French, 萬壽菊 wán shóu keūh.

MARINE, 屬海 shūh hàe, 海裡的 hàe lè teih.

MARINER, 行船的人 hīng chwān teih jīn ; mariner's compass, 指南車 chè nān keu, 羅經 lô king ; a sailor, 水手 shwù y shòw, 梢子 shaou tzsè, 梢夫 shaou foo, 船家 chwān kēa.

MARJORUM, 牛膝 nēw, scīh

MARITIME, affairs, 屬海的事 shūh hàe teih szé ; maritime district, 海邊的地 haè pēu teih té.

MARK, token, 字號 tszé haóu, 計號 ké haóu ; designation, 名號 míng haóu ; a mark in writing, 字畫 tszé hwǎ ; to make a mark, 畫畫 hwa hwǎ ; a mark on the skin, 文 wǎn ; a mark made on signing a document, 花押 hwa yǎ ; a mark for signature, 畫指 hwa chè ; a private mark attached to a document, 畫押 hwa yǎ ; a mark left by anything, 痕 hǎn ; marks of crying, 啼痕 té hǎn ; marks of ink, 墨痕 mǐ hǎn ; a mark to shoot at, 正軍 chīng kīh, 正的 chīng teih, 梟 něě, 靶 chīng ; marks of the small pox, 癩 pwan ; marks of divine energy, 勝迹 shíng tséih, 神跡 shén tséih ; a mark for a guide, 率 seūh ; the mark of a wound, 癍痕 pwan hǎn ; the marks on a tiger, 嗽 hew, 虎文 hoò wǎn ; the marks of folding, 綑文 chow wǎn ; marks of being opened, 折動痕跡 chē t'húng hǎu tséih.

TO MARK, 打字號 tà tszé haóu, 畫計號 hwa ké haóu ; to mark with a style, 劃 hwǎ, 勢 le ; to mark and define, 規畫 kwei hwǎ ; to mark off writing, 點書 tiēn shoo ; to mark off ground, 畫

地 hwā tó; to mark the trees of a forest in order to know the road, 架 k'han, 斫樹枝 爲道記識 chō shoó che wei taóu ké shih; to mark the face with indelible ink, as a punishment, 黥 king, 黥面 tēn mēn; marking-line, 準繩 chùn shing, 燧尺 hwā chih, 彈墨 tan mih; a marking-box, used by carpenters, 槩 ke.

MARKET. 市 shé, 街市 keae shé, 墟 heu, 市頭 shé t'hōw, 圩場 yu chāng, 墟場 heu chāng, 廛市 ch'hen shé, 廛 chen, 厘 chen, 市井 shé tsing; a market every fifth day, 五日一墟 wòb jh yih heu; a market man, 買辦 mae pán; market price, 市價 shé kē; to go to market, 赴市 foó shé, 趁墟 chin heu; market day, 墟日 heu jh: cannot find a market, 不能行銷 pūh nāng hing seaou.

MARKETABLE, 容易行銷 yung é hing seaou.

MARKSMAN, 能射中的 nāng sháy chūng tēh.

MARL, 壤 jāng.

MARLINE-SPIKE, made of horn, 觿 hwuy, 解結錐 keae kē chuy.

MARQUIS, 侯 hóu; mar-

quisate, 侯爵 hóu tsō.

MARRIAGE, 婚姻 hwān yin, 婚媾 hwān yen, 婚媾 hwān kow, 嫁娶之事 kēá tseú che szé, 結婚之事 kēá hwān che szé; a marriage contract, 婚書 hwān shoo; marriage ceremonies, 發齊 fā tsé, 嘉禮 kēá lè; marriage portion, 嫁奩 kēá chwang, 奩奩 chwang lēn; marriage portion sent before marriage, 聘禮 p'hing lè, 聘禮 p'ing lè; do. after marriage, 獻盤 hēén pwān; a marriage feast, 婚宴 hwān yén; do. three days after marriage, 餼席 nwan sēh; a marriage sedan, 花轎 hwa keaóu; a new marriage, 新特 sin tih; to consult about a marriage, 議親' ē ts'hin; to contract a marriage, 結親 kēá ts'hin; to consummate a marriage, 成婚 ching hwān, 成親 ching ts'hin.

MARRIAGEABLE, 年紀及笄 nēén kē keth ke.

MARROW, 骨髓 kwūh sù, 骨間髓 kwūh kēn sù, 骨間肉 kwūh tēn jūh, 髓 chih.

To MARRY, 同婚 tūng hwān, 結親 kēá ts'hin, 特 tih; to marry a wife, 娶親 tseú ts'hin, 娶妻 tseú tse, 討親 t'haou ts'hin, 班親

páu ts'hin, 娶婦 tseú foó, 納  
nă; to marry a second wife,  
再娶 tsáé tseú; to marry a  
princess, 尚公主 sháng  
kung choò; to marry at thirty,  
三十有室 san shih yèw  
shih; to marry an espoused  
wife after her death, 嫁殤  
kēá shang; to marry out a  
daughter, 嫁女兒 kēá nyù  
úr, 歸妹 kwei méi, 嫁出  
kēá ch'üh; to marry a second  
husband, 改嫁 kàé kēá, 更  
嫁 kǎng' kēá; marrying and  
giving in marriage, 嫁娶 kēá  
tseú; married women, 婦女  
foó nyù, 女姁 nyù ché, 嬪  
pin; to be married out, 出嫁  
ch'üh kēá, 大歸 tá kwei;  
to be married to a husband, 嫁  
夫 kēá foo; then they may be  
married, 方配得過 fang  
pei tih kwó; not yet married  
out, 未有好日子 wé yèw  
haò jih tszè, 未過門 wé  
kwó mún.

MARS, the planet, 火星  
hò sing, 熒惑 ying hwó.

MARSH. 澤 tsih, 淥 kaou,  
隰 seih, 浸 tsín, 塿 mung,  
沆 hang mang, 泉比 kaou  
pè, 莽沆 mang hang, 沮洳  
tseu joo, 汙 k'hēn, 塗 lüh,  
漫 tsin, 大野 tá yà; marshy  
land, 偃豬 yen choo, 澤國  
tsih kwó, 埤濕 pe shih, 沈

澤 chin tsih; marshes and  
fens, 圃田 pòu tēn; salt  
marshes, 塢 loo; marsh mias-  
ma, 潮濕 chaou shih; plants  
growing in marshy places, 隰  
草 seih ts'haòu.

MARSH-MALLOWS, 白蜀  
葵 pih chüh kwei, 荷芙渠  
hò foo kéú, 蕓 shun, 蓴菜  
shun ts'haé.

MART, 埠頭 fow t'hôw,  
馬頭 mà t'hôw, 客地 k'híh  
té, 潢 hung, 津 tsín.

MARTEN, 貂 teaou, 貂 teaou,  
貂鼠 teaou shoò; marten  
skin, 貂鼠皮 teaou shoò  
p'hé.

MARTIAL. 武 wò, 雄  
heing, 英雄 ying heing, 桓  
桓 hwân hwân, 趙趙 hwang  
hwang, 偈 ke, 謁 kē, 赴赴  
kèw kèw, 蹻蹻 keaou keaou,  
熙熙 peaou peaou, 橫 hwang,  
軌 kwang, 厲飾 lé shih, 洸  
洸 hwang hwang, 倨 hēn;  
martial law, 甲令 kēá líng,  
軍法 keun fā; a martial ap-  
pearance, 赴赴武夫 kèw  
kèw wò foo, 武貌 wò maòu;  
martial affairs, 武事 wò szé.

MARTIN, 燕 yén.

MARTINGALE, 鞅 yang, 馬  
領鉤 mà hân kow.

MARTYR, 爲道致命者  
wei taóu ché míng chày, 守  
死善道 shòw szé shén taóu,

我命的人 ché ming, tēh jīn,  
殺身以成仁 shā shin è  
ching jīn; martyr to his coun-  
try, 烈士 lēē szó, 爲國致  
命者 wei kwō ché ming chày.

MARVEL, 希奇之意 he  
khé che é; marvel of Peru, 胭  
脂花 yen chè hwa.

MARVELLOUS, 可奇的  
khò k'hé tēh; marvellous  
stories, 怪誕 kwaé tán; fond  
of the marvellous. 好古嗜  
奇 haóu koò shé k'hà.

MARYGOLD, 萬壽菊 wán  
shóu keūh.

MASCULINE, 雄 heūng, 公  
的 kung tēh, 壯的 mòw tēh.

TO MASH, 渾雜 hwān tsā,  
亂雜 lwán tsā.

MASK, 鬼面 kwei mēén,  
鬼臉殼 kwei lēén k'hó.

MASON, 泥水師傅 nē  
shwūy sze foó, 泥匠 nā  
tséang; a stone-mason, 石匠  
shīh tséang.

MASONIC, society, 天地  
會 thēén té hwūy; a masonic  
lodge, 白蓮社 pīh lēén sháy

MASQUERADE, 喜玩鬼  
臉 hè wán kwei lēén, 帶鬼  
臉喜玩 tsá kwei lēén hè  
wán.

MASS, a lump, 團 twān;  
the mass of the people, 億兆  
yīh chaóu, 兆民 chaóu mīn,  
元元 yuén yuén; to perform

mass among the Buddhists, 作  
醮 tsǎ tseāu, 施食狐魂  
she shīh koo hwān; do. a-  
mong the Romanists, 彌撒  
mē sā, 彌撒祭禮 mē sā  
tsé lè, 奉祭與天主之體  
fung tsé yù t'hēén choò che  
t'hè.

MASSACRE, 屠其民 too  
kē mīn, 殺戮 shā lūh.

MASSIVE, 大 tá, 大重  
tá chúng.

MAST, 桅 wei, 檣 tséang;  
mast of a ship, 船桅 chwān  
wei; mast of a boat, 捩 leu;  
a vessel with three masts, 船  
三枝桅 chwān san che wei;  
the mast of the oak, 櫟實  
lēih shīh; do. of the cypress,  
柏實 pīh shīh.

MASTER, 主 choò, 主公  
choò kung; master of a family,  
家主 k'ā choò, 東家 tung  
k'ā, 頭家 t'hōw k'ā, 主人  
choò jīn, 家君 k'ā keun, 家  
長 k'ā chàng; master of a  
shop, 事頭公 szé t'hōw  
kung; teacher, 夫子 foo  
tazè, 舌口 shé k'hòw, 先  
生 sēén sāng, 師傅 sze foó;  
master of arts, 舉人 k'òh jīn;  
master of the horse, 司馬  
sze mà, 新父 k'ā foó, 趣馬  
tseu mà, 連尹 lēén yīn;  
master of the chariots, 佖  
kwan, 輪人 lūn jīn; the mas-



ter of a vessel, 船主 chwân choò, 舟牧 chow mûh, 舫人 fang jîn; the master and servant, 主僕 choò pûh.

MASTER-PIECE, 第一好工夫 tá yih haòu kung foo.

MASTER-WORT, 馬先蒿 mà sēen kaou, 獨活 tûh hwô.

MASTIC, tree, 乳香樹 jòò h'ang shoó; gum mastic, 乳香 jòò h'ang.

MASTIFF, 大狗 tá kòw.

MAT, 席 seih. 茲席 tsze seih, 筵 yèn, 簀 tan, 筴 ch'z, 茵蓐 yin jûh, 莖 ching, 莞單 hwan tan; a bamboo mat, 竹席 chûh seih, 蘆簾 ken choo, 蘆笛 ken k'ûh, 符簾 h'ang tâng, 符簾 e yâng; a single mat, 杜席 jin seih, 單席 tan seih; a mat for sleeping on, 槽 tsau, 牀 t'hê, 牀 tsih, 簀 tsih; a mat for a carriage, 茵 yin; a coarse bamboo mat, 蘆簾 ken choo, 蘆 su, a hairy mat. 髡簀 tâ tâng; mat grass, 蘭 lin; a mat shed, 蓬厥 p'ung chang, 寮蓬 leaou p'ung; an ornamented mat. 佳文席 k'ea wân seih, 紋席 wân seih; a grass mat, 草席 tsau seih; a rush mat, 蒲席 poo seih.

MATCH, union, 配合 pei hô; equal, 對頭 táy t'hôw;

matches are made in heaven, 天作之合 t'hēen tsô che hô, 天定良緣 t'hēen 't'ing l'ang yuèn, 事有姻緣 szé yèw yin yuèn, 有緣 yèw yuèn, 緣分 yuèn fún, 婚姻 前生注定 hwân yin tsēen s'ang choi t'ing; a match-maker, 媒妁 mei ch'z, 媒人 mei jîn, 媒婆 m'oi p'ô, 理 là, 斧柯 fòò ko, 媒理 mei là; a fire match, 火燧 hò suy, 引火之條 yin hò che teaòu; a match for a gun, 火線 hò s'ēn; a paper match, 紙撚 chè jèn, 火紙 hò chè.

TO MATCH, 伉儷 k'hang lé, 配匹 pei p'heih, 配妯 pei fei.

MATCHLESS, 無比 woò pè, 無雙 woò shwang.

MATCHLOCK, 鳥鎗 neaòu ts'ang.

MATE, fellow. 儕侶 chow leú, 伴侶 pwàn leú, 儕 lé; a help-mate, 逮 k'hew, 配耦 pei gòw; one of the same class, 朋 p'ang; mate of a vessel, 伙長 hò chàng, 駁長 hò chàng; first mate, 大夥 tá hò; second mate, 二夥 êrh hò; third do. 三夥 san hò.

MATERIAL, substantial, 有形的 yèw l'ing teih.

MATERIALS, 材料 ts'at

kaó, 材質 tsae chíh, 材木  
tsé mūh, 料物 lea u wūh,  
質 tsé; materials for making  
bowls, 獲落 hwā lō.

MATERNAL, tenderness,  
母慈 mò tszé.

MATHEMATICS, 算學  
wán hēō, 數理 soó lè; ma-  
thematical instruments, 規矩  
kwei keū; mathematical tables,  
曆象 leih sēang; mathema-  
ticians, 歷家 leih kēa.

MATINS, 早晨之祈  
tsaóu shin che ká.

MATRICE, 楷 keae, 模 woo,  
原樣 yuán yáng.

MATRIMONY, 婚姻之事  
hwān yin che szé.

MATRON, 姆 moo, 姥 mòh,  
奴 sze, 婆娘 pó nēang, 太  
太 t'haé t'haé, 女師 nyù  
sze.

MATTED, hair, 毳 mow.

MATTER, thing, 物 wūh;  
substance, 質 chíh; do. in dis-  
tinction from mind. 氣 k'íh;  
matter has limit, 氣有限  
k'íh yèw hēén; matter of fact,  
理 káng; business, 事體 szé  
t'he; purulent matter, 膿血  
nāng heuē, 脾 tseih; what is  
the matter, 有甚麼事 yèw  
shín mo szé; a great matter,  
大事 tá szé; no matter, 不  
相干 pūh sēang kan; what  
does it matter to you, 與爾

何干 yù ùrh hò kan; a mat-  
ter of forty pounds, 約四十  
斤 yō szé shíh kin.

MATTOCK, 鋤頭 tsóó t'òw.

MATTRESS, 褥 jūh, 氈褥  
chen jūh, 鞞蓐 yin jūh, 褥  
蓐 yin jūh, 蓆蓐 tseu jūh;  
a felt mattress, 氈氈 keu joo.

MATURE, 稔悉 jin seih,  
稔熟 jin shūh, 碩 shíh; ma-  
tured by experience, 慣熟  
kwán shūh, 鍊熟 lēen shūh,  
習熟 seih shūh, 酉 yèw;  
matured in vice, 稔惡 jin gō.

MATURELY, to weigh, 深  
思之 shin sze che.

MATURITY, 成熟 ching  
shūh; arrived at maturity, 成  
丁 ching ting; not yet arrived  
at maturity, 未成丁 wé  
ching ting.

MAUDLIN, or motherwort,  
千日紅 ts'hēen jít hūng.

TO MAUL, 打 tà.

MAUSOLEUM, imperial, 陵  
ling; eastern do. 東陵 tung  
ling; western do. 西陵 se  
ling; mausoleum for priests,  
刹 sǎ; do. for the relics of  
Buddha, 舍利塔 shày lé tá.

MAW, 膾 chíh, 胃 weí;  
sheep's maws. 胃脯 weí foo.

MAXIM, 格言 k'íh yén,  
訓典 heún tēn, 彛 e; an  
important maxim, 要訣  
yáóu keūh.

MAY, the 5th month among Europeans, 西洋五月 se yāng wòd yuǎ; the May flower, 鈴蘭 ling lán.

MAY, or can, 可 k'hò, 得 tīh, 能 nāng, 可以 k'hò è, 可得 k'hò tīh, 做得 tsó tīh, 架 kò, 噫 gau; may it be done, or not, 可否 k'hò fow; it may not be, 不可 pūh k'ò, 叵 pò; it may be, 可也 k'hò yà; it may be done, 可以使得 k'hò è shò tīh; it may still do, 也好 yà haò, 亦好 yīh haò, 亦可 yīh k'ò; may peace be with you, 請安 ts'hing gnan; may the whole family be seized with the plague, 全家遭瘟 tseuén kēa tsau wān; thus it may be seen, 如是可見 joó shé k'hò kēen; it may be made into cloth, 可以作布 k'hò è tsò poó; between a may be, and a may not be, 可否之間 k'hòw fow che kēen; may be, perhaps, 或然 hwǒ jén, 惑者 hwǒ chà.

MAYOR, of a city of the second order 知府 che fòh; do. of the third order, 知縣 che hēen.

MAZE, 幽迷之處 yew mô che ch'hoó, 冥 gaou; to be in a maze, 愕然 gǒ jén.

ME, 我 gnò.

MEADOW, 田 ōen, 塹 juen, 曠 juen, 場 no, 陽 seih, 草地 tsau té, 草場 tsau chang, 畏頭的草地 wei t'hòw teih tsau té; meadow fence, 莠 yew.

MEAGRE, 瘦 sòw, 鶩 sāng, 羸 luy, 痲 sāng, 顛顛 tsau tsuy, 疥 ling, 癢 gao, 癰 keu, 脂 keae, 脬 uelh, 臄 e, 顛 kan, 鶩 keae, 瘠 kwā, 淳灘 tun le, 涼薄 lēang pǒ; very meagre, 甚隳 shín kéu.

MEAL, flour, 粉 fun, 麵 mēen, 乾麵 kan mēen, 麵粉 mēen fun; a repast, 飯 fan, 餐 tsan, 頓 tún, 食 tsan; a meal's meat, 脯 foo, 餐 tsan, 餐頭飯 tsan t'hòw fán, 一頓飯 yīh tún fán; a meal of rice, 一饌飯 yīh nūy fán; to take a meal, 食飯 shīh fán; after meals, 飯後 fán hów; meal-time, or during meals, 食頃 shīh king; the morning meal, 早飯 tsau fán; the mid-day meal, 午飯 wòd fán; the evening meal, 晚飯 wàn fán.

MEAN, base, 賤 tsēen, 下賤 hēa tsēen, 微賤 wei tsēen, 佞倣 kew mow, 俚俚 chā ch'hā; mean and niggardly, 倣 mow, 側陋 tsīh lów, 吝嗇 lin seih, 慳 sīh,

賤 pe ; mean and servile, 界  
 賤 pe k'eh ; mean and low,  
 界 賤 pe lów, 僻 peih, 界  
 鄙 pe p'hè, 鄙陋 p'hè lów ; a  
 mean fellow, 小人 seàu jìn,  
 鄙人 p'hè jìn, 硜硜 k'ang  
 k'ang, 賤壞人 tsén hwáe  
 jō ; the meaner classes, 下  
 賤 hā lēw ; mean origin, 賤  
 骨 tsén kwüh ; mean cloth-  
 ing, 褸 shoo, 褸褸 lân lēu,  
 褸褸 sā lā ; mean and proud,  
 界 亢 pe k'hang ; mean con-  
 dition, 界微 pe wei ; mean-  
 spirited, 小氣 seàu k'hé ;  
 mean conduct, 下作 hēa tsō ;  
 mean and flattering, 卑 疵  
 pe tsze ; mean and vulgar, 卑  
 猥 pe wei, 儻 覆 taē fūh, 斯  
 sze, 賤 fei, 氏 ts ; mean and  
 trifling, 瑣 sò ; mean apparel,  
 褸 褸 le sze, 褸 褸 lang  
 sang, 褸衣 shun e.

MEANS, to an end, 方法  
 fang fá, 術 shūh, 梯 té, 法  
 子 fā tszè ; means, wealth, 家  
 貧 kēa tsze ; no means of ac-  
 quiring, 無從入手 woô  
 tsung jūh shòw, 無由知悉  
 woô yēw che seih ; to use  
 means, 弄個手脚 lóng kó  
 shòw k'ō ; destitute of means,  
 空手 k'hung shòw, 赤手  
 tsēih shòw ; to employ means  
 not fitted to the end, is expres-  
 sed by, climbing a tree in or-

der to catch fish, 緣木求  
 魚 yuēn mūh k'ew yū.

MEAN, the due medium, 中  
 庸 chung yōng ; in the mean  
 time, 在此之間 tsāe tszè  
 che kēen.

To MEAN, 欲 yūh, 想 s'ang ;  
 what do you mean, 你甚麼  
 意思 nē shín mo é szé ; what  
 do you mean to do ? 你想做  
 甚麼 nē s'ang tsó shín mo.

MEANING, 旨 chē, 旨意  
 chē é, 意思 é szé, 義 é ;  
 what is the meaning ? 何意  
 hô é ; the meaning is lost, 義  
 闕 é keuē ; hidden meaning,  
 意在言外 é tsāe yēn wāé ;  
 double meaning, 雙關 shwang  
 kwan.

MEANLY, clad, 褸 褸 lang  
 sang ; meanly lodged, 屢 ch'ih,  
 meanly clothed and badly fed,  
 敝衣疏食 pe e shoo sh'ih.

MEANNESS, 小氣 seàu  
 k'hé.

MEASLESS, 痲症 mâ ching ;  
 to have the measless, 出痲  
 ch'ihūh mâ.

MEASURE, 量 lēang, 度 toó,  
 度量 toó lēang, 測度 ts'ih  
 toó, 尺寸 ch'ih tsún, 經度  
 king toó, 量 tsze lēang, 角  
 量 k'ō lēang, 畝 k'ō, 轆 hwō,  
 句 畧 kow keū, 藝 準 é  
 chùn, 度 軌 toó kwēi, 限量  
 hēen lēang ; a measure cou-

taining 64 grains of millet, 圭 kwei; a measure of about a pint, 升 shing; do. of about 4 pints, 斛 tow; do. of about 5 pints, 斛 kan woo; do. of about 10 pints, or a peck, 斗 tòw; do. of 8 pecks, 斛 hwù; do. of 10 do. 斛 hō, 石 shih; do. of 16 do. 斛 soo, 圓 yu; do. of about 8 bushels, 缶 fow; do. of 14 do. 鍾 chung; a measure of about five cubits in length, 墨 mih; do. of eight do. 弓戈 kung chang, 仞 jin, 版 pàn; do. of ten do. 丈 cháng; do. of a hundred do. 丈引 cháng yin; a measure for grain, 量鼓 léang kò; a measure of rice, 一溢米 yih yae mè; a measuring line, 準 chùn, 繩墨 shing mih; without measure, 無量 woô léang, 無藝 woô é; dry measure, 量法 léang fā; long measure, 度法 toó fā; measure of heights and distances, by angles, 勾股測量 kow fūh tsih léang; do. by triangles, 三角測量 san kěo tsih léang; the measure of an angle, 角之度也 kěo che toó yà; weights and measures, 度量 權衡 toó léang keuen hāng; measures, designs, 意思 é szé

TO MEASURE, 打量 tà léang, 茄度 joô toó, 式 shih,

揲 to, 嫫 to, 旄 yen, 源 yuén, 揲 kwei, 丈量 cháng léang, 揣度 chuy tò, 衡量 hāng léang, 絮度 kěo toó, 楔 hē, 燂 hwō, 扶 yaou, 賦 foó, 稱 ch'hing, 權衡 keuen hāng, 料量 leaóu léang, 銓 tseuen, 校娘 keaou léang; to measure how long, 量長短 léang chāng twàn; to measure off a grave, 塋 woo; to ascertain quantity, 忖 joo, 揣 ch'huy, 搯 shě, 擬 è, 支 che, 敲 ts'huy, 科 kē, 料 leaou, 料 yu, 斟 kē, 斟 teih, 格 kih, 揆 kō, 營 ying, 祭 kwei, 等 量 tāng léang, 虞 yū, 滴 shang; to measure and divide, 料 pwan; to measure and solicit, 銓選人才 tseuen seuen jin tsāe.

MEASUREMENT, 尺寸 chih tsún; measurement money of a ship, 船鈔銀 chwān chao yin.

MEAT, flesh, 肉 jūh; food, 飯 fān, 食物 shih wūh; dressed, 脔 heae, 膾 tsin; meat-eaters are vulgar, 肉食 者鄙 jūh shih chāy phē; meat-offerings, 餼 chuy, 獻 hēn; meat and drink, 飲食 yin shih; dainty meats, 珍味 滋味 chin choo tsze wei; minced meat, 臘 chē, 膾 chē, 臘 chē, 膾 fun, 膾 kwae.

MEOGA, 默克國 mih k'ih kwò, 天方國 t'heen fang kwò.

MECHANIC, 工人 kung jin, 工匠 kung tséang, 匠人 tséang jin, 匠 tséang, 詢 k'eu; mechanical arts, 手藝 shòw é, 藝業 é nē, 技藝 che é, 妹學 mō hēō; to despise mechanical arts, 棄妹學 k'hé mō hēō; a mechanical genius, 巧手人 k'heàu shòw jin.

MECHANISM, 活動俱器 hwò túng keú k'hé, 機 ke.

MEDAL, 記事圓匾 ké szé yuèn p'heen.

TO MEDDLE, 搗事 chā szé, 汚 woo; to meddle in conversation, 搗嘴 chā tsúy, 搗口 chā k'hòw; to meddle officiously, 管別人事 kwàn pē jin szé, 理他人事 lè t'ha jin szé; to make a disturbance by meddling, 尋事 tsin szé, 生事 sāng szé; to meddle when uncalled for, 自媒 tszé mei; to meddle with what does not concern one, 擺弄 pāe lúng, 招搖 chaou yaó; do not meddle with me, 你別管我 nè pē kwàn guò.

MEDDLESOME, 多事 to szé

TO MEDIATE, 轉求 chuèn kēw, 代稟 táe pin, 說情

shwò tsing, 中間勸和 chung kēen k'heuen hò.

MEDIATOR, 中人 chung jin, 中保 chung pāu, 保中人 pāu chung jin, 護主 hoó choò.

MEDICAL HERBS, 藥菜 yǎ ts'haé; medical books, 藥書 yǎ shoo; medical practitioners, 醫家 e kēa, 醫門 e mún, 活世 hwò shé, 內科先生 nuy k'ho sēen sāng, 醫生 e sāng, 醫業 e nē; medical prescription, 藥方 yǎ fang, 方子 fang tszè, 醫方 e fang.

MEDICINE, 藥 yǎ, 藥材 tsā; medicine chest, 藥櫃 yǎ kweí; the profession of medicine, 醫學 e hēō; good medicine, 良藥 lāng yǎ; what need of medicine, 何須用藥 hò seu yung yǎ; medicinal powers, 氣 k'hé; medicinal powder, 藥散 yǎ sán; medicinal plants, 青苔 tsing tēen, 薜苔 keae hów; names of medicines, 杜仲 too chúng, 桔梗 kēē kāng, 升麻 shing mā, 天麻 t'heen mā.

MEDINA, 默德那 mih tih nà.

MEDIOCRITY, of talent, 中等人才 chung tǎng jin tsā.

TO MEDITATE, 注意 choó é, 犬想 mih sēang, 暗想 gnán

siàng, 嘿想 mīh sǎng, 思  
眼, szé fūh, 頹思 tuy szé;  
to meditate deeply, 嚶喋 tsā  
t'hē; to meditate on Buddha,  
繫念佛 hé nēn fūh; res-  
pectfully meditating on the  
right way, 恭默思道 kung  
mīh szé taóu; to meditate the  
conquest of a country, 謀國  
mōw kwǒ, 圖國 toó kwǒ; to  
meditate religiously, 瞻 tsēn,  
禪 shen, 坐禪 tsó shen.

MEDITATION, 參禪 tsan  
shen; the posture of do. 忞  
kǎ.

MEDITERRANEAN, 地中  
海 té chung haè.

MEDIUM, the due, 中庸  
chung yung; the great medi-  
um, 皇極 hwàng keth; to hit  
the due medium, 衷正 chung  
ching.

MEDLAR, 林檎 lín k'hin,  
山查 san cha, 枸杞 keu k'e,  
枸櫞 keu ke.

MEDLEY, 紛雜 fun tsǎ.

MEDUSA, or sea qualm, 蛇  
tsīh, 水母 shwùt mò, 蟻  
fe, 蛇 tsīh.

MEEK, 溫潤 wān jún, 順  
良 shún lēang, 溫和 wān hó.

MEET, fit, 合宜 hǎ ē, 適  
宜 shih ē.

TO MEET, 逢 fūng, 遇 yú,  
逢着 fūng chǎ, 迎 ying, 迎  
迂 ying yāy, 遷 gǎ, 期 ká,

會 hwúy, 迎接 ying tsē, 逆  
nyih; to meet with. 覲 kow,  
覲遇 kow yú, 遣 kow, 遯  
道 kēa how, 遣 tsaóu, 晤 woo,  
迂 woo, 許 woo, 晤 woo. 晤  
woo, 姑 kòw, 祇 che, 耦遇  
gòw yú; to meet with an inti-  
mate friend, 逢知己 fung  
che kè; to meet without previ-  
ous appointment, 不期而  
會 pūh kē ūh hwúy, 邂逅  
heae how; to meet with cala-  
mities, 過難 yú nān, 遭禍  
tsaóu hó; to meet a visitor, 迎  
客 ying k'hīh, 迎送 ying  
súng; to meet with an oppor-  
tunity, 遭遇其時 tsaóu  
yú kē shē; to meet with good  
success, 逢吉 fung keth; to  
meet guests and strangers from  
all quarters, 迂四方賓客  
yāy szé fang pin k'hīh; to  
meet together, 會集 hwúy  
tsēih, 會見 hwúy kēén, 相  
見 sēang kēén, 相迂 sēang  
yu, 聚會 tseú hwúy; to  
meet on the road, 路間相  
逢 loó kēén sēang fūng; it  
cannot be divined when we  
shall meet again, 後會未  
卜 hów hwúy wé pǎ; to meet  
with a thing contrary to your  
wishes, 遇不得意 yú pūh  
tīh é; it very much meets my  
wishes, 深合我心 shin hǎ  
gǎò sin; to meet by chance,

然相遇 gndw jén sēang  
jū.

MEETING, 會 hwúy, 期  
lā, 相會 sēang hwúy; the  
meeting of two friends, 兩友  
相遇 lēang yèw sēang yú.

MEETING-HOUSE, 會所  
hwúy sò, 會堂 hwúy tâng.

MEILING, mountain, 梅嶺  
山 méi ling san, 大庾 tá yu.

MELANCHOLY, 憂 yew,  
納悶 nā mún, 梅梅 méi  
méi, 眠眩 chin heuén, 忪  
hwan, 拳拳 keuen keuen,  
俾 keun, 覺 keung, 愁悶  
tsow mún, 癡憂 shoo yew,  
愁 lan, 瘴 gae, 瘴 yu, 瘟  
wūh, 踽涼 keu lāng; me-  
lancholy, as in the vapours,  
憂心若黑 yew sin jō heun;  
to become melancholy, 心下  
網悶 sin hēa nā mún; me-  
lancholy feelings suggested by  
autumn, 旻 mín; a melanco-  
ly mood, 齷齷 ūh tsūh.

MELASTOMA, 鷄芝拈 ke  
che nēen.

MELIA AZEDARACH, 森  
sān; wood of do. 森木 sān  
mūh, 苦練 k'hòè lēen, 桫  
木 toò mūh.

MELISSA, or balm gentle,  
薺萐 tsè ning.

MELITOT, 草莽 tsau ling

MELLOW, 握 ūh; ripe, 熟  
shūh.

MELODINUS, 山橙 san tǎng  
MELODIOUS, sound, 丰韻  
fung yún; melodious singing  
of birds, 鳥鳴啾啾 neaou  
ming heae heae.

MELODY, 和音 hô yin, 音  
樂 yin yō, 奏樂韻和  
tsóu yō yún hò, 樂器調  
和 yō k'hé teaou hò.

MELON, 瓜 kwa, 胡 hoô;  
field of melons, 瓜田 kwa  
tēn; edible melons, 瓢 jang,  
蒹藋 tsau koo; the melon  
species, 蒴 lo; a small melon,  
瓜𪗇 kwa tē, 𪗇 pō, 瓠  
ying; a large melon, 賜 t'ang;  
a yellow melon, 瓠 pēn; the  
royal melon, 瓠 how, 鉤瓠  
kow low, 瓠瓠 kow low, 王  
荳 wāng fow, 王瓜 wāng  
kwa; pickled melons, 藍蔞  
lān tan; the sections of a me-  
lon, 瓣 pan; the seeds of a  
melon, 瓢 lēen, 瓜子 kwa  
tsè; the inside of a melon, 瓢  
luy nuy, 瓠 tang; the  
fruit of the melon, 𪗇 kwō;  
for different kinds of melons,  
see under the 瓜 kwa Radical,  
in the Chinese and English  
Dictionary.

To MELT, 消 seaou, 鎔  
yūng, 銷 seaou, 鍛鍊 twan  
lēen, 銷毀 seaou hwù, 消  
釋 seaou shih, 漸 sze, 銷冶  
seaou yà, 鑄鑄 yāng choó,



鎔化 yung hwá, 融化 yung hwá, 銕 tsuy, 燄 shō, 鑠 shō, 陶 taou; to melt metals, 鑄金 choó kin, 鍛 twan; to melt away, 漸減 sze kǎen, 死 szè; to melt iron, 錮 koo; to melt stones, 煉石 lēn shīh; to melt silver, 傾銀 k'hing yin; to melt and refine, 鎔鍊 yung lēn; to melt by means of boiling water, 滾水泡化 kwán shwüy paou hwá; melting, 妖冶 yaou yà; to melt into tears, 不覺落下淚來 pūh kǎo lǎ hǎ lǎ laê.

MEMBERS, of the body, 四肢 szé che, 四體 szé t'hè, 百骸 pīh heae, 軀 che; member of an association, 會友 hwúy yèw; a newly-made member of the literary Institute. 庶吉士 shoó kǎi szé, 新點翰林學士 sin tǎen hàn lín hǎo szé.

MEMBRANE, enveloping a child in the womb, 胞 paou, 胞衣 paou e.

MEMOIR, 家世 kǎa shé; memoirs, 言行錄 yēn hīng lūh, 諡 shé; memoirs of eminent persons, 列傳 lǎi chwán.

MEMORANDUM, 簿 poó, 記數 ké soó, 冊 tsīh, 書契 shoo k'hé, 譜 p'hoó, 帳 pung, 簡牘 kǎen túh, 記事紙 ké szé ché; memorandum of

daily occurrences, 日知錄 jīh'che lūh.

MEMORIAL, 本 pùn; do. presented to the Emperor, 本章 pùn chang, 奏章 tsów chang, 奏事本章 tsów szé pùn chang; to present a memorial, 上本 sháng pùn; memorial stating one's case, 陳情本 chin tsing pùn.

TO MEMORIALIZE, the emperor, 奏上 tsów sháng.

MEMORY, 記性 ké síng, 記舍 ké hán, 記心 ké sin; a bad memory, 健忘 kǎen wáng; memory daily becoming worse, 記性日拙 ké síng jīh chuē; to retain in one's memory, 留心記得 lēw sin ké tīh; to commit books to memory, 背經 péi king.

MEN and things, 人物 jīn wūh; men in general, 人等 jīn tǎng, 人類 jīn lúy; men in contra-distinction from women, 男人 nán jīn; there is a sort of men, 有一樣人 yèw yīh yáng jīn; men of the world, 世人 shé jīn; men and women must not give and take from each other's hands, 男女授受不親 nán nyù shów shów pūh ts'hin.

TO MENACE, 嚇唬 hīh hoo, 驚嚇 king hīh, 嚇殺 hīh shā

MENCIVS, 孟子 mǎng tszè.

MENAGERIE, 園 yéw, 養獸所 yàng shóu sò.

To MEND, 補 pò, 補緝 pò tseih, 繕 shién, 彌縫 me fang, 紉縵 kēē nēē, 補綴 pò chue : to mend garments, 緘 che, 紕 chüh; to mend one's faults, 改過 kàè kwó; to mend or repair, 修整 sew ching.

MENDICANT, a beggar, 討飯食的 t'haou fán shih tseih, 丐子 keàè tszè; mendicant priest of the Buddhist sect, 比丘僧 pè kew sāng, 乞士 k'heih szé; female do. 比丘尼 pè kew nē; a mendicant friar, according to the Romanists, 德士 tih szé.

MENTAL, low, 底 tè, 儉 t'hang, 卑 pe; menial occupations, 皂隸之事 tsau lé che szé.

MENTAL, servant, 使役 shè yih, 皂隸 tsau lé, 卒 tsüh, 厮 sze, 臣臺 chin taè, 業 pán; to employ in menial office, 養使 yàng shè.

MENORRHAGIA, 崩 pāng.

MENSES, 水月 shwù yuē, 月經 yuē king, 月事 yuē szé; menstrual discharge, 落紅 lō hūng, 經水 king shwù, 天癸 t'heén kweí, 癸水 kweí shwù; to have do.

養身 fā shin.

MENTAL, endowments, 才思 tsàè szé; mental labour, 草草 tsau tsau; mental discernment, 炤 chaóu, 明心 ming sin.

To MENTION, 叱 chih; to mention one's name, 叱名 chih ming; to state, 告訴 kaóu soó, 說出來 shwō ch'hüh làè; not necessary to mention, 不必說 pūh pēh shwō; do not mention it again, 再莫講起 tsàè mò kēang k'hè; this must not be mentioned, 此話是聲張不得的 tszè hwá shé shing chang pih tih tseih; to make mention, 說及 shwō keih, 提起 té k'hè, 引起 yin k'hè.

MERASMUS, or disease of the mesenteric glands, 疳積 kan tseih.

MERCANTILE, house, 行 hàng, 行舖 hàng pò, 商行 shang hàng; mercantile affairs, 商事 shang szé; mercantile ware-house, 棧房 tsán fang; a multiplicity of mercantile affairs, 生理事務紛繁 sāng là szé woó fun fān.

MERCENARY, one who works for hire, 傭人 yung jin; one actuated solely by the desire of gain, 利徒 lé toó.

MERCER, 賣綢緞者

maé chów twán chày.

MERCHANDIZE, 貨物 hó wūh ; foreign merchandize, 洋物 yāng wūh.

MERCHANT, 商人 shang jīn, 行商 hāng shang, 買賣人 mǎi mǎi jīn ; a travelling merchant, 商客 shang k'hīh ; a resident do. 賈 kò ; both together, 商賈 shang kòh, 末 mǎo : a foreign merchant, 洋商 yāng shang ; a private merchant, 私客 sī k'hīh ; a hong-merchant, 洋行商 yāng hāng shang.

MERCHANTMEN, 商船 shang chwān.

MERCIFUL, 慈悲 tszê peí, 哀憐 gnae lēn.

MERCILESS, 無慈悲的 wò tszê peí teih, 兇惡的 heung gǒ teih.

MERCURY, 水銀 shwù yīn, 生銀 sāng yīn, 汞 hung, 瀕 hīng ; the planet Mercury, 水星 shwù yīng, 辰星 shīn sīng.

MERCY, 慈悲 tszê peí, 仁慈 jīn tszê, 寬仁 k'hwan jīn, 哀憐 gnae lēn, 憐憫 lēn mīn, 矜憐 kīng lēn.

MERE, 單 tan ; mere luck, 徼倖 heaou hīng ; to obtain by mere luck, 倖獲 hīng hwǒ ; to escape by do. 倖免 hīng mièn ; a mere straw, 草芥

tsaou keaé.

MERELY, 不過 pūh kwó, 但但 tán tán, 只 chīh, 徒 toò, 第 té, 直 chīh, 姑且 koo tsèy ; it is merely, 只是 chīh shé, 止是 chè shé, 獨是 tūh shé, 先是 kwang shé, 聯且 lēn tsèy ; merely to show a little good will, 聯表微意 lēn peáu wēi é.

To MERGE into water, 淹 yēn ; to merge private into public views, 以公滅私 è kung mē sī.

MERIDIAN, line, 午線 wò sēn ; the meridians of longitude, 經 kīng ; meridian circle, 子午圈 tszè wò keuen ; the time of the sun in the meridian, 日頭上午之時 jīn t'hôw shāng wò che shé, 正上午的天頂 chīng shāng wò teih t'hēn tīng.

MERIT, 功勞 kung laou, 勳功 heun kung, 功德 kung tīh, 功業 kung nē, 績功 tseih kung, 絳功 hēang kung, 庸 yung, 效勞 heaou laou, 襄 sāng, 勳 tseih ; great merit, 大功勞 tá kung laou ; secret merit, 陰隲 yīn chīh ; merits and demerits, 功過 kung kwó.

MERITORIOUS, works, 閱閱 fā yuē, 做功 heaou kung ; deserving of reward, 有功 yèw

kung, 有功名 yèw kung  
ming, 有 功 勞 yèw kung  
hau, 有 功 績 yèw kung tselh,  
功用 kung yung, 忒 leih;  
to perform meritorious actions,  
作貢 tsó kung: a meritori-  
ous nobleman, 熏 爵 heun  
tsó; meritorious persons, 昂  
tsung; meritorious and un-  
worthy, 功 沽 kung koo.

MERLIN, or hawk, 鴟 鵂  
hin chien.

MERMAID, 鮫 人 jin, 氏 人  
te jin; a kind of mermaid said  
to weep pearls, 鮫 人 keaou jin

MERRIMENT, low, 譁 hwān,  
喝 喇 hō kēh.

MERRY, 欣 暢 hin ch'hang,  
宴 樂 yén lō, 逸 yew, 喜 歡  
hē hwan, 曙 yaou; merry with  
wine, 酣 暢 han chang; mer-  
ry-making, 衍 tan; merry  
andrew, 伶 人 ling jin;  
merrily, 欣 然 hin ian; mer-  
rily jumping about, 喜 躍 hē  
yō.

MESH, of a net, 網 目 wāng  
māh, 氈 氈 ping hō, 氈 氈  
loo hō; a close-meshed net,  
數 網 sō wāng.

MESPILUS JAPONICA, 虛 骨  
loo kwūh, 廬 橘 loo keuē, 枇  
杷 pe pa, 檳 pa.

MESS, of pottage, 黃 薺  
hwāng tse.

To MESS, together, 同 爨

tūng hin; to mess alone, 自  
爨 tszé hin.

MESSAGE, 報 信 的 話  
paóu sín teih hwá.

MESSENGER, 差 人 ch'hae  
jin, 報 信 人 paóu sín jin,  
使 人 shè jin, 報 子 paóu  
tszé, 快 班 k'hwaé pán, 跑  
報 人 p'haou paóu jin, 伕 价  
chaou keaé, 來 人 laé jin; an  
official messenger, 委 員 wei  
yuén; an imperial messenger,  
欽 差 k'hin ch'hae; a police  
messenger, 原 差 yuén ch'hae

METAL. 金 kin, 錫 pā, 鏢  
sūh; metal unrefined, 連 錫  
lēn seih, 鏈 lēn; to repro-  
duce metals, 甌 回 tsāng  
hwáy; from the ashes of gilt  
paper tin may be reproduced,  
元 寶 灰 甌 回 錫 yuén  
paóu hwuy tsāng hwáy seih.

METALLIC TASTE, 金 之  
氣 味 kin che k'hé weí.

METALLURGY, book on, 金  
布 kin poó.

TO METAMORPHIZE, 變 幻  
pēn hwan; metamorphosis,  
變 化 pēn hwá.

METAPHOR, 比 體 pè t'hè,  
譬 方 pé fang, 譬 如 pé joó,  
譬 喻 pé joó, 借 意 tséay é,  
喻 言 joó yén, 形 容 的 辭  
hing yung teih szé; to use me-  
taphors, 借 喻 tséay joó.

METAPHYSICS, science of,

理氣學 lè k'hé hēō.

TO METE, 量 léang, 量度 léang tò, 斜 hwüh, 斛 yu.

METEMPSYCHOSIS, 輪迴 lūn hwây.

METEOR, a shooting star, 彗 chō yò, 燭星 chūh sing, 流星 lêw sing, 景星 king sing; meteoric stones, 鬼彈 kwei tan, 隕石 yun shih, 碇 礮 chin gō, 鑿 teaou.

METHOD, 法 fā, 法子 fā t'zè, 方法 fang fā; an excellent method, 善法 shén fā, 妙法 meáu fā; method of writing on silk, 絹市上寫 法 kin póo sháng sēáy fā.

METHODICAL, 有規矩 yèw kwei kèu.

METONIC, cycle, 章歲 chang súy.

METRE, 分韻 fun yún; according to metre, 落韻 lō yún.

METROPOLIS, 京都 king too, 京師 king sze, 京城 king ching, 京兆 king chaou; region around the metropolis, 京畿 king ke, 京畿 king ke; the northern metropolis, 北京 pih king; the southern metropolis, 南京 nân king; the metropolis of a province, 省城 sāng ching.

METTLE, 怒 noó, 氣 k'hé.

METTLESOME, 大膽的

tá tàn tēih, 剛毅 kang é.

TO MEW, 貓鳴 maou ming

MIASMA, 溴 chów, 烟瘴

yen chang, 瘴母 chang mò, 潮濕

chaou seih.

MICHELIA CHAMPASA, 洋

狗芽 yâng kòw yâ.

MICROCOSM, 小天地

seaou t'hēen tá.

MICROSCOPE, 顯微鏡

hēen wei king.

MID, 中 chung.

MID-AUTUMN, 中秋 chung

tsew.

MIDDAY, 中午 chung wò,

中秋節 chung tsew tsē.

MIDDLE, 中 chung, 中間

chung kēen, 中央 chung

yang, 章 tse, 殷 yin, 中督

chung tūh, 夷 chung, 齊中

tsē chung; the middle of a

stream, 中流 chung lêw; in

the middle, 當中 tang chung;

the middle finger, 將指 tsēang

chè, 中指 chung chè; a mid-

dle-aged man, 艾 gae, 中年

紀者 chung nēen kè chày;

the middle course, 中庸之

道 chung yung che taou; do

neither near nor remote, 不

即不離 pūh tsē pūh lè; the

middle ages, 中天 chung

t'hēen, 中古 chung kò; the

middle region, 齊州 tsē chow;

the heart of anything, 中心

chung sin; do not stop in the

middle, 不當中止 pūh tang chung chè, 不可半途而廢 pūh k'hò pwán toò ūrh fei; the middle or waist, 中腰 chung yaou.

MIDDLING sort, 中等的 chung tǎng tēh: rather middling, 不大好 pūh tá haòu, 頗頗好 p'hò p'hò haòu.

MIDDLE-MAN, 中人 chung jīn, 中保 chung pàou.

MIDGE, a sort of, 蝶虬 mǎng pàè.

MIDNIGHT, 中夜 chung yà, 半夜 pwán yà, 正子 ching tszè.

MIDS-MAN, 中人 chung jīn, 中保 chung pàou, 紹介 shaou keaé.

MIDST, 內中 náy chung, 當中 tang chung.

MIDSUMMER day, 夏至 hāi ché.

MID-WAY, 中塗 chung toò.

MIDWIFE, 受生婆 shów sǎng pò, 接生媽 tsǎi sǎng mǎ, 生婆 sǎng pò, 姆 mò, 孀婆 wǎn pò, 收生婆 show sǎng pò.

MIEN, 容色 yung sīh, 容貌 yung maòu.

MIGHT, power, 能幹 nǎng kan, 才能 tsāi nǎng, 能德 nǎng tēh, 權柄 keuén píng.

MIGHT, or could, 可以 k'hò à.

MIGHTY, 有能的 yèw nǎng tēh, 有權 yèw keuén.

MIGRATION, 遊竹之事 yèw hīng che szé, 搬移之事 pwan à che szé.

MIGRATORY, locust, 蝗蚱 hwàng tsǎ.

MILCH, cow, 出乳牛 ch'hūh jòè nēw.

MILD, 溫和 wǎn hò, 溫良 wǎn lǎng, 柔輟 jèw jwán, 溫存 wǎn tsūn, 善良 shén lǎng, 晏 gnan, 優 jaou, 濡 seu, 暖 nwán; mild and forbearing, 濡忍 jèw jīn; a mild countenance, 頤 jew, 婉容 wǎn yung, 愉色 jòè sīh; mild disposition, 和氣 hò k'é; mild and obedient, 和順 hò shún; mild speech, 巽言 seuén yén.

MILDEW, dampness, 霉 mei; mildew in plants, 薑賊 maou tsīh, 蝨 maou, 霉 mei; grain rotted by mildew, 穀霉 kǔh mei hew, 厚 shun.

MILE, (Chinese one-third of an English mile,) 里 là; a milestone, 墩 how.

MILITARY, 武 woò; military officer, 武官 woò kwan, 武職官府 woò chíh kwan foò; 校尉 heaou wéi, 騎尉 k'hé wéi, 兵官 ping kwan; military art, 武藝 woò é, 伎勇 ke yung; military tactics,

武學 wò hēo; military station, 衛 wei, 汎營 sin ying, 汎地 sin té; the military, 羽林 yù lín; military weapons, 兵械 ping heae, 兵刃 ping jin, 兵器 ping k'hé, 金戈 kín ko, 器飾 k'hé shih, 五戎 wò jang, 戎兵 jang ping; military dresses, 戎衣 jang e; military stores, 軍實 keun shih; military council, 軍機大臣 keun ke tá chín; military school, 榭 sēay; military laws, 甲令 kēā ling, 軍法 keun fā; military merit, 軍功 keun kung, 武功 wò kung; military affairs, 軍務 keun wò; a military carriage, 革車 kīh keu, 暢轂 chang küh, 榜 pang; military orphans, 羽林孤兒 yù lín koo ūrh; military man, 武士 wò szé, 當兵的 tang ping tēh; military profession, 武業 wò nēē; military regulations, 兵制 ping ché; military ardour, 雄武 heung wò, 勛勛 kwang kwang; military rewards, 犒軍 kaou keun; military post, 堡障 paòu chang.

MILITIA, 鄉勇 hēang yung; militia men, 壯民 chwang mín, 民兵 mín ping, 屯兵 tun ping.

MILK, 湏 chung, 乳 joò, 痼

chung, 后 han, 乳汁 joò chih, 嬭 naè; cow's milk, 牛奶 nēw naè, 牛湏 nēw chung, 牛乳 nēw joò; mare's milk, 馬湏 mà chung; milk name, 乳名 joò ming; milk teeth, 離 chan; milk weed, 甘遂 kan sūy; milk thistle, 蔞茹 leu joò.

TO MILK, a cow, 穀 kow, 搾牛嬭 cha nēw naè. 撮牛奶 tseuē nēw naè; do. a goat, 穀 kow; to milk cows or sheep, 穀 kow, 擊 kow.

MILKY way, 漢河 hán hò, 天杭 t'hēen hang, 銀河 yin hò, 天河 t'hēen hò, 天衢 t'hēen keú, 星河 sing hò, 雲漢 yün hán, 漢水 hán shwüy, 天漢 t'hēen hán.

MILL, 磨 mô; a water mill, 水磨 shwüy mô; a mill for grinding anything, 礮 lung, 礮 gae; horse mill, 石輾 shih chen; a powder mill, 火藥局 hò yǎo kēuh.

MILL-STONE, 磨石 mô shih, 礮石 lung shih.

MILLEFOIL, 莪 tsew, 著 ke, 莪草 ke tsau, 莽 ping, 莪 hán, 莪藎 woo keu, 莪藎 tēh seaou.

MILLEPEDE, 馬陸 mà lüh, 蛄婦 lēē foó, 伊威 e wēf, 馬蚊 mà hēen, 馬蚰 mà chüh, 馬蛭 mà chüh, 蠅螋

kuí shoo, 蜃 蟻 chang leu,  
蜃 蛟 kew sow, 蜃 蛟 woo  
kew, 蜃 蛟 kew, 蜃 蛟 foo.

MILLER, 磨 麥 之 人 mò  
mih che jin.

MILLET, 黍 shoo, 稗 pe,  
稗 稗 tang keu, 稗 稗 pang  
hwang, 稗 稗 taze, 首 種 shòu  
chung, 小 米 seahn mè;  
black millet, 稗 keu, 稗 keu,  
稗 keu, 稗 pei, 稗 jing; Bar-  
badoes millet, 高 梁 kaou  
lêng, 梁 米 lêng m, 粟  
粟 sūh lêng; millet growing  
luxuriously, 稗 yih; dried  
millet, 稗 hō; a sort of millet,  
稗 梁 teau lêng; husk of  
millet, 稗 paou; to dress mil-  
let, 稗 peih; panicked millet,  
稗 mei, 稗 kēn; the Sze-  
chuen millet, 稗 黍 taou  
shuo.

MILLINER, 製 女 衣 的  
ché nyù e telli.

MILLION, 兆 chaou; ten  
millions, 京 king, 經 king;  
a hundred millions, 垓 kae, 垓  
kae, 十 千 萬 shih ts'hen  
wán; a thousand millions, 補  
pò; ten thousand millions,  
萬 kow; millions of years, 萬  
劫 wán kē; the million (the  
people), 億 兆 yih chaou, 兆  
民 chaou min.

MILL-WORT, 貫 眾 kwán  
chung.

MILT, of a fish, 鰱 lēn.

MIMIC, 粧 像 聲 的  
chwáng sēang shing teih.

MIMOSA, species of, 肥 皂  
fei tsau, used also for soap.

To MINCE, 切 碎 ts'hē  
ts'huy, 切 細 ts'hē sé, 刺  
chā 膊 chuen, 監 kēn, 脊  
切 leuen ts'hē, 樓 切 low  
ts'hē, 剝 chē, 剝 se, 剝 剝  
leu tseu, 剝 sūh, 剝 剝 kwae  
kō; to mince meat, 切 肉  
ts'hē jūh; minced meat, 膾  
chē, 膾 chē 膾 chē, 膾 fun,  
醃 hae, 膾 kī ae, 膾 kwei,  
肉 chay, 齏 膾 teung tso,  
齏 tse; minced and roasted,  
膾 炙 kwei tsay; mode of  
mincing meat, 苞 膾 法  
paou chē fā.

MIND, 心 sin, 心 志 sin  
ché, 衷 懷 chung hwaē, 肺  
腸 fei chang, 肚 腹 toò fūh,  
上 玄 shang heuen, 胸  
heung, 心 懷 sin hwaē, 心  
地 sin té, 心 肝 sin kan, 心  
腸 sin chang; one's own mind,  
本 心 pūn sin; in one's  
mind, 胸 中 heung chung;  
the minds of common men  
cannot fathom this principle,  
常 人 之 心 不 足 測 此  
理 chang jin che sin pūh tsūh  
tsih tszè lè; mind is incorpo-  
real and without limits, 心  
無 形 體 無 限 量 sin woó



hng t'hè woô hén léang ; the mind dead to an object, **心死** sin szè ; the mind alive, **心不死** sin pŭh szè ; do not mind him, **不採他** pŭh tsàè t'ha, **不理他** pŭh lè t'ha ; an intelligent mind, **肚裡明白** tòò lè ming pŭh ; the mind's wish, **願意** yuén é ; the minds of men are turned, **人心皆變** jīn sin keae pŕén ; an enlarged mind, **大志** tá ché ; an exalted mind, **高心** kaou sin ; a strong mind, **壯意** chwang é ; a narrow mind, **心窄** sin tsŭh, **量窄** léang tsŭh ; a little mind, **小器** seaòu k'hé ; it is just according to my mind, **正合吾意** ching hŭ woô é, to put in mind, **提醒** tê sing ; to have something on the mind, **有一心事** yèw yŭh sin szé ; the mind is the ruler of the body, **心者身之主也** sin chāy shin che choò yà ; to employ the mind, **用心** yung sin ; men of the same mind, **同志者** tūng ché chāy.

TO MIND, **致意** ché é, **留心** lēw sin ; not to mind, **不理** pŭh lè, **放心** fang sin ; to take care, **當心** tang sin ; to mind one's own business, **安分** gnan fún.

MINDFUL, **心想** sin sàng ; unmindful, **心不想** sin pŭh sàng.

MINE, **我的** gnò tŕh, **吾的** woô tŕh ; also expressed by **本** pùn, or by disparaging phrases, as **賤** tséén, **槩** pe, **小** seaòu, **下** hŕá, **拙** chuŕ, **鄙** pe, **家** kŕa.

MINE, a place where minerals are obtained, **礦** k'hwàng, **礦廠** k'hwàng cháng ; a gold mine, **金礦** kin k'hwàng, **金山** kin san ; a silver mine, **銀礦** yŭn k'hwàng, **銀山** yŭn san.

MINERALOGY, **金石部** kin shŭh poó, **究石學** kéw shŭh hŕŕ ; mineralogist, **究金石先生** kéw kin shŭh sŕén sàng.

MING, dynasty, **明朝** ming chaòu.

TO MINGLE, **參雜** tsan tsă ; to mingle in harmony, **調和** teaou hô ; do. in confusion, **亂雜** lwán tsă ; mingled, **雜龍** tsă lŭng, **渾沌** hwán tun.

MINIATURE, **微小形像** wei seaòu hng sŕang.

MINION, **嬖倖** pé hng, **嬖童** pé tŭng.

MINISTER, of the crown, **臣** chin ; prime minister, **宰相** tsàè sŕang, **丞相** ching

s'ang, 拜相 p'ac s'ang, 大學士 tá h'eo szà, 閣老 k'ò laò; a servant, 僕 p'ò, yih, 使役 shè yih, 吏 là yih; a minister of religion, 教法先生 k'ue'ou fā s'een s'ang, 學主之德士 szé ch'ò che tih szé, 教吏 k'ea'ou là; a minister of state, 股肱 koo hung, 大臣 tá ch'ín, 輔弼 foo peih, 佐 tsò, 棟梁 tung l'ang; minister of instruction, 司徒 sze toá; minister, 臣隣 ch'ín lín.

TO MINISTER, 服事 fuh szé, 陪侍 pei shè, 賓服 pin fuh, 服役 fuh yih, 伺候 sze hòw.

MINISTRY, 職分 ch'ih fun, 職任 ch'ih jín, 責任 ts'ih jín, 管理之事 kwàn là che szé, 工夫 kung foo, 本分 p'ùn fun.

MINIUM, red lead, 鉛丹 yu'án tán.

MINOR, in years. 少年者 shaou ne'au ch'ay, 餘夫 yú foo; a minor office, 裨官 pe kung.

MINSTREL, 吹簫者 ch'hu' seaou ch'ay, 吹打之人 ch'hu' tà che jín, 吹手 ch'hu' shòw, 吹鼓之手 ch'hu' kòò che shòw.

MINT, the herb. 薄荷 p'ò hò; 藿香

h'ò h'ang, 薄苴 p'ò tseu, 薺 華 tse ning, 藜 bwan; wild mint, 瞿麥 k'heu m'ih.

MINT, for coining money, 鑄錢局 cho' ts'een ke'uh, 錢法堂 ts'een fā táng; the mint master, 鍾官 chung kwan.

MINUET, 獨跳之戲 t'uh t'eaou che hé; minuet dancing, 舞 wò.

MINUTE, small, 微細 wei sé, 微妙 wei mea'ou, 瑣屑 s'ò s'ò, 掣纖 che s'een, 瑣屑 s'ò s'ò, 瑣碎 s'ò ts'uy, 勿眇 yaou mea'ou, 幽微 y'ew wei, 粃糠 pe k'hang, 纖芥 s'een kraé, 精密 tsing meih, 精微 tsing wei, 紗微 sha wei, 綿綿 m'een m'een, 致密 ché meih, 苛細 hó sé, 細密 sé meih, 細小 sé sea'ou, 纍 y'ew, 悲 ch'uh, 璣 saou, 秒 mea'ou, 餅 ke, 希夷 h'è, 娟 s'è, 妙 mea'ou, 眇 mea'ou, 廢 mo, 糾 m'è, 靖 tsing, 輯 ts'ih; minute investigation, 細察 sé ts'á: to investigate minutely, 詳究 s'ang kéw; minute affairs, 細故 sé k'ó; minute particles, 毫釐 ha'ou là, 絳毫 sze ha'ou, 末 m'ò; minute and multifarious, 羸孚 ying hoo; very minute, 極細 ke'ih sé, 至細 ché sé.

MINUTE, 片時 p'héen shà, 霎時間 tsǎ shé kēn; the 60th part of a degree, 分 fun; minutes and seconds, 分秒 fun chaou.

MINUTELY, 詳細 sēang sé; minutely troublesome 煩苛 fān hò; he minutely eyed, 眇目 meauou mǔh.

MINUTE-BOOK, 記冊 ké tsǐh.

MINUS and plus, 損益 sùn yǐ; less, 減 kēn, 減少 kēn shau.

MINX, 淫婦 yin fū.

MIRACLE, 靈跡 ling tseih, 神迹 shīn tseih, 奇表 ké peau, 異跡 é tseih, 聖跡 shíng tseih.

MIRACULOUS, 超性的事 chaou síng teih szé; miraculous conception, 非由人道而生 fei yèw jín taóu úrh sāng.

MIRE, 泥 nà, 泥潭 nà nīng, 泥塗 nà toó, 爛泥 làn nà. 澀 fung, 澹 hān, 堤 hēen, 灤 jàng, 淖 naou, 壟 yay, 壘 ke, 壩 yu, 逆 pēen. 溼 yay, 澀 fung, 泥水 nà shwù.

MIRROR, 鏡 kíng, 鑑 kēn, 新 kew, 鉞 yà; a bright mirror, 明鏡 míng kíng; a mirror to reflect the light of the moon, 方諸 fang chee,

鑑取明於月 kēn tsu, míng yú yuě; a mirror worn at the waist, 鑿鑑 pwan kēn; the golden mirror reflecting a thousand summers, 千秋金鑑 ts'hēen ts'hew kin kēn; the mirror of history, 通鑑 t'hung kēn; a metallic mirror, 面鏡 mēn kíng, 銅鏡 tūng kíng; a glass mirror, 玻璃鏡 pò lè kíng.

MIRTH, 喜樂 hè lǒ, 宴樂 yén lǒ.

MIRY, 泥濘 nē nīng; a miry road, 濘路 nīng loó.

MISANTHROPY, 恨人之意 hān jín che é.

MISAPPLICATION, 不相對 pūh sēang túy.

TO MISAPPREHEND, 想錯 sēang ts'hó.

TO MISBEHAVE, 行爲不善 hīng wēi pūh shén.

TO MISCALCULATE, 算錯 swán ts'hó.

MISCARRIAGE, 墜胎 tuy t'he, 落胎 lǒ t'haé.

MISCELLANEOUS, 零星 líng síng, 零碎 líng tsúy; miscellaneous phrases, 雜語 tsǎ yù; miscellaneous records, 雜記 tsǎ ké; miscellaneous play, 雜劇 tsǎ kéih; a miscellany, 叢談 chúng tán.

MISCHANCE, 不造化 pūh tsa' u hwá.

**MISCHIEF**, 害 haé; to do mischief to a person, 害人 haé jn; mischievous, 毒手 tsh shòw; a mischievous demon, 夜叉 yà ch'hae, 孽精 nē tsing; mischievous ghost, 虛 heu.

**MISCONCEPTION**, 錯想 ts'hó sǎng.

**MISCONDUCT**, 壞行 hwaé hng, 惡爲 gō wel.

**MISCONSTRUCTION**, 解錯 keaè ts'hó.

**MISCREANT**, 匪徒 fei toò, 背信的 pei sín teih.

**MISDEED**, 惡行 gō hng.

**MISDEMEANOUR**, 過失 kwó shih, 小過 seàu kwó.

**TO MISEMPLY**, 用不着 yung pūh chō, 錯用 ts'hó yung; to misemploy time, 空廢光陰 k'hung fei kwang yin; to misemploy funds, 混廢亂用 lāng fei lwán yung.

**MISER**, 惜財的 seih tsae tsh, 守錢愚 shòw tsèen yú, 慳吝 漢 k'én lín hán; miserly, 儉薄 k'héén pō, 儉格 k'héén lin.

**MISERABLE**, 慘 ts'hàn, 患 hwán, 恹 haé, 痛 t'hung, 毒 tsh, 伺傲 keu mow, 苦難 k'hoò nán, 辛苦 sin k'hoò. 樣 kēen; how miserable! 痛哉 t'hung tsae.

**MISERY**, 禍患 hō hwán.

病苦 ping k'hoò, 艱苦 kēen k'hoò, 災禍 tsae hó; to inflict misery, 加禍 kēa hó; happiness and misery, 禍福 hó fūh; to bring misery on one's-self, 自招禍來 tszé chaou hó laé, 自種禍胎 tszé chūng hó t'hae; misery after death, 死遭冥禍 szè tsauu ming hó.

**MISFORTUNE**, 患難 hwán nán, 詎孽 yaou nē, 不幸之事 pūh h'ing che szé, 不好造化 pūh haòu tsauu hwá, 命運不好 ming yún pūh haòu.

**MISGOVERNMENT**, 酷政 kūh ching, 亂政 lwán ching.

**MISHAP**, 不幸 pūh h'ing, 災異之事 tsae é che szé, 凶事 heung szé.

**TO MISINTERPRET**, 解錯 keaè ts'hó.

**TO MISLAY**, 放不着處 fāng pūh chō ch'hoó, 失落 shih lō, 失遺 shih wei.

**TO MISLEAD**, 挑引 t'heaou yin, 誑誤 kwa woo, 引誘 yin yèw, 誑 pūh, 誑 kwang, 引錯 yin ts'hó; misled, 慳慳 mung tǎng.

**MISLETOE**, a parasite, 寄生 k'hè sāng.

**TO MISMANAGE**, 班不好 pán pūh haòu, 辨理不善 pán lè pūh shén, mismanage-

ment, 牢落 *la'au lǒ*, 拓落 *chih lǒ*.

To MISPLACE, 安不着位 *guan pūh chǒ wéi*.

MISPROPORTION, 大小不對 *pūh seāu pūh tūy*.

To MISQUOTE, 引書錯言 *yin shoo ts'hó yén*.

To MISREPRESENT, 譏謔, 崇飾惡言毀善害能 *tsung shih gǒ yén, hwù y shén haé nǎng*; misrepresentation, 枉撓 *wàng naou*.

MISRULE, 失政 *shih ching*, 不政 *pūh ching*.

Miss, a young lady, 姑娘 *koo nǎng*, 娘子 *nǎng tszè*, 小姐 *seāu tsāy*, 千金 *ts'hén kin*.

To MISS, 失錯 *shih ts'hó*, 失謨 *shih woó*; not to meet, 失迎 *shih ying*; to lose, 喪失 *sang shih*, 爽失 *shwàng shih*, 湯 *t'hang*; not to hit, 不中 *pūh chung*; to miss an opportunity, 失時 *shih shà*, 日中不彗 *jih chung pūh suy*, 蹉跎 *ts'ho to*, 撞卯 *chwáng mǎu*; to miss the road, 踏踏 *tsǎng tǎng*, 攢 *tsan wan*, 迷路 *mê loó*; to miss the mark, 差 *ch'ha*, 失中 *shih chung*; to miss one's aim, 失志 *shih ché*, 悵悵 *chaou chang*, 惺惺 *tǎng hung*, 慄慄 *tau san*; to

miss one's footing, 失脚 *shih kǎo*, 蹉跎 *lo tso*; to miss sleep, 腳 *tǎng*.

MISSAL, according to the Romanists, 彌撒經本 *me sǎ king pùn*.

MISSHAPEN, 不着樣 *pūh chǒ yáng*.

MISSILE, 標鎗 *p'heaou tsēang*, 短鎗 *twàn tsēang*.

MISSION, 差使 *ch'hae shà*, 差遣之事 *ch'hae k'hēen che szé*; missionary for the diffusion of religion, 傳教者 *chwán kea'ou chày*.

MISSIVE, 書信 *shoo sín*, 華翰 *hwa hàn*.

To MISSPEND, time, 空廢 *k'hung fēi kwang yin*, 光陰 *ts'hó kwó kwang yin*; to misspend money, 浪使錢 *làng shà tsēan*, 浪廢亂用 *làng fēi lwán yung*.

MIST, 霧霧 *mun woó*, 濛濛 *mūng hung*, 烟霧 *yen woó*, 沆瀣 *hang heae*, 霽 *hwuy*, 霽 *jang*, 霽 *fun*, 霽 *pow*, 霧 *fun*, 霽 *chung*; a white mist, 淪淪 *ung pūh*.

To MISTAKE, 差錯 *ch'ha ts'hó*, 說差 *shwó ch'ha*, 說錯 *shwó ts'hó*, 差忒 *shwó tūh*, 吡言 *gó yén*, 愆 *k'hēen*, 悞 *t'ho*; to mistake appearances for reality, 昧于名實

heñen yâ ming shíh; to mistake in conversation, 言誤 yèn woò; to mistake one another, 踏跣 chun keaou; to mistake in thought, 錯念 ts'hó nēen, 想錯 sèang ts'hó; to mistake one thing for another, 認錯 jín ts'hó, 誤認 woó jín; you are mistaken.

是你見錯 shé nè kēen ts'hó; mistaken, 錯誤 ts'hó woó, 紕謬 pe mew, 怪 p'he. 悻 hwān; mistaken virtue. 悻德 pei t'ih; do. civility, 悻禮 pei lè; mistaken confidence, 悻信 woó sín.

MISTAKE, 失錯 shíh ts'hó, 錯手 ts'hó shòw, 失手 shíh shòw, 失誤 shíh woó; not the slightest mistake, 絲毫 不錯 sze haóu p'ih ts'hó; error, 舛錯 ch'hwàn ts'hó.

MISTER, 公 kung, 相公 s'ang kung; Mr. Chow, 周公 chow kung, 周相公 chow s'ang kung. 周官 chow kwan, 周先生 chow s'een s'ang.

MISTRESS, 主母 choò mò, 家母 k'ia mò, 姑爺 kuo yâ, 奶奶 nàe nàe, 太太 t'haé t'haé, 夫人 foo jín; Mrs. Wang, 王夫人 wáng foo jín.

MISTRUST, 不信 p'ih sín.

MISTY, 霏 fei.

To MISUNDERSTAND, 不會意 p'ih hwúy é.

MITE, a small coin, 銖 choo

To MITIGATE, 寬恕 k'wan shoó, 寬待 k'hwān t'haé, 寬鬆 k'hwān sung, 輕些 k'ing s'ay; to mitigate wrath, 息怒 seh noó, 解怒 keaé noó, 平怒 ping noó.

MITRE, 麻冕 mâ mēen; the Romanists use, 主教冠 choò kea' u kwan; a priest's mitre, 祭主冠 tsé choò kwan, 祭司大帽 tsé sze tá maóu.

To MIX, 參雜 tsan tsā, 交雜 keaou tsā, 討雜 t'au tsā, 調和 teau hô, 糅 jow; to mix with water, 交水 keaou

shwù; autumnal lemons mixed with spring prunes, 秋橙點春梅 tsew t'ang t'een ch'hun meí; mixed colours, 雜色 p'ò yung, 繪 hwúy; mingled, 糅雜 tsan tsā, 糅 jang, 雜還 tsā t'ha; mixed up, 旁磚 pang p'ò, 錯迂

ts'hó woo; mixed together, 渾沌 hwān tun, 渾雜 hwān

tsā, 雜糅 tsā wei, 糅雜 san tsā; mixed food, 踏駁

ch'hun p'ò, 紛雜 fun tsā, 錯

雜 ts'hó tsā, 夾雜 hē tsā, 殺

heau; mixed meat, 膾

膾 lā s'ā, 殺 s'ān; mixed mu-

sic, 角抵 kěō tē; mixed breed, 雜種 tsā chung; a mixed cargo, 雜貨 tsā hó, 彪雜 mang tsā; to mix right and wrong, 捫亂是非 keaōu lwán shé fēi; to mix up ingredients, 攪 fun, 攪捶 lǎ sǎ; a mixture of opinions, 集義 tseth é.

To MOAN, 嗚 yēn, 嘸尿 tēen he, 嘸 yēn, 欽 he, 軟 shin, 呬 he, 呬 he, 咽 yin, 呻吟 shin yin, 噢咻 yu hew, 呬 e, 唏 he, 唸 nēen, 暗 tsāy, 俟 e, 依 e, 咬 yaou, 熬熬 gaou gaou, 歇歇 yin yew, 嘸呬 tēen he, 錯迂 ts'hó woo; to moan without lamenting, 哭不依 k'hūh pūh e; the moan of distress, 喘 ch'huy, 呻恫 shin tung; a moan or sigh, 歎聲 t'hán shing, 噫嘻 e he, 咨嗟 tsze tsāy.

MOAT, 城池 ching chē, 壕 haou. 洫 heuē, 溝壑 kow hó, 壕溝 haou kow, 溝池 kow chē, 塹 hwāng, 塹 ts'hēn, 塹 ts'han; a moat without water, 隍 hwāng; to defend the moat, 護城壕 hoó ching haou.

Mob, 蚩氓 ch'he mǎng, 渾敦 hwān tun, 愚民 yū mǐn; the ignorant mob, 氓之蚩蚩 mǎng che ch'he ch'he; a

clamorous mob, 百姓亂鬧 pǐh síng lwán naou.

To MOCK, deride, 戲笑 hé seaóu, 戲弄 hé lúng; to deceive, 哄騙 húng p'hēen, 欺騙 k'he p'hēen; to mock one's prince, 欺君 k'he keun; to mock a female, 調戲 teaou hé.

MOCKERY, 戲事 hé szé.

MODE, 模樣 móo yáng, 態 t'haé; the present fashion, 時樣 shē yáng; the Peking mode, 京式 king shih.

MODEL, 法子 fā tszè, 模範 móo fán, 規模 kweí móo, 模子 móo tszè, 格式 k'ih shih.

MODERATE, 廉節 lēen tsē, 省儉 sāng k'hēen, 儉約 k'hēen yō, 儉 ying; moderate in the use of things, 節用 tsē yung; moderate, between fast and slow, 猶猶 yēu yēu, 夷猶 ē yēu; moderate in eating and drinking, 喫食 ts'heih shih tan pō, 飲食 ts'heih shih, 食調用 yin shih teaou yung, 飲食簡用 yin shih kēen yung; moderate rain, 雨水調用 yu shwuy teaou yung; moderate winds, 風操 fung tsaou; moderate in all things, 凡事簡省 fán szé kēen sāng; moderation is the means of retaining riches, 制

節謹度所以長富也

ché tsē k'ín toó sò è cháng foo yà; hitting the due medium, 合中庸之道 hō chung yung che taó; moderate in price, 公道價錢 kung taó ká tsēn.

To MODERATE, govern, 治理 ché lǐ, 制節 ché tsē; to restrain, 禁止 kín chò; to moderate one's passions, 壓下私欲 yā hā sze yūh, 歇慾 hē yūh; to keep under control, 檢束 kēn sūh, 管轄 kwán hā, 彈壓 tán yā, 約束 yō sūh.

MODERATELY, 輕輕然 k'hing k'hing jèn.

MODERATOR, director, 指揮的 ché yin teih, 指揮的 ché huay teih; governor, 官長 kwan ch'ing.

MODERN, 新的 sin teih; modern style, 時樣 shé yáng, 時文 shé wán; belonging to the present day, 今日的 kin jīh teih, 現在的 hēn tsai teih, 本目的 pūn jīh teih; ancient and modern, 古今 kò kin; the moderns are not to be compared to the ancients, 今不如古 kin pūh joó kò.

MODEST, 廉恥 lēn ch'è, 賤 chin, 貞節 chin tsē; humble and retiring, 謙退

k'hēn t'húy, 謙不自居 k'hēn pūh tszé keu; diffident, 面皮薄的 mēn p'è pó teih, 臉有血的 lēn yèw heu teih; a modest woman, 節婦 tsēé foó; to give up modesty, 廉恥喪 lēn ch'è sang.

MODICUM, 一些 yih s'ay, 些須 s'ay seu, 一點 y' h ts'én, 少許 shau h'èu, 幾許 k'è heu.

To MODIFY, 調停 teaou t'ing.

To MODULATE, the voice, 聲音調和 shing yin teaou hò; a voice finely modulated, 聲嬌轉 shing keaou chwán; modulation of the voice, 聲轉 shing chwán.

MOLETTY, 一分 yih fun, 一半 yih p'wán.

MOIST, 濕 sh'ih, 溼 che, 溽 júh, 沍 y'ih, 溼 hán, 沍 tseu; moist and dry, 乾濕 kan seih

To MOISTEN, 湛 chin, 浚 sow, 渥 ōh, 淮 k'h'è, 濂 lēn, 漏 l'w, 漚 se, 演 yin, 瀉 joo, 滋潤 tsze jún, 澆 keaou, 潤澤 jún ts'ih, 澆 t'ny, 浸 yew, 微 tsēn, 澗 lwan, 沾 澆 chen kae, 沾潤 chen jún, 滌 how, 漿 jen, 鉦 jín, 泡 濕 p'haou seih, 打濕 tà seih, 津 tsín, 洎 k'he, 浸 tsin, 潮濕 chaou seih; to



moisten and dry again, 潮 han; to moisten with rain, 淋 lin là, 澍 choo. 雨澤 yù tsih; to moisten one's pencil, 含毫 hân haou, 濡毫 joô haou; to moisten with spittle, 相瀉于沫 sêng joo yû mô; moistened with dew, 灑 jang.

MOISTURE, 潮濕 chaou, seih, 濕氣 seih k'hé, 水汁 shwüy chih.

MOLASSES, 糖水 t'hang shwüy.

MOLE, 鼯鼠 fun shoò, 鼯 yén, 鼯 yén, 土豬 t'hoò choo, 獾 chung; a mole-hill, 壇 tung.

MOLE-CRICKET, 螻蛄 low koò, 杜蜱 too k'ih, 螻蛄 mang low, 蝻 jow, 天螻 t'heen low, 螻蛄 chung ling, 土狗 t'hoò còw.

TO MOLEST, 逼勒 peih l'ih, 苦勒 k'boò l'ih, 難爲 nân wei.

MOLLIENT, 柔軟 j'w jwàn

TO MOLLIFY, 滋潤 tsze jún, 潤澤 jún ts'ih, 浸 tsin; to mollify what is parched, 潤燥 jún tsaou.

MOLTEN, 鑄的 choó t'eh.

MOMENT, 俄頃 gnò k'hing, 歛頃 kae king, 乍時間 tsā shè k'een, 辰息 shin seih, 斯與 sze yû, 須臾 seu yû,

選間 seuén k'een, 少選 shaou seuén, 一刻 yih k'h'ih, 瞬息 shún seih, 霎時間 shā shè k'een, 斯須 sze seu, 寸陰 tsún yin, 須臾 seu yaou, 片時 p'héen shè; not a moment separated, 頃刻 k'hing k'h'ih p'ub là; not forget for a moment, 跬步不忘 kwei poó p'uh wáng; every moment, 時刻 shè k'h'ih; this moment, 此刻 tszè k'h'ih, 即刻 tseih k'h'ih, 立刻 leih k'h'ih; it was an affair of a moment, 事在頃刻 szé tsá k'hing k'h'ih; wait a moment, 只等半刻 chih täng p'wán k'h'ih; a moment before, 先一歇 s'een yih h'è; a moment after, 後一息 hów yih seih; of moment, 重要 chúng yaou, 要緊 ya iu kin.

MOMENTARY, 俄 gnò; a momentary glance, 瞥觀 p'ē kwan; a momentary joy, 頃刻之歡 k'hing k'h'ih che hwan, 俄頃之喜 gnò k'ing che hò.

MONARCH, 君主 keun choò, 元首 yuén shòw, 皇帝 hwáng té, 帝 té, 國主 kwò chob, 國君 kwò keun, 國王 kwò wáng; one who reigns alone, 獨主 t'uh choò; monarchical government, 一人專主國統 yih jün chwan

chèd kwō t'hùng; universal  
monarchy, 天下一統 t'een  
hā yih t'hùng

MONASTERY, Buddhist, 僧  
院 sāng yuán, 招提 chaou té,  
方丈 fang cháng, 庵 gan,  
寺 shé, 廨 lā, 廨 loo, 雞園  
ke yuán, 馬 mǎ, 腐廨 too  
so; a monastery belonging to  
the Taou sect, 道院 taóu  
yuán, 觀 kwan; a monastery  
according to the Romanists,  
修道院 sew taóu yuán, 修  
道堂 sew taóu táng; do. for  
females, 女修道院 nyú  
sew taóu yuán.

MONDAY, 拜一 páe yih,  
禮拜一 là páe yih; do. ac-  
cording to the Romanists, 瞻  
禮二 chen là ūrh.

MONEY, 銀子 yin tszè, 銀  
錢 yin ts'ien, 錢財 ts'ien  
tsai, 銀兩 yin leang, 貨泉  
hó tsenén, 白選 pih seuen,  
白鑊 pih k'ang, 膠 leaou,  
團法 yuán fá, 筭錢 ts'ih  
ts'au; money in ancient times,  
貨貝 hó péi, 龜貨 kw'eh hó;  
a hundred pieces of money, 百  
金 pih kin; copper money, 銅  
錢 t'ing ts'ien, 鎰 cha; dol-  
lars, 洋錢 yáng ts'ien; those  
who have money live, and  
those who have no money die.  
有錢者活無錢者死  
yêw ts'ien ch'ay hwō, wō ts'ien

ch'ay szè; the money is all  
spent, 銀已化消 yin è  
hwá seaou; to spend money  
like dirt, 使錢如土 shè  
ts'ien jo t'ho; plenty of mo-  
ney, 廣錢 kwáng ts'ien; no  
money, 斷粒 twán lü; a piece  
of money, 一塊銀子 yih  
k'hwá yin tszè; to coin mo-  
ney, 鑄錢 cho' ts'ien; to lay  
out money, 費用錢 féi yung  
ts'ien; to pay money, 還錢  
hwán ts'ien; to lend money,  
借錢 ts'ay ts'ien; to make  
money, 賺錢 chwán ts'ien;  
to change money, 兌錢 t'hy  
ts'ien; ready money, 現錢  
h'ien ts'ien; money due, 該  
銀 kae yin.

MONEY-BAG, 銀囊 yin tai.

MONEY-CHANGER'S shop,  
找還店 chaou hwán tién,  
兌換銀錢舖子 t'hy  
hwán yin ts'ien p'ó tszè.

MONEYLESS, 無錢 wō  
ts'ien.

MONGER, 商賈 shang  
koù.

MONGHA, village in Macao,  
望厦村 wáng hé ts'ín.

MONGREL, dog, 雜種狗  
ts'á chung k'ow, 伧 h'ang, 狹  
y'f, 狹狗 y'f joo.

MONGUL, 蒙古 mung k'oh.

MONITORY, 勸戒之意  
k'heuen k'ae che é.

MONK, Buddhist, 僧 sāng,  
和尚 hô sháng; do. accord-  
ing to the Romanist, 修道士  
sew taóu szé, 隱居修道  
的 yin keu sew taóu teih.

MONKS-BANE, 葦 k'hín, 蔦  
頭 woo t'hôw.

MONK'S-BEARD, 土大黃  
t'hòè tá hwàng.

MONKEY, 猴 how, 猴子  
hów tszè, 獼猴 me hów, 野  
賓 yày pin, 猿 yuen, 狙 tseu,  
獼 jang; a female monkey,  
攪 kēō, 狒 k'èa, 猩 kéu; like  
a monkey. 猴形 hów hìng;  
a black monkey, 狢 yew; a  
long-tailed monkey, 狢 hoo;  
a monkey with a prehensile tail,  
猱 naou; the solitary monkey,  
獨援 tūh yuen; a sort of  
monkey, 狢 yéw, 猱 k'èa, 猴  
孫 hów sun, 狢 t'hing, 猱  
然 wo jàn, 狢 luy, 狢 yuen,  
猱 tsan how, 猱 seu, 猱  
猱 lāng k'hang, 猱猱 jow  
t'hing, 猱 woo, 猱驤 mà  
low.

MONOCULUS, or king's crab,  
海鰂魚 hàè king yû, 少  
陽魚 shiaòu yāng yâ; the  
monoculus, or one-eyed, can  
still see. 眇能視 meau  
nāng shé; monoculus poly-  
phemus, 蟹 how.

MONOGAMIST, 獨娶一妻  
者 tūh tseú yih tso chày.

MONOPOLIST, 攪買班  
keàou màè pán.

TO MONOPOLIZE, 囤貨包  
tun hó, 攪取 lán tseù,  
攪 paou lán, 籠 lùng, 辜  
koo, 把持 pà chàr  
壟斷 lung twán, 獨市生  
意 tuh shé sāng é.

MONSOON, north-east, 東北  
風 tung pih fung; south-west  
do. 西南風 se nán fung.

MONSTER, 魑魅 le mei,  
妖孽 yaou nēè, 怪物 kwaé  
wuh, 沐脛 mūh chen, 天怪  
yaou kwaé, 猱塊 lae kwaé,  
精怪 tsing kwaé.

MONSTROUS, 奇怪 k'hò  
kwaé, 古怪 kòè kwaé, 鬼怪  
kwei kwaé, 怪崇 kwaé tsung,  
怪異 kwaé é, 詭詭 keūh  
kwei, 變 kwei; a monstrous  
production, 怪胎 kwaé t'hae.

MONTH, 月 yuè; the first  
month, 正月 ching yuè; the  
second month, 二月 ūrh yuè;  
a month of three decades, 三  
旬 san seun; the first month  
of spring, 孟春 mǎng ch'un;  
the second do. 仲春 chúngh  
ch'hun; the third do. 季春  
kwei ch'hun; the month of  
confinement, 坐月 tsó yuè;  
a month after do. 滿月 mwàn  
yuè; a month's work, 月成  
yuè ching; a month of thirty  
days, 大盡 tá tsín, 月大

yuě tá; a month of 29 do. **小**  
**豐** seàu tsín; an intercalary  
 month, **閏月** jún yuě; the first  
 day of the month, **初一** ts'oo  
 yŭ; the last day of do. **月晦**  
 yuě wei; the beginning of the  
 month, **月頭** yuě t'hôw; the  
 end of do. **月尾** yuě wei; the  
 first decade of the month, **上**  
**旬** sháng seún, **上** **澣** sháng  
 hán; the second do. **中** **旬**  
 chung seún; the 3rd. do. **下**  
**旬** hēa seún.

MONTHLY, **每月** mei yuě,  
**月月** yuě yuě; monthly in-  
 crease, **月益** yuě yih; the  
 monthly rose, **月月紅** yuě  
 yuě hāng, **月桂** yuě kwei.

MONUMENT, **碑樓** pāe lów,  
**碑記** pāe ké, **石碑** shih  
 pāe; monument of antiquity,  
**古蹟** kò tsih; a monument  
 for the dead, **墳墳** tsih fân;  
 an inscription on do. **墓誌**  
 moó ché; a memorial, **記號**  
 ké haóu, **記誌** ké ché.

Moon, manner, **樣** yáng, **模**  
**子** moó tszè; humour, **癖**  
 peih.

MOON, **月** yuě, **天燈** t'een  
 t'ang, **金樞** kin ch'hoó; the  
 moon's disc, **月輪** yuě lún;  
 the moon nearly full, **月幾**  
**望** yuě kè wáng; the moon  
 rises to the zenith, **月升天**  
**頂** yuě shing t'hēen t'ing; the

moon's nodes, **朧** keaou; the  
 moon about to rise, **朧朧**  
 mung lung; the colour of the  
 moon, **膜** ying; new moon,  
**新月** sin yuě, **月朔** yuě shò,  
 the first quarter, **上** **弦** sháng  
 heuén; full moon, **月望** yuě  
 wáng; last quarter, **下** **弦**  
 hēa heuén; eclipse of the moon,  
**月蝕** yuě shih.

MOON-LIGHT, **腰** gae, **微**  
**明** wei ming, **月光** yuě  
 kwang, **朧** tun, **朧** tun, **金**  
**波** kin p'hò; a moon-light  
 night, **夜朧朧** yà keaou  
 keaou.

MOON-WORT, **陰地厥**  
 yin té keué.

MOOR, or common, **鄉遂**  
 hēang sūy, **野** yà; a marsh,  
**澤** tsih; a moor-land, **鵝** keu;  
 a black-a-moor, **黑人** hih jin.

TO MOOR, **灣泊** wan pò,  
**藏** c.

MOP, **爛布拂** lán pó fuh.

TO MOPE, **發悶** fā mún.

MORAL, **良** lēang, **善** shén;  
 moral light, **心燈** sin  
 t'ang l'ung; moral lustre, **煜**  
 yŭh; moral feeling, **愿** yuén;  
 moral rectitude, **衷** chung, **賢**  
**德** heén tih; moral excellence,  
**赫咍** hih heuén, **命德** ming  
 tih, **明德** ming tih; a moral  
 essay, **勸世文** k'heuen shé  
 wán; moral efforts, **修行立**

爲善 *wei shên sew*

literally a lunch-  
分請 *ch hēā*.

整風修行 *chhêng fêng sew háng*

善德 *shên tēh*,  
付道之道 *hōng shên che*

to moralize. 多講善  
言 *to khang shên yân*

MORASS, 澤 *tshē*, 隔 *seih*.  
沉港 *hang mang*.

MORBID, 染病的 *jèn píng*  
病, 有病的 *yèw píng tēh*.

MORE, 更多 *kāng to*, 愈  
多 *yá to*. 又 *yéw*, 有 *yèw*;

比 *hwāng* 較 *keāu*; more  
heavy. 多重 *to chūng*, 較重

*keāu chūng*; more and more,  
越發多 *yuē fā to*. 愈愈

*yū yū*, 益多 *yih to*; the long-  
er the more difficult, 俞久俞

難 *yú kèw yú nân*; to ask for  
more, 請益 *ts'ling yih*; more

than 6 cubits, 六尺許 *lūh*  
*chāh heū*; more than 70 years

of age. 年殊七十 *nēn*  
*shoō tseih shīh*, 已逾十旬

*è yū shīh seūn*; more or less.  
加減 *kā kēn*, 上下 *shāng*

*hēā*, 損益 *sùn yih*. 不等

*pūh tāng*; the more he has, the  
humbler he is. 越有越謙

*yuē yèw yuē k'hēn*, much  
more. 愈甚 *yá shūn* a little

more 多些 *to say*; add a  
little more. 添一些 *chēn*

*yih say*; still more. 一發  
多 *yih fā to*; more than ten

years ago. 十餘年來 *shīh*  
*yū nēn lái*; more difficult, 尤

難 *yéw nân*; more than e-  
nough, 多而有餘 *to ūh*

*yèw yū*.

MOREOVER, 况且 *hwāng*  
*tsāy*. 方且 *fang tsāy*. 蓋

*kaé*, 並 *pīng* 又 *yéw*. 亦 *yih*,  
并 *pīng*. 愁 *yin*. 抑 *yih*, 又

且 *yéw tsāy*. 另外 *ling*  
*waí*, 另有 *ling yéw*. 還有

*hwān yèw*.

MORNING 早 *tsāu*. 早晨

*tsāu shīn*. 清晨 *ts'hing shīn*,  
風早 *sūh tsāu*. 旦 *tān*, 曙

*too*, 朝 *chāu*. 曉 *heāu*. 吁

*heu*; morning and evening. 朝  
夕 *chāu seih*, 朝晚 *chāu*

*wān*. 早晏 *tsāu gan*. 風夜

*sūh yāy*. 早晚 *tsāu wān*,  
旦夕 *tān seih*. 朝昏 *chāu*

*hwān*, 朝暮 *chāu moí*; the  
morning bell. 曉鍾 *heāu*

*chūng*. 曉 *heu*; morning light,  
旭 *heāh*. 曙 *shoo*; the morn-

ing sun. 昕 *hīn*; whoever  
would effect anything must

employ the morning, 凡行  
事必周昏昕 *fan hīng szé*

*peih chow hwān hīn*; the  
morning star. 啓明 *k'hè*

*mīng* the morning from 5 to 7,

酉時 yèu shé; do. from 7 to 9, 辰時 shén shé; this morning, 今早 kin tsaò; morning and evening service, 晨夕敬禮 shén seih k'ing là.

MOROSE, 易生氣 é sāng k'hé, 一時吐氣 yí shé t'hò k'hé.

MORROW, 明早 ming tsaò.

MORSEL, 屑 sè, 一點 yíh t'én.

MORTAL, 會死的 hwúy sè t'eh; mortal infirmity, 肉眼凡胎 jūh yèn fán t'hae, 捐瘠 keuen tseih; mortally wounded, 戮傷致死 lūh shang ché szè.

MORTAL, a human being, 凡胎 fán t'haé; mortals, 世上的人 shé sháng t'eh jín.

MORTAR, for pounding, 臼 k'hew; a stone do. 石臼 shíh k'hew, 碓 foo; a small mortar, 斂 fan, 斂 t'han; a mortar worked by the foot, 碓 t'há; an iron mortar, 鐵坎 t'he k'hán; a mortar for throwing shells, 大銃 tá chún; cement, 灰 hwuy, 泥水 nê shwù.

MORTGAGE, 典 tién; to mortgage lands and houses, 典賣田宅 tién maé tién t'eh; a mortgage deed, 典屋之契 tién ūh che k'hé. MORTGAGEE, 典主 tién chò.

MORTIFICATION, gangrene 疔 kew, 癰 wet, 冷火 lán hò, 爛肉瘡 lán jūh chwang, 死肉瘡 sè jūh chwang, grief, 憂悶 yew mún, 憂 sin yew.

To MORTIFY one's passions, 克慾 k'híh yūh; to mortify a person, 氣殺 k'hé shā.

MORTISE, 凹 yào; the mortise for receiving the pivot of a Chinese door, 扣 maou, 閱 ke, 閱 e.

Mosque, called by Mahomedans, 禮拜寺 là p'ae sze.

MOSCHETTO, 蚊 wān; moschetoes and gnats, 蚊蚋 wān jūy, 蚊蟲 wān mǎng; moschetto curtains, 蚊帳 wān cháng.

MOSCHIFERUS, a musk-deer, 麝 shay, 掛 shay.

MOSQUITO, 蚊蚋 wān mín, 蟲 mǎng, 蟲 wān, 蟲 mǎn.

Moss, 垣衣 hwàn e, 石髮 shíh fā, 莓 mei, 苔藓 tae s'een, 瓦藓 wá s'een, 雪茶 seuē ch'há, 石衣 shíh e, 石藓 shíh juy, 青苔 tsing tae, 屋遊 ūh yèw, 落 t'hae, 藻 tan, 藻 tsaou; tree moss, 白龍鬚 p'ih lūng seu, 樹衣 shoó e; moss attached to fir trees, 女蘿 nyù lò, 松蘿 sūng lò; a moss-grown wall, 藓壁 s'een p'eh.

MOST. 至 ché, 絕 tseuē, 最 tsúy, 第一 té yih, 頂上 ting sháng, 十分 shíh fún, 至極 ché keih, 大不過的 tá pūh kwó teih; most admirable, 絕妙 tseuē meáu; most important, 最要緊 tsúy yaóu kin; most excellent, 盡美 tsín mei; for the most part, 大約 tá yō, 大段 tá twan, 大概 tá k'haé; most in quantity, 至多 ché to, 最多 tsúy to; most extraordinary, 甚異 shín é; most commonly, 屢次 lù tszé.

MOT. in the eye, 眯 mei; fault, 眚 sāng.

MOTH, in clothes, 白魚 pih yū; the candle moth, 飛蛾 fei guó; silk-worm moth, 蛾 gnó.

MOTHER, 母 mò, 母親 mò ts'hin, 娘 nēang, 媪 wān, 萱 heuen, 媼 te, 嫗 mo, 嫗 peih, 怙 koo, 嫗 me; mother of a family, 嚴慈 yén tszé, 媽 mà; mother and child, 母子 mò tszé; an old mother, 嫗 gow, 萱堂 heuen tâng; a late mother, 太君 t'haé keun; a mother living, 慈侍下 tszé shé hēa; to weep for one's mother, 哭社 k'hūh sháy; a mother's womb, 母胎 mò t'hae; a mother's brother, 母舅 mò k'hew; mother's bro-

ther's wife, 妯 kin; a husband's mother, 怙 koo; a wife's mother, 岳母 yò mò; mother earth, 母土 mò t'ò, 媪 wān; a mother's brother's son, 甥 sāng; step-mother, 繼母 ké mò; mamma, 媽 mà mà; your mother, 令堂 líng tâng; my mother, 家母 kēa mò; a tender mother, 慈母 tszé mò.

MOTHERLY feeling, 一片婆心 yih p'hēn pò sin.

MOTHERLESS babe, 哀子 gae tszé.

MOTHER O' PEARLS, 雲母殼 yün mò küh, 珠母 choo mò.

MOTHER-WORT, 千日紅 tsēen jīh hūng, 苦蕒 k'hò é.

MOTION, 行動 hīng tung, 活動 hwò tung, 擡動 yaóu tung, 走動 tsòw tung; in motion or at rest, 興止 hīng chè, 行止 hīng chè, 動靜 tung tsing, 動不動 tung pūh tung, 舉止 kù chè; a movement, 隙 leih; a motion by stool, 大便 tá pēn; the motion of insects, 蠕動 joò tung, 蠕 juen; the origin of motion, 動之端 tung che twan; the motion of the heavenly bodies, 天運 t'hēen yún; the motion of a carriage, 街 heuen, 車之擡動 keu

che yaôu túng.

MOTIONLESS, 不動 p'ah túng; the eyes motionless, 瞠 k'au.

MOTIVE, 意思 é sze, 起見 k'hè k'én, 起端 k'hè t'wan, 本心 p'ùn sin, 意見 é k'én.

MOTLEY colour, 雜色 tsā sh.

MOTTO, 題目 tè m'uh.

TO MOVE, 動 túng. 搖動 yaôu túng, 搖搖 yaôu saô. 感動 k'án túng, 搖擺 ta sae, 鎮修 han san, 德循 s'ih s'ao, 搬 gaou, 搬 tsau. 搬 han. 震盪 chin tang, 杭 juy, 跋 chin, 揀 sung, 揀 suy, 揮 hwuy, 跋 yih, 扒 sin. 扒 w'uh, 扮 fun, 拖 tun, 捫 yu, 核 hae, 振 chin, 掉 ch'ô. 透 ts'ên, 趙 chin, 運 yún, 傳 t'uh, 倘 kwò, 冲動 chung túng. 移 é. 搬 lin; to move the hand, 搖手 yaôu shòw; to move quickly, 揀 yen. 捫 shen, 撈 yung, 汨遙 yih yaôu; to move the heavens, 動天 túng t'h'ên; to be moved, 發動 fā túng, 沾感 chen k'án, 振動 chin túng, 揀動 sung túng; to be moved by favours, 感恩 k'án gnān; to move a ship, 核船 é ch'wān; to move an army, 移軍 é keun, 興兵 h'ing ping;

to move slowly, 曳 é; to move lightly, 翩翩 p'h'ên p'h'ên; to move the eyes, 搖目 yaôu m'uh, 瞠 heu; 胸 heuen; to move the lips, 易 tá. 端 to move about gladly, 轉轉 t'ên t'ên; to move the feet, 蹣 yew jang; to move about, 顛 joen. 振訊 chin sin, 踰 ts'ang, 跋 koò; moved mentally, 悽 saou, 悽 seih. 恍 y'w, 但 tan; moved by the wind, 飄動 p'iaou túng. 飄 p'iaou y'ang; moving about, 期 p'ang, 妯 ch'uh, 拈 tsan, 撲撲 y'ê y'ê, 沛 p'iaé.

MOVEABLE, 可動的 k'hò túng t'eh; moveable types, 活板 hwó p'án, 活字 hwó tszé; moveables, 家伙 k'ea hò.

MOVELESS, 抗 yew.

MOVING, 善動人心 shén túng j'ín sin.

MUCKDEN, 盛京 sh'ing king.

MOULD, for casting, made of earth, 型 hing; do. of earth, 鑄 yung; do. of bamboo, 范 fan; do. of iron, 範 fan; do. of wood, 模 mó; a mould in general, 楷 k'hae, 秩 ch'ih, 模範 mó fán, 恕 ko; a mould for casting metals, 鑪 jang; a mould for tiles, 義 yih; earth, 泥 nê, 土 t'hoé, 敷 k'uh, 裏 jang; black mould, 埤



sing, 垓 tsin, 沍 yaou ; damp,  
霉 mei, 沍 chin jin ;  
mould on the top of vinegar,  
and other liquors, 醃 pō  
me, 醃 keüh.

To MOULT, 鰓 peaou, 脫  
毛 t'hō maou ; as birds moult  
their feathers, 如鳥斯革  
joō neaou sze k'hīh.

MOUND, 封 fung, 塚 chun,  
冢 chùng, 冢土 chùng t'hò,  
阜 fow, 壙 k'hēen, 丘 k'hew,  
陵 ling, 壙 lūh, 壙 lung, 垠  
lun, 培 pei, 堆 tuy, 塿 low,  
墟 heu, 壙 taou ; a small  
mound, 部婁 pó low, 魁陵  
kwei ling ; a mound of earth,  
塿 mei, 塿 taou, 圯 neih, 坡  
p'ho ; a high do. 高坡 kaou  
p'ho, 塔 tā ; a mound of sand,  
沙堆 sha t'huy, 塿 chang.

To MOUNT, ascend, 升上  
shing sháng, 躋 tse, 踰 yō,  
躋 nēē, 陞 shing, 駟 shing :  
to mount and fly, 揚 yāng ; to  
mount up to heaven, 登天  
tāng t'hēen ; to mount up into  
the cloud, 騰雲 tāng yūn ; to  
mount a carriage, 乘車 shing  
keu, 乘茵 shing kwān, 轎  
heae, 轎 kēá, 騰駕 tāng kēá,  
登車 tāng keu ; to mount a  
horse, 乘馬 shing mà, 驀  
mīh, 上馬 sháng mà, 驀馬  
p'hēen mà.

MOU-TAIN, 山 san, 嶽

yō, 山嶺 san ling, 岳 yō,  
客 gth, 崧 sung, 峰嶂 fung  
chang, 移 e, 崩芳 tseih leih,  
嶺 崧 kēē nēē ; mountain tor-  
rents, 豁 壑 ke hō, 谷 水  
澗 溪 küh shwü kēen ke ;  
a mountain pass, 峒 fūh, 嶺  
hé ; a mountain fog, 嵐 lan.

MOUNTAINEERS, 山蠻 san  
man, 嶂 tsāng, 嶂 嶂 kaou  
gaou.

MOUNTAINOUS, 嶺 k'han,  
嶺 嶺 kan yēn, 嶺 嶺 kan  
yō, 嶺 嶺 keu yin, 嶺 (suy,  
屹 嶺 yih tsuy, 嶺 kēá, 嶺  
yang, 嶺 嶺 k'wei wei, 嶺  
sung, 嶺 嶺 leüh tsüh. 嶺  
嶺 tseau yāou, 嶺 嶺 kēē  
nēē, 嶺 嶺 heau lah, 嶺 嶺  
wei luy.

MOUNTEBANK, 耍 鬼 竈  
者 shì kwei lā chay, 戲 耍  
挑 猴 之 人 hé shà t'heaou  
hōw che jin.

To MOURN, 哀 泣 gae k'heh,  
哀 哭 gae k'hūh, 閔 min, 弔  
teaóu, 弔 死 teaóu szò, 慟  
yin 婢 keung ; to mourn for the  
dead, 居 喪 keu sang.

MOURNFUL, 惆 悵 teiou  
chang, 悵 chuē, 悵 chun, 悵  
chung, 悵 chuy, 悵 saou, 悵  
heu, 悵 heuen, 悵 hwüh, 悵  
悵 keung keung, 悵 keung,  
悵 kin, 悵 悵 lēē lēē, 悵 leüh,  
悵 nēē, 悵 seüh, 悵 悵 yüh

MRS. de Mrs. CHIN. 陳氏

chin shí; Mrs. so and so. 某 委蛇 wā sūy. 蘆野 loo  
氏 mōw shé. 泥鰌 nē tsew, 鰌鰌

Mucx, 多 to. 狡 che, 舜 seih tsew.  
fow, 瞞 tēn, 辨 no. 薛 sin;  
much talk, 多言 to yēn;  
much better, 不如 pūh joó.  
寧可 nīng k'hò, 更好 kāng  
haou; not much, 不多 pūh  
to, 有限 yèw hēen; too much,  
太多 t'haé to; not much ac-  
quainted with him, 不大認  
得 pūh tá jín teih; much more.  
何況 hó hwàng; twice as  
much, 重倍 chūng péi.

MUCILAGE, 漿 tsāng; mu-  
cilaginous plants, 柔骨草  
jēw kwūh ts'haou.

MUCK, 糞 fún.

MUD, 泥 nē, 泥 nē, 坭 hēen,  
泥 yin, 泥 ne, 壘 yay, 淤 yu,  
壘 neih, 塗泥 toó nē, 注  
tsēih, 泥 ying, 淪 kān, 泥  
注 meih tsēih, 泥 nē, 泥  
han, 泥 jang, 壘 kin, 泥 fung,  
泥 pēen, 泥 yay, 泥 chih;  
yellow mud, 泥 tun: a mud  
fish, 吹沙 ch'huy sha; a  
mud wall, 壘 gö, 壘 yāng,  
壘 weí, 坭 k'hin, 壘 luy: a  
mud house, 泥 wa, 壘 yay;  
plunged in the mud and not  
defiled, 泥而不緇 nēē ūrh  
pūh tsze; a mud fort, 壘 lūy,  
場 yīh, 壘 bow; a mud hole,  
泥 ne; mud shoes, or bog  
trotters, 泥 heaou; a mud eel,

Muddy, 濁 chūh, 汗 woo,  
泥 nēn, 泥 nē, 泥 nē, 泥  
chūh, 泥 mih, 泥 hwuy, 泥  
ūh, 泥 yang nang, 泥  
yu, 泥 tse, 泥 wo, 泥 hwān,  
泥 hwan heaou. 沈 chin,  
注 wa, 泥 woo. 泥 nuy, 泥  
bān, 泥 t'heēn nēn, 泥  
yu; muddy water, 泥 heaou  
hwān, 泥 hwān chūh, 泥  
hwān; do not make my water  
muddy, 勿使我水滋 wih  
shè gnò shwūy tsze; muddy  
ideas, 泥意 chūh é; muddy  
talk, 泥說 nē shwō; a mud-  
dy style, 泥帶水 to ná  
taé shwūy; muddy headed, 泥  
塗 hoó to: a muddy well,  
泥 kēen, 井泥 tsing sē; a  
muddy place, 地泥 tá nīng;  
muddy and slippery, 泥滑  
泥深 yū hwā ná shin.

Muddled, 憤 kwei  
maou; a little muddled, 微  
wei hwān; muddled brain, 腦  
hwān naou.

MUFF, 包手的花衣  
paou shòw teih hwa e.

To MUFFLE, 包裹甚矮  
paou kwò shin n'vàn.

Mug, 酒壺 tsèw hoo, 罐  
kwan.

MUG-WORT, 艾 gac, 艾 gac

gae wūh, 蕺 scaou. 艾草  
gae tsau.

MULBERRY tree, 桑樹  
sang shoó; the paper mul-  
berry, 楮 chay, 柘 chay, 楮  
桑 choo sang; a species of  
do. 壓 yen, 杆 kan, 榦 kan,  
奴柘 noó chay, 枳柘 yang  
chay; the female mulberry, 榘  
桑 nya sang, 榘桑  
sang; the fruit of the mul-  
berry, 桑葚 sang shin, 桑  
葚 sang shin, 桑仁 sang  
jin, 杭 yuen, 枯 shin; do.  
black, 黠 shin; the white mul-  
berry, 白桑 pih sang.

MULCT, 罰銀 fá yin.

MULE, 騾 lo, 騾子 lo  
tszè, 驢 lo, 騾騾 keuá te,  
騾騾 chih mih; a species of  
mule, 騾 heu, 騾騾 heu keu;  
a supposed cross between an ass  
and a cow, 犏犏 tseih mih.

MULLER, for rubbing paint,  
澆石硯 mih shih hén.

MULLET, 鰱 tsze, 鰱鰱  
lěe mēz, 鰱 tse; a mullet with  
a silvery green body, 白鰱  
pih tsze; a kind of do. 鰱  
taou, 鰱魚 chuy yú.

MULTANGULAR, 多角 to  
kěó.

MULTIFARIOUS, 繁多 fân  
to, 叢脞 tsung tso; multifa-  
rious affairs, 諸般事務  
choo pwan szé woó; of many

kinds, 多樣 to yang, 百樣  
pih yang, 百般 pih pwan.

MULTIFORM, 模樣不一  
moó yang pih yih.

MULTIPLICATION table, 九  
九合數 kèw kèw hō soo,  
九九圖 kèw kèw toó, 九  
歸 kèw kwei; the rule of multi-  
plication, 歸法 kwei fá; mul-  
tiplication and subtraction,  
歸除 kwei choó.

TO MULTIPLY, 乘數 shing  
soó, 因乘 yin shing; three  
multiplied by two are six, 三  
乘二如六 san shing ūh  
joó lūh; to increase, 加倍  
kēa pei.

MULTIPLICITY of business,  
紛紛多事 fun fun to szé,  
萬幾 wán kè, 旁午 pang  
woó; multiplicity of talk, 嘖  
nung, 多言 to yén.

MULTITUDE, 庶眾 shoó  
chung, 旅眾 lèu chung, 黎  
苗 le meaóu, 黎眾 le ching,  
愚民 yú min, 漆漆 tsin  
tsin, 佻 sin, 佻 yih, 佻 tseih,  
傑 tseih, 億 chwang, 稔 le,  
暱 tan, 廕 tsung, 徒 toó, 徒  
集 keih tseih, 殷 yin, 蒸  
ching, 丞民 ching min, 詵  
sin, 軍 keun, 遂遂 lūh lūh,  
醜眾 ch'w chung; a multi-  
tude of voices, 啤 chō, 啤 ling;  
he listened to the murmurings  
of the multitude, 聽輿人

弑父弑君 shé  
 弑 fo; shé keun; to murder an  
 案 fan affair, 作死事情 tsò szè  
 案多 fan szè tsing, 逞兇 ching heung.  
 MURDERER, 兇犯 heung  
 兇人 heung jin, 兇手  
 有聲而 heung shòw, 費留 fei lèw;  
 謀斃 one who plots murder, 謀斃  
 兇犯 mōw pè heung fán.

MURDEROUS, 作死的 tsò  
 世上的 szè teih, 桀 kē; you murder-  
 世俗 us slaves, 作死的奴才  
 世 tsò szè teih noó tsā; a mur-  
 世 derous spirit, 殺氣 shā k'hé.

MUREX, a species of shell-  
 螺 fish, 螺 lô; 螺蛸 lô sze, 蛸  
 蛸 seuen; a murex shell, blown  
 螺 as a horn, 響螺 hēang lô,  
 吹螺 ch'huy lô; murex spi-  
 長嘴勒螺 chāng  
 tsúy lèih lô.

MURKY atmosphere, 墜 c,  
 天陰座 ch'ien yin chin, 天  
 紫晦 t'heen yin mei.

To MURMUR, 訕謗 sán  
 謗 pāng, 謗讒 pāng tsān; to mur-  
 mur against heaven, 怨天  
 yuen t'heen; to murmur a-  
 gainst men, 囁囁 chē joo,  
 囁囁 joo nē; the murmur-  
 ing of a stream, 澗 tsan, 澗  
 tsan tsō, 澗澗 hō tsō.

MURMUR of insects, 嚶嚶  
 yaou yaou.

MURRAIN. 瘋 hē, 瘧 t'eaou,  
 牛病 nēu pāng, 牛

羊病死 nêw yâng ping  
szè

MURRAYA EXOTICA, 九里  
香 kâw lè hēang.

MUS SPECIES, 鼠 shoñ.

MUSA COCCINEA, 芭蕉  
pa tscaou.

MUSCA CARNARIA, or flesh-fly,  
蒼蠅 tsang ying.

MUSCLE, shellfish, 蚌 pang,

合漿 hō tsēang, 鴈 pēn; a

cockle, 螺 hēen; a kind of

muscle, 蠔 kēen yuē, 魁

陸 kwēi lūh, 腰鰭 tsaou

han; a large do. 鰓結 ping

kēih; the pearl oyster, 蚌珠

pang choo, 蚌蛤 pang hō,

蚌 pang; the muscle kind, 互

物 hoē wūh; the muscles of

the legs and arms, 肘 chow;

the muscle of the human body,

肌膚 kē foo, 筋 kin, 腓 tan.

MUSCULAR, 肌 ne; muscular

part of the body, 肌 kē;

muscular strength, 筋力 kin

lēt; muscular fibres, 繅理

tsōw lē.

MUSCOVY glass, or mica, 千

層紙 tsēen tsan chē.

TO MUSE, 思想 sze sēang,

低回 tē hwāy; to muse on

with pleasure, 玩索 wān sō.

MUSES, 善會唱的女

人 shén hwúy ch'háng tēih

nyū jīn.

MUSHROOM, 菌 hwān, 菰

koo, 蕪蔬 keu soo, 土菌

t'hoē keun, 鷄踪子 ke tsung

tszè, 雞琰 ke tsung, 草菰

tsaou koo, 彫胡 teaou hoo,

香信 hēang sín, 朱涯芝

choo gae che, 蔭 twan, 紫

菰 chae, 蕪 tsung, 蕪 shún, 蕪

tsin, 腦 keun, 蕪菌 lūh

kwān, 出隧 ch'hūh suy; a

plant of mushroom growth,

朝菌 chaou keun, 木菰

mūh kin; a kind of mushroom,

鳩 cēw, 樹鷄 shoó ke.

MUSIC, 音樂 yin yō; mu-

sic, women, wealth, and gain,

聲色貨利 shing sīh hó lé;

loud music, 大樂 tá yō; soft

music, 細樂 sé yō; music

proceeds from poetry, 樂出乎

詩 yō ch'hūh hoo she; instru-

ments of music, 樂器 yō k'é;

a music book, 琴譜 k'hin

p'hoó.

MUSICAL stones, 磬 k'hing,

編磬 p'hēen k'hing, 特磬

tīh k'hing, 磬 heaou, 琴

keau.

MUSICIAN, 樂師 yō sze;

bands of musicians, 伶侏

k'hēen choo, 衍衍 yuēn yuēn,

伶人 líng jīn, 伶倫 líng lūn;

master of do. 伶官 líng kwan;

inferior players, 樂戶 yō hoó,

吹手 ch'huy shōw.

MUSK, 麝香 shay hēang;

麝磨 shay hēang; the musk-

deer, 麝 shay, 獐 shay, 麋 yaou, 麋 sāng; a sort of musk animal, 狃 狃 kēē keūh; a species of musk deer, 麝 chang; the musk hog, 麝殼 shay kūh.

MUSKET, 鳥銃 neaou ch'hung, 鳥鎗 neaou tséang; musket barrel, 筒 tung.

MUSLIN, 綢布 sé poó, 加紗布 kēa sha poó.

MUSQUITO, 蚊 wān; a kind of, 盼 蟻 heih hēang; musquitos and gnats, 蚊 蟻 wān jūy, 白鳥 pih neaou.

MUSSANDA, Chinensis, 山白蟾 san pih tan, 白藥菜 pih yě tsae.

MUSSULMAN, 回子 hwūy tszè, 回回人 hwūy hwūy jin, 回民 hwūy min.

MUST, 必 peih, 必定 peih ting, 少不得的 shaou pūh tih teih, 免不得的 mēen pūh tih teih; you must go out, 你務必出去 nè woó peih ch'hūh k'heú; must be attended to, 務要 woó yaou, 務須 woó seu; you must repeat the name of Buddha, without intermission, 須念佛不斷 seu nēen fūh pūh twán.

MUST, new wine, 醴 le, 醴酒 t'heen tsèw, 酒一宿而成 tsèw yih sūh ūrh ching.

MUSTARD, 芥辣 keas lă; the mustard plant, 芥菜 keas tsae; mustard in powder, 芥末 keas mō; mustard seed, 芥子 keas tszè, 芥種 keas chūng, 蘇芥 soo keas.

MUSTACHES, 鬚 hoo, 髭 tsze, 髭鬚 tsze keh, 髭 tsze.

MUSTER, sample, 樣子 yáng tszè; muster chests of tea, 樣箱茶 yáng sāng ch'hā; a muster of tea, 茶辦 ch'hā pán; like the muster, 照辦 chaou pán, 對辦 úy pán; inferior to muster, 不對辦 pūh túy pán.

To MUSTER, 集會 tseih hwúy, 羣集 keun tseih.

MUSTY, 霉了 méi leaou, 生霉 sāng méi, 上衝 shāng méi; damp and musty, 潮濕霉爛 chaou seih méi lán.

MUTABLE, 可易的 k'hò yih teih, 容易改變 yung é kaè pēen, 改得的 kuè tih teih, 更換得來的 käng hwán tih laè teih, 没有一定的 mūh yèw yih tīng teih, 朝三晚四 chaou san wán szé.

MUTATION, 化 hwa.

MUTE, 啞 yà, 瘡疤 ya pa.

MUTE, at a funeral, 閱 min, 弔者在門也 teaou chày tsae mūn yà.

TO MUTILATE, 割傷 kǒ shang, 殘害 tsân haé, 刺 thwan, 戮 chǒ; to mutilate as a punishment, 肉刑 jūh hing.

MUTINEER, 反頭目人 fan t'how mǔh jìn.

TO MUTINY, 背叛長者 péi pwán chàng chày.

TO MUTTER, in a low tone. 囁囁 nung nung, 齟齬 tsoo yu; to mutter indistinctly, 刺刺瑣絮 tszé tszé so seu, 呢喃 nê nân: the muttering of a swallow, 燕語呢喃 yén yù nê nân.

MUTTON, 羊肉 yāng jūh; a shoulder of mutton, 羊矢 yāng shè; mutton broth, 羊肉湯 yāng jūh t'hang.

MUTUAL, 相 sēang, 互相 hoó sēang, 絨 jung; mutual regard, 回互 hwūy hoó; mutual benefit, 相益 sēang yih, 兩家便益 lèang kēa pēén yih; mutual traffic, 通商 t'hung shang, 對 tūy; mutual slander, 畏惡 wéi gō; mutual intercourse, 相與 sēang yù; mutual relief, 相救 sēang kéw: mutual help, 相幫相助 sēang pang sēang tsoó, 砥礪 te lé; mutual confidence, 相信 sēang sín, 交孚 keaou foo; mutually dependent, 互相依仗 hoó sēang e cháng;

mutually blended, 相交 sēang keaou, 交互 keaou hoó; mutually acquainted, 通知相識 t'hung che sēang shih, mutually agreeable, 相得 sēang tih; mutually interchanged, 遞替 相 te sēang, 胥相代替 seu sēang tsá té; mutually desirous of, 此係兩願 tszò hé lèang yuén.

MUZZLE, mouth, 喙 chuy; a white horse with a black muzzle, 白馬黑喙 pih mà hih chuy; a muzzle for covering the mouth, 籠絡 lùng lō.

MY, 我的 gnò teih, 本 pùn; my country, 我之國 gnò che kwǒ kēa, 本國 pùn kwǒ, 弊國 pé kwǒ; my house, 舍下 sháy hēa, 敝舍 pé sháy, 敝廬 pé léu, 敝屋 pé ūh; my father, 家父 kēa foó, 咱老子 tsze laòu tszè; my late father, 先子 sēen tszè, 先君 sēen keun; my mother, 家母 kēa mò; my uncle, 家叔 kēa shūh; my brother, 賤兄弟 tsēén heung té; my younger brother, 舍弟 sháy té; my niece, 舍姪女 sháy chih nyù; my relation, 舍親 sháy ts'hin; my wife, 敝房 pé fāng, 賤內 tsēén nuy, 內人 nuy jìn, 拙荆 chuē king, 山妻 san tse,



特婦 tih foó ; my husband,  
 特夫 tih foo, 即君阿 láng  
 keun a ; my good man, 良人  
 leâng jin ; my friend, 敝友 pé  
 yèw ; my poor ideas, 鄙意  
 pè é ; my private opinion, 竊  
 謂 tsě wei ; my factory, 本  
 行 pùn hâng ; my name, 賤  
 名 tséén mîng ; my scholar,  
 小徒 seàu toò ; my servant,  
 小价 seàu keaé ; my son,  
 夫子 k'heñen tszé ; my com-  
 plaint, 賤恙 tséén yang.

MYGALE, cementaria, 王  
 蛛蜴 wâng tsě t'hang.

MYGALE MENTARLA, 螳螂  
 tsě tang.

MYRIAD, 萬 wán, 百行  
 pih hîng, 方陳 fang chin, 万  
 wan, 卅 wán, 萬蓋 wán kaé ;  
 myriads of myriads, 萬萬  
 wán wán, 巨萬 keú wán ;  
 myriads of kulpas, 千萬劫  
 ts'héen wán kě.

MYROBALANS, 柯米 ko  
 mè, 可子米 k'hò tszò mè,  
 訶子 ko tszò.

MYRRH, 沒藥 mǎh yǎ.

MYRTUS, tormentosa, 烏拈

woo nēen.

MYSELF, 自己 tsz' kè, 咱  
 家 tsze kēa. 眇身 meàoh  
 shin, 身 shin, 我躬 gò  
 kung, 本身 pùn shin, 親身  
 ts'hin shin : I myself heard it,  
 我親聞之 gò ts'hin wán  
 che ; there is no one but my-  
 self, 惟有自身 wei yèw tszé  
 shin.

MYSTERIOUS, 奧妙 gaóu  
 meáu, 微妙 keaou meáu,  
 秘 pe, 秘密 pé meyh. 恍惚  
 hwang hwūh, 祕 pe, 選 mǎ ;  
 a mysterious affair, 奇事  
 kê szé, 奇怪事 kê kwaé  
 szé ; the will of heaven is mys-  
 terious, 天心微妙 t'héen  
 sin wei meáu ; mysterious  
 phrases, 隱語 yin yù : mys-  
 terious books, 祕書 pe shon.

MYSTERY, 深妙的事  
 shin meáu teih szé ; the Ro-  
 manists use, 聖事 shing szé ;  
 to conceive mysteries, 懷玄  
 hwaé heuén.

MYTILUS, fluviatilis, 蚌  
 pang ; do. margaritifera, 蚌  
 螯 chay gaou.

◆◆◆  
 N

NAG, 小馬 scaou mà, 馬  
 駒 mà keu.

NAIL, of the finger, 指甲

chè kēa, 爪甲 jaou kēa, 搔  
 jaou ; a nail or pin, 釘 ting, 丁  
 ting ; an iron nail, 鐵釘 t'hěe

ting; a sort of nail, 鎚 鎚  
pow gow; to drive a nail, 打  
釘 là títg.

TO NAIL, 以 釘 釘 物 è  
títg títg wũh; to nail to the  
cross, 釘 十字架 títg shíh  
★ tszé kěá.

NAKED, 裸 kwò, 赤身  
tsíh shin, 光身 kwang shin,  
體 chen, 保 ko, 羸 lo, 裸 lo,  
軀 軀 kō leih; the naked bo-  
dy, 赤體 tsíh t'hè, 裸 裸  
kò ching, 羸 lo; to clothe the  
naked, 衣 裸 e kò; naked  
feet, 先脚 kwang kěō.

NAKEDNESS, in the scriptu-  
ral sense of the word, 羞體  
sew t'hè; to discover one's na-  
kedness, 露羞體 loó sew t'hè.

NAME, 名 ming, 名字  
ming tszé; designation, 號  
haóu, 名號 ming haóu: cha-  
racter, 字 tszé; appellation,  
稱 ch'hing; the milk name,  
乳名 joó ming; a name con-  
ferred on entering school, 讀  
書名 t'hüh shoo ming: a  
name and surname, 姓名  
sing ming; a good name, 好  
名聲 haóu ming shing, 善  
聞 shén wãn; a name without  
the reality, 有名無實 yèw  
ming woó shíh, 名實不稱  
ming shíh pũh ch'hing; to buy  
a name, 買名 màè ming,  
沽名 koó ming; a name of a

deceased person, 諱 hwuy;  
the emperor's name, 御名 yù  
ming; a bad name, 醜名  
ch'hóu ming, 不義之名  
pũh é che ming; to hand down  
one's name to the latest gene-  
ration, 遺名萬世 é ming  
wán shé.

TO NAME, 喚 hwán, 叫  
keaóu, 名 ming, 稱 ch'hing,  
諸 ming; to name one's-self,  
自名 tszé ming; to name  
every thing, 目諸物 mũh  
choo wũh.

NAME-SAKE, 同名 tũng  
ming.

NAMELESS, 無名 woó  
ming.

NAMELY, 即是 tseih shé.

NANDINA DOMESTICA, 天  
竹 t'héen chũh.

NAN-KING, 南京 nán king.

NANKEEN cloth, 紫花布  
tsze hwa poó, 赤布 tsíh poó.

NAP, down, 鬚 chuy, 細  
毛 sé maóu; a nap after din-  
ner, 攞 naè.

NAPHTHA, 石腦油 shíh  
naóu yêw, 石漆 shíh tseih;  
naphtha wells, 火井 hò tsing.

NAPKIN, 巾 kin, 手巾  
shòw kin, 襪 ke, 襪 ke, 帕  
pũh, 襪 pũh, 巾 yu she, 帨  
keu, 巾 e, 巾 fan; a napkin  
for the head, 襪 fan keuen,  
襪 kě, 巾顏 tsíh yên, 巾

keae; a napkin for dusting, 拭物巾 shīh wūh kin, 帨 fun, 紛帨 fun shwuy; a napkin worn round the middle, 佩巾 pei kin, 帥 shwae, 帨 shwuy, 帨 hwang; a napkin used when bathing, 浴巾 yūh kin, 帨 ch'hen; a napkin worn by ladies, 婦人巾 fōo jīn kin, 帨 hoo, 帨 mō, 帨 joo, 帨 wei, 帨 keung, 帨 ke, 帨 mōw, 帨 shé, 帨 suy; a napkin worn in front, 幘 kung, 幘 mung, 幘 fung; a napkin for covering presents, 禮巾 lè kin, 帨 shwuy; a white napkin, 白綸巾 pīh lun kin; a napkin for covering a vase, 罍 meih.

NARCISSUS, 金盞銀臺 kin tsān yin taē; narcissus tagetta, 水仙花 shwuy sēn hwa, 黃精 hwāng tsing.

NARCOTIC, 睡草 shwuy tsau.

NARD, 甘松香 kan sūng hēang.

TO NARRATE, 著述 cho' shūh, 撰述 chuen shūh, 述明 shūh mīng, 說明 shwō mīng, 纂 tswan, 傳 chuén.

NARRATION, 傳 chuén.

NARROW, 窄 tsīh, 狹窄 hēe tsīh, 狹小 p'hēen seāu, 狹窄 hēe tsīh, 狹 hēe, 幘 tsēen, 柞 tsō, 危 gīh, 斂 sǎn,

陋 lōw; a narrow pass, 陝隘 hēe yīh, 狹隘 hēe yīh, 奔中 yen chung, 窄隘 hēe yae, 隘陝 gīh hēe; a narrow path, 徑 he king; a narrow lane, 陋巷 lōw hāng; narrow and tight, 窄緊 tsīh kin.

NARROW-MINDED, 小器 seāu k'hé, 褊心 p'hēen sin, 度量狹隘 toó léang hēe yae, 愷悌 yen p'hēen, 狹志 hēe ché; hasty and narrow-minded, 狷狹少容 keuen hēe shaou yung.

NARROWLY, to escape, 幸免 hīng mién.

NASTURTIUM HYEMALE, 落花生 lō hwa sāng; nasturtium aquaticum, 碎米薺 tsúy mè tsē.

NASTURTION, 荷葉蓮 hò yē léen.

NASTUS, 簕竹 shīh chūh.

NASTY, 污穢 woo wei, 濁 hwān chūh, 抹糞的 mō fún teih.

NATAL day, 生日 sāng jīh, 生誕 sāng tan, 誕期 tan kē; natal hour, 生的時辰 sāng teih shē shīn.

NATION, 國 kwō, 邦 pang, 邦國 pang kwō, 國家 kwō kē, 邦家 pang kē, 城 hwō.

NATIONAL, 屬國家的 shūh kwō kē teih; national affairs, 國事 kwō szé, 政

事 ching szé ; national treasury, 國帑 kwō tang ; national expenditure, 國費 kwō fei ; national seal, 國璽 kwō sè, 紫泥 tsze nè ; national institute, 翰林院 hán lín yuén.

NATIVE, 本地的 pùn té tsh ; native place, 桑梓之地 sang tsze che té, 梓里 tsze lǐ, 原籍 yuén tseih, 本鄉 pùn hēang ; native country, 本國 pùn kwō ; native of a place, 本地人 pùn té jín, 土人 t'hoò jín, 本土人 pùn t'hoò jín ; native dialect, 本地話 pùn té hwá, 土音 t'hoò yin, 鄉談 hēang tán, 白話 pǐh hwá ; native copper, 自然銅 tszé jèn tūng ; to return to one's native place, 回籍 hwūy tseih ; natives and foreigners, 內外 nuy wáé ; natives of a foreign country, 土番 t'hoò fan.

NATIVITY, 生誕 sāng tán ; the nativity of Christ, 耶穌聖誕 Yê soo shing tán ; to calculate one's nativity, 算命 swán míng, 以八字算命 è pā tszé swán míng.

NATURAL, 原 yuén, 天生的 t'heen sāng teih, 天性的 t'heen síng teih, 自然的 tszé jèn teih, 溟滓 ming hīng, 棍成 hwān ching ; received from Heaven, 稟受於

天 pín shóu yú t'heen ; spontaneous, 自然生的 tszé jèn sāng teih ; natural endowments, 稟於天之才 pín yú t'heen che tsá, 稟性 pín síng, 本事 pùn szé ; natural disposition, 品性 p'hin síng, 資質 tszé chíh, 稟氣 pín k'hé, 資稟 tszé pín, 天稟 t'heen pín, 天賜 t'heen szé, 天姿 t'heen tsze ; natural talents, 品格 p'hin k'híh, 生知之資 sāng che che tsze ; natural complexion, 本來面目 pùn láe mēn mūh ; natural intelligence, 明德 míng tsh, 生而知之 sāng tsh che che ; natural productions, 物產 wūh sán ; natural affection, 情 tsing ; natural death, 善死 shén szé ; a natural child, 辭子 nēē tszé, 庶子 shoó tsze, 野子 yà tszé, 雜種 tsá chung ; natural influence, 溟滓 ming hīng ; the natural result of things, 自然之理 tszé jèn che lǐ ; natural history, 本草綱目 pùn tsaou kang mūh.

To NATURALIZE strangers, 不分內外 pūh fun nuy wáé ; a naturalized stranger, 化外的人 hwá wáé tsh jín.

NATURALLY, 天然 t'heen jèn.

NATURE, 性 síng, 理 lè, 性  
理 síng lè, 天地 t'hēn té;  
nature's operation in the pro-  
duction of things, 庥 溥 mô  
t'háng; nature supplying its  
own defects, 彌 綸 me lân;  
the great author of nature, ac-  
cording to Chinese ideas, 大  
鈞 tá keun, 洪鈞 húng keun,  
大塊 tá k'hwaé, 皇天后  
土 hwâng t'hēn hów t'hoò;  
the course of nature, 天地  
運氣 t'hēn té yún k'hé; the  
light of nature, 本體之命  
pùn t'hè che míng, 凡人所  
稟之天理 fán jin sò pin  
che t'hēn lè; use is second  
nature, 習久成性 seih  
kéw ching síng, 習慣如天  
性 seih kwán joò t'hēn síng.

NAVAL officer, 水師 shwù  
sze; superior ditto, 水師提  
督 shwù sze tē tūh.

NAVE, of a wheel, 輻 chè,  
輹 hwúy, 轆 hwúy, 較 ke,  
轂 küh, 軛 yay, 柁 wang, 操  
chow, 輹 ke, 朝 yuě; naves  
in the wheels of war chariots,  
輹轂 chang küh.

NAVEL, 臍 tsâ, 脰齋 pō  
gang, 臍脰 pe tsê, 臍脰 pe  
tsê, 臍 peih; the navel of an  
animal, 臍 pè, 臍 pè; to cut  
the navel, 斷臍帶 twân tsê  
taé; the region about the navel  
is called, in anatomical lan-

guage, 天樞 t'hēn choó.

NAUGHT, to set at, 忍 暑  
hwüh lèò.

NAUGHTY, 惡 gō.

NAUGHTINESS, of children,  
數 臥 sow tow.

NAVIGABLE, 可以行船  
的 k'hò è hìng chwân teih, 行  
得 船 的 hìng tih chwân  
teih.

To NAVIGATE the ocean, 浮  
海 fōw haè, 航海 háng haè,  
漂 海 p'heaou haè, 漂 洋  
p'heaou yâng; to navigate a  
vessel, 行船 hìng chwân.

NAVIGATOR, 舫人 fang  
jin, 水手 shw'ù shòw, 行  
船 的 人 hìng chwân teih  
jin.

NAUSEA, 痞 胃 yèw wei,  
噁 嗝 chung yâng, 咽 k'wân.

To NAUSEATE, 嫌 惡 hēn  
woó, 嫌 厭 hēn yèn, 厭 惡  
yén woó, 發 嘔 心 fā gòw  
sin, 嫌 奧 東 西 hēn k'c'ih  
tung se.

NAUSEOUS, 可 嫌 惡 的  
k'hò hēn woó teih.

NAUTILUS, shell, 鸚 螺  
ying lé.

NAVY, 船 帮 chwân pang,  
一 帮 船 yih pang chwân;  
navy blue, 二 藍 ãrh lân.

NAY, 不 pūh, 不 是 pūh  
shé, 弗 fūh, 否 fow; to say  
nay, 呸 fūh.

NEAR, 近 kín, 附近 fú kín, 隣近 lín kín, 逼近 pēn kín, 將近 pēn kín, 近 tsēang kín, 邇 òrh, 足 che, 道 che, 夾 hē, 旁 pāng, 比 pè, 庶 shoó, 即 tseih, 親 ts'hin, 促 tsūh, 儻 ke, 尼 nē, 彭 p'hang, 覷 lin, 近 ke, 不遠 pūh yuèn; stingy, 刻薄 k'hih pō, 吝嗇 lín seih; near, in affection, 戚 tseih; familiar, 昵 nē, 殆 t'hae, 比 pè; near together, 相近 sēang kín, 莠莠 yīh nūh; near at hand, 適來 shīh laè, 邇來 òrh laè; from the near to the distant, 由邇及遠 yēw òrh kēih yuèn; near to the right way, 近道 kín taóu; near noon, 旁午 pāng wò; near and distant, 遠近 yuèn kín; near and distantly related, 近賒 kín shay; near to death, 有氣無力 yèw k'hé woó kēih; our parents are very near relations, 父母孔邇 fú mǔ k'ung òrh; to pass over the near and attend to the distant, 捨近走遠 shà y kín tsòw yuèn; near 80 years of age, 年近八十 nēn kín pā shīh; near about, 多少 shāu, 上下 sháng hē, 梗概 kang ká, 大約 tá yō, 量約 léang yō, 沏 heth.

NEARLY, 咫尺 chè chīh

幾乎 kè hoó, 幾於 kè yú, 庶幾 shoó kè, 庶乎 shoó hoó, 尙 sháng, 殆及 taé kēih, 俛 kwuy; nearly sixty, 望六 wáng lūh; the moon nearly full, 月餘望 yuē kè wáng; nearly related, 裙帶之親 keun taé che ts'hin, 親戚 ts'hin tseih, 同澤 tūng ts'ih; not far off, 差不多 ch'a pūh to; nearly two months, 將次兩月 tsēang tszé léang yuē; nearly defeated the object, 幾乎誤事 kè hoó woó szé.

NEAT, clean, 淨 tsing, 乾淨 kan tsing, 潔淨 kē tsing; regular, 齊整 tsē ching; adorned 裝飾 chwáng shīh; handsome, 收歸好看 show shih haòu k'hán; neatness of style, 團結 t'hwán kē; neat weight, 除皮 choó p'hē; a neat's tongue, 牛舌 nēw shē, 腭 kē.

NEBULAE, 瑞邪 súy sēay, 隳 hwuy; nebulous cloud, 歸邪 kwei sēay.

NEBULOMANCY, 望雲氣法 wáng yún k'hé fá.

NECESSARY, 必須 peih seu, 需 seu, 浚 tseun, 要緊 yaóu kín, 須用 seu yung, 須要 seu yaóu, 務必 woó peih, 務須 woó seu; absolutely necessary, 切須 ts'hē

seu, 必要 peih yaóu, 必定  
要 peih t'ing yaóu, 不得已  
p'uh t'ih è; necessities, 資斧  
tsze foó, 所須之物 sò seu  
che w'uh; daily necessities, 日  
用 j'ih yung; to provide neces-  
saries, 自備資斧 tszé peí  
tsze foó; necessities for the  
army, 軍須 keun seu; neces-  
saries for travelling, 行李  
hing là; it is not necessary,  
不必 p'uh peih.

NECESSITOUS, 困急 kwán  
keih, 窮乏 keung fá, 手空  
shòw k'hung.

NECESSITY, 免不得之  
事 nién p'uh t'ih che szé, 免  
強之事 nién k'ang che  
szé, 無奈何之事 wò  
nàè hò che szé, 不得已之  
事 p'uh t'ih è che szé; what ne-  
cessity is there? 何必 hò peih.

NECK, front part, 頸 king;  
back part, 項 hēang, 亢 k'ang.  
頤 kang; all round, 頸項  
king hēang, 頤 ling, 頤 ching,  
頭頸骨 t'hòw king kw'uh,  
脰項 t'òw hēang, 頤項  
l'uh hēang; a straight neck, 頤  
t'ung, 直項 chí hēang; a  
large neck, 項頤 hēang ling;  
the neck of a bird, 吭 hang;  
the hair of the neck, 頤 ung.

NECKERCHIEF, 被巾 p'hē  
kin, 袂 keac, 袂 peacou, 頸巾  
king kin.

NECKLACE, 璣珞 ying ló,  
頸飾 king sh'ih; necklace of  
silver, 銕鍛 ya hēá; do. of  
beads, 賁 ying, 連貝飾頸  
lēen peí sh'ih king; a sort of  
ring worn round the neck, 項  
圈 hēang keuen, 頸環 king  
hwán.

NECROMANCER, 覡 heih,  
用邪法之人 yung sēay  
fā che jin, 與邪魔交通  
者 yù sēay mô keaou t'hung  
chay.

NECTAR, 醕醕 tow tow,  
美酒 mei tsèw, 麼醕 mo  
tow, 天酒 t'hēen tsèw.

NECTARY, of a plant, 花房  
hwa fang.

NEED, want, 缺乏 keuā  
fā; necessity, 必然之勢  
peih j'ien che shé; what need?  
何苦 hò k'hoò; you need not  
fear, 不須怕 p'uh seu p'hā.

TO NEED, 缺少 keuā  
shaò; needed for use, 須用  
seu yung.

NEEDFUL, 必要用的  
peih yaóu yung teih.

NEEDLE, 針 chin, 鍼 chin,  
箴 chin, 鉢紀 sh'ih kè, 鍼  
chā; needle and thread, 針線  
chin sēen, 紉箴 jin chin, 鍼  
chuy, 針綫 chin tsēen; a long  
needle, 鉢 heu; a stone needle,  
used for puncturing, 策 tsze,  
鉢鍼 p'hē chin; the magne-

tic needle, 指南針 chài nân chin, 定南針 tīng nân chin: a long packing needle, 包針 pau chin.

NEEDLEWORK, 針紙 chin chē, 縫線之事 fūng sēn che szé.

NEEDLESS, 無庸 woô yung, 無用 woô yung, 無故 woô koó.

NEEDY, 貧窮 pin kéung, 貧乏 pin fá.

NEFARIOUS, 惡毒 gō tūh, 刁惡 t'heau gō, 奸詐 kēn cha, 兇犯 heung fán, 兇惡 heung gō.

NEGATIVE particle, 沒 mǔh, 弗 fūh, 不 pūh, 非 fei, 否 fow, 莫 mǒ, 毋 woô, 勿 wūh, 無 woô; a repulse. 辭 szé, 嘸 fūh.

NEGLECT, 俾 woô, 侮 woô, 悞 mun; neglect and inattention, 怠慢 t'hae mán, 簡慢 kēn mán, 輕慢 k'hing mán, 疎忽 soo hwūh.

TO NEGLECT, 遺忘 wei wáng, 遺棄 wei k'hé, 失觀 shīh koó, 輕忽 k'ing hwūh, 玩忽 wán hwūh, 廢 fei, 怠 taé, 佚 yīh, 偕 tā, 僂 gō tā, 憎憎 saou tsò; to neglect the main thing, 捨本 shày pùn; to neglect one's business, 廣功 kwàng kung; do not neglect, he people's business, 民事不可

緩 mīn szé pūh k'hò hwán; to neglect the usual rules, 跡落 to lō; to neglect and leave uncultivated, 荒蕪 hwang soo; cold and neglected, 騷屑 saou sǎo; to neglect to examine, 失察 shīh tsǎ; to disregard, 不理 pūh lè, 忽畧 hwūh lǎo; do not neglect your own, in order to weed another's field, 勿舍己而芸人 wūh shày kè ōh yūn jīn; not to exert one's mind carefully. 不用心 pūh yung sin, 不經心 pūh king sin, 不留心 pūh lǎw sin.

NEGLIGENT, 忽簡 hwūh kēn, 慢易 mán é, 易怠 é taé, 暖怠 heae taé, 簡慢 kēn mán, 簡褻 kēn sǎe, 適邁 maé maé, 怠慢 taé mán, 婆婆 so po, 婿嫂 to mán, 翁薄 t'hōw pó, 姁 tuy, 悞 hwan, 邈遐 lǎ tā; a negligent world, 娑婆世界 so po shé keaó; negligent speech, 眠涎 te t'hing.

TO NEGOTIATE, 經管事 king kwán szé, 代人班事 taé jīn pán szé.

NEGOTIATIONS, for peace, 和議 hô é.

NEGOTIATOR, 中人 chung jīn.

NEGRO, 黑人 hīh jīn, 黑鬼 hīh kwei.



TO NEIGH, 蕭蕭 seaou  
seaou, 嘶嘶 sze, 馬鳴 mà ming.

NEIGHBOUR, 隣舍 lín sháy,  
隣人 lín jìn, 隔壁 kǐh peth,  
街坊人 keaé fāng jìn, 比  
隣 pè lín, 隔隣 kǐh lín; be  
at peace with your neighbours,  
睦乃四隣 mǔh nàè szé  
lín; village neighbours, 鄉隣  
hēang lín.

NEIGHBOURHOOD, 州里  
chow lè, 隣里 lín lè, 隣居  
lín keu, 一帶地方 yīh taé  
té fang; five families make a  
neighbourhood, 五家爲比  
woó kēa wèi pè.

NEIGHBOURING country, 鄰  
國 lín kwō.

NEIGHBOURLY, 睦隣 mǔh  
lín.

NEITHER one thing nor an-  
other, 不三不四 pǔh san  
pǔh szé; neither increased nor  
diminished, 不加不減 pǔh  
kēa pǔh kēèn; neither too fast  
nor too slow, 不急不緩  
pǔh kēih pǔh hwán.

NELUMBUM, water lily, 荷  
華 hò hwa, 蓮花 lēn hwa.

NEOPHYTE, 新入會的  
sin jūh hwúy tēh.

NEPENTHES distillatoria,  
猪籠草 choo lùng tsau.

NEPHEW, brother's children,  
姪子 chhī tszè, 內姪 nūy  
chhī; sister's children, 外甥

waé sǎng; a nephew's wife,  
姪婦 chhī foó; nephew's  
son, 歸孫 kwei sun; wife's  
nephew, 外姪 waé chhī.

NEPTUNE, 龍王 lûng wáng,  
海神 hàè shin, 海若 hàè jō.

NERITA, species of, 鷹哥  
嘴 ying ko tsúy; large do. 沿  
螺麼 yuén lo mo.

NERIUM, oleander, 夾竹  
桃 hǎe chhūh t'haóu.

NERVE, 筋 kin, 筋節 kin  
tsǎ.

NERVOUS fluid, 氣 k'hé;  
nervous style, 筆力 pēh lēh,  
濃筆 n'ing pēh; nervous a-  
gitation, 癢 sǔh; nervous and  
verbose, 濃淡 n'ung tan; a  
nervous and flowing style, 駁  
逕 kēih tǎ; nervous and ro-  
bust, 強壯 kēang chwáng.

NEST, 巢 chaou; a nest of  
thieves, 窩巢 wo chaou, 賊  
窩 tsīh wo, 賊寨 tsīh tsáé;  
edible bird's nest, a swallow's  
nest, 燕窩 yén chae, 燕窩  
yén wo: the nest of an insect,  
蠅 fung, 蠅 fung; a wasp's  
nest, 露蜂房 loó fung fāng;  
a bird's nest, 鳥窩 neáu wo.

NET, 網 wàng, 羅罔 lá  
wàng. 羅罔 lô wàng, 維 wei,  
網塲 keuen tsaou, 網  
hung wàng, 絡網 lô wàng,  
擦罟 leaou koo; a net for  
catching birds, 置 chung, 羅

羅 *foo*, 羅 *kēang*, 羅 *keuen*,  
 罟 *hwáy*; a net for rabbits,  
 罟 *fow*, 罟 *fow*, 罟 *koo*, 罟  
*koo*, 罟 *pelh*, 罟 *tsāy*, 罟 *ō*;  
 a close-meshed net, 罟 *meaou*,  
 罟 *sō wàng*; a coarse net,  
 罟 *foo*, 罟 *tsāy*, 罟 *fow*  
*tsāy*; a net for wild fowl, 罟  
*mei*; a net for catching deer,  
 罟 *mung*; the net of heaven,  
 (Providence) 天網 *t'heen*  
*wàng*; the net of sin, 罪罟  
*tsáy koo*; a bamboo net,  
 罟 *poo she*; a fishing net,  
 罟 *yā wàng*; to cast a net, 罟  
*paou wàng*; to fall into a  
 net, 落網 *lō wàng*.

NETHER, 下面的 *hēa*  
*mēn tēih*.

NETT, or dead weight, 除  
 皮 *choo p'hē*.

NETTLES, dead, or white,  
 續斷 *sūh twán*, 虎許 *hoò*  
*heh*.

NEVER, 從不可 *tsūng*  
*pūh k'hò*; never heard of such  
 a thing, 未之聞也 *wé che*  
*wān yà*; never mind, 聊且  
*leaóu tsāy*, 聊以 *leaóu è*;  
 never forget, 靡日不思  
*mei jīh pūh sze*; never-ending,  
 靡暨 *mei ké*; never-dying  
 tree, 不死樹 *pūh szè shoó*;  
 never has been, 從來未有  
*tsūng laé wéi yèw*; I will ne-  
 ver go there, 永不去 *yùng*

*pūh k'héu*; it will never be  
 affected, 終不成功 *chung*  
*pūh ching kung*; never have  
 children, 永不生產 *yùng*  
*pūh sāng sán*; it never can be  
 done, 總不爲也 *tsùng pūh*  
*wei yà*.

NEUTER, 不彼不比 *pūh*  
*pè pūh tszè*, 兩個不是  
*lèang kó pūh shé*, 兩邊不  
*是* *lèang pēn pūh shé*.

NEW, 新 *sin*, 生 *sāng*, 新  
*sin sēn*, 澤 *tsuy*; a new  
 edition, 重刻 *cháng k'hīh*,  
 新刻 *sin k'hīh*; new and old,  
 新舊 *sin kéw*; a new-roofed  
 house, 葺屋 *tsēih ūh*; a new-  
 born babe, 新生赤子 *sin*  
*sāng tsēih tszè*, 髮 *e*; a new-  
 comer, 新客 *sin k'hīh*; a  
 new moon, 朔 *sō*, 朔日 *sō*  
*jīh*, 新月 *sin yuē*, 新霸  
*sin pīh*, 新 *yīh*; new clothes,  
 新衣 *sin e*, 絳縹 *tsūh tsze*,  
 髮 *tūh sūh*; a splendid  
 new suit, 緹縹 *she tszē*;  
 newly produced, 新生 *sin*  
*sāng*, 辛生 *sin sāng*; new-  
 year's day, 新年 *sin nēn*,  
 新禧 *sin he*, 新歲 *sin súy*,  
 元旦 *yuén tán*, 天臘 *t'heen*  
*lā*; new year's eve, 除夕  
*choo seih*; congratulations on  
 the new moon, 賀朔 *hò sō*;  
 do. on the new year, 賀年  
*hò nēn*; sacrifice on occasion

of the new moon, 告朔 kaóu sǒ; newly-cultivated ground, 新地 sin té, 墾地 kwán té, 墻 shang; newly-fledged, 新發毛 sin fā maóu, 鳳 chin; a new method, 新法 sin fá; a new sect, 新教 sin keaóu.

News, 消息 seaou seih, 新聞 sin wán.

NEWSPAPER, 新聞篇 sin wán p'hēn; the Peking Gazette, 京抄 king chaou, 邸報 te paóu, 轅門報 yuen mún paóu, 京報 king paóu.

NEWT, 蛤蚧 kǎ keae, 蟻 keaou.

NEXT, 次 tszé, 下次 hēa tszé, 其次 kē tszé, 旋 seuen, 歷 leih, 丞 ching, 批 pe; next time, 下回 hēa hwūy; next month, 下月 hēa yuē; next year, 明年 ming nēen, 開年 k'hae nēen: next door, 隔壁 k'ih peih; next day, 次日 tszé j'ih, 第二日 té úrh j'ih; next morning, 次早 tzsé tsau; next night, 明夜 ming yáy.

TO NIBBLE, 齧 gaou, 齧 kin.

NICE, soft, 嫩軟 nun jwán, 綿軟 mēen jwán, 細軟 sé jwán; delicate, 嬌養 keaou yáng, 嬌柔 keaou jōw; exact, 端正 twan ching, 好好相對 haóu haóu sāng túy; nice

distinction, 截截 tsē tsē; nice and warm, 安煖 gan yūh.

NICETIES, 玉食 yūh shīh.

NICHE, for an image, 神龕 shín k'han, 香龕 hēang k'an, 柘 shīh.

NICKNAME, 混名 hwán ming, 譯名 hwán ming.

NICOTIANA, 烟花 yen hwa.

NIDUS, of the praying mantis, 螳螂 pǎ tseou, 蟲 peau, 螳螂 p'heau seaou, 桑螵蛸 sang p'heau seaou.

NIECE, 姪女 chih nyù, 內姪 nuy chih; a niece's husband, 姪婿 chih seú, 甥婿 sāng seú; a niece's daughter, 外甥女 wáe sāng nyù; wife's niece, 外姪 wáe chih.

NIGGARDLY, 慳吝 kēen lin, 儉薄 k'hēen pǎ, 儉吝 k'hēen lin, 吝嗇 lin seih, 鄙吝 p'hè lin, 佻倻 keu mǎw, 侑侃 chā ch'hi, 殷勤 kóu mǎw, 貪婪 t'han lin, 吝 lin, 慳 gae, 慳 sih, 纖 sēen, 刻薄 k'hīh pǎ.

NIGH, 近 kín, 隣近 lín kín; not far off, 不遠 p'ih yuèn; well-nigh, 差不多 ch'ha p'ih to; to draw nigh, 邇來 ùrh laē.

NIGHT, 夜 yáy, 晝夜 hwán yáy, 定夜 t'ing yáy, 宵 seaou, 晚夜 wán yáy, 宵 seih, 寤 kow, 略 ming; night

and day, 日夜 jít yáy, 晝夜 chów yáy, 夙宵 sūh scaou; to-night, 今夜 kin yáy, 本夜 pùn yáy; last night, 昨夜 tsǎ yáy; to-morrow night, 明夜 ming yáy; the night of the 15th of the 1st month, 元宵 yuén scaou; to go out at night, 夜行 yáy hìng; by night, 星夜 sing yáy; night-clothes, 寢衣 isin e; night watch, 戢 yèn, 夜更 yáy kàng; the night mare, 夢魘 múng yen, 眯 mei; night police, 徧直 paóu chih, 徧宿 paóu sūh, 豹直 paou chih; night shade, 苦職 k'hoè chih, 過葵 «wei kwei; to pass a night, 過夜 kwó yáy; late at night, 深夜 shin yáy; during night, 夜裡 yáy lè, 夜間 yáy kēen; midnight, 夜半 yáy pwan; good night, 安靜 ngan tsing; to lodge at night, 宿夜 sūh yáy; all night long, 一夜到天亮 yíh yáy taóu t'heen léang; night by night, 夜夜 yáy yáy, 每夜 mei yáy; a dark night, 黑夜 hih yáy; a moon-light night, 月亮 yuě léang.

NIGHTINGALE, 鶯 ying, 鶯 ying.

NILOTICUS, 亞婆髻 a pò keth.

NIMBLE, 輕趨 k'hing

keau, 僣 heuen, 剽疾 p'caou tselh, 輕剽 k'hing p'heaou, 邀 sūh, 僣 tsau; nimble and careless, 挑達 t'heaou tǎ; agile, 輕快 k'hing k'hwaé.

NINE, 九 kèw, 玖 kèw; the nine fountains, 九泉 kèw tseuén; the nine regions, 九州 kèw chow; the nine rivers, 九河 kèw hò; the nine degrees of rank, 九品 kèw p'in; the nine punishments, 九刑 kèw hing; the nine classifications, 九疇 kèw chow; the nine apertures of the body, 九竅 kèw k'heaou; nine o'clock at night, 交亥 keau hae.

NINE-FOLD, 九倍 kèw pei.

NINETEEN, 十九 shih kèw

NINETEENTH, 第十九 té shih kèw.

NINETY, 九十 kèw shih; ninety years of age, 犇 t'haou.

NING-PO, 寧波 ning p'ho.

NINTH, 第九 té kèw; the 9th month, 九月 kèw yuě, 玄月 heuen yuě, 厲月 lé yuě; the 9th rank, 第九品 té kèw p'hin.

To NIP, 拊 kēen; to nip with the nails, 掐 kǎ, 捏 nē; to nip with the teeth, 咬 yaou.

NIPPERS, 鉗 k'hēen, 鉗 kēen, 鐵鉗 t'hēe k'hēen, 鑷 nē, 鐵鉗 t'hēe chē, 鐵鉗 t'hēe chen, 鈴 kēen.

NIPPLE, 乳嬲 joò naè. 嬲頭 naè t'hôw.

NIT, 蟻子 ke tszè; nits adhering to the skins of horses, 蟬蛻 ung tsung.

NITRE, 硝 seaou. 硝石 seaou shih, 洋硝 yâng seaou; the bearded nitre, 砧硝 mang seaou: the bark nitre, 朴硝 ph'ho seaou; the crystallized nitre, 英硝 ying seaou.

No, 不 p'uh, 弗 fah, 无 woo, 無 woô, 曼 mân, 蔑 meë; no resource, 不得已 p'uh tih è, 無奈何 woô naè hô, 無可奈何 woô k'hò naè hô, 無法 woô fâ. 沒奈何 m'uh naè hô, 只得 chih tih; no clue, 未有頭緒 wé yèw t'hôw seu; no matter, 不妨 p'uh fang, 不相干 p'uh s'ang kan, 聊且 leaôu tsây, 無傷 woô shang, 不拘 p'uh keu; no matter which, 不論那一個 p'uh lún nà yih kó; no such thing, 萬無是理 wân woô shé lè; no means of escape, 路不通 loó p'uh chung hing; no road, 窮塗 keung to; no occasion, 不消 p'uh seaou, 不屑 p'uh seaou, 不須 p'uh seu, 無庸 woô yung, 無用 woô yung; of no service, 無裨益 woô pe yih; no place, 無處 woô ch'hoó; no means

of awakening the mind, 無山開路 woô yèw k'hae loó; I have no leisure, 沒得工夫 m'uh tih kung foo; no abatement, 不二價 p'uh ûrh k'ea

NOAH'S ARK, 巨查 keú cha.

NOBILITY, 爵位 tsöo wei; the five degrees of nobility, 五爵 woô tsöo; to confer nobility, 賜爵 tszé tsöo.

NOBLE, as to station, 貴 kwei, 隆貴 lung kwei, 尊 tsun, 崇 tsung; noble as to value, 寶 paou; noble as to mind, 豪氣 haou k'hé, 儻 haae, 俠 h'ae, 豪俠 haou h'ae, 忼慨 k'hang k'hae; noble freedom, 倜然 teou jèn; a noble family, 大家 tá k'ea; noble and base, 貴賤 kwei tsén; a noble-minded man, 英傑之人 ying k'ea che jin; that horse has a noble bearing, 其馬驕驕 kê mà keaou keaou.

NOBLEMAN, 卿 king, 公卿 kung king, 公候 kung hôw.

NOBODY, 無人 woô jin; no body regards it, 没人理 m'uh jin lè.

NOCTURNAL, 夜裡的 yáy lè t'eh.

To nod the head, 點頭 t'ên t'hôw; to nod assent, 肯 shòw k'hang; to nod to sleep, 打盹 tà tun.

NOBES, of the moon, 朧  
keaou.

NOISZ, 聲 shing, 響 hēang,  
音 yin, 譟 saou, 聊嘈 laou  
tsaou, 喧嘈 senen tsaou, 嘈  
咿 saou wūh, 譟 yang. 吭  
hang, 噤 fan, 噤 he he.  
噤 heaou, 噤 hēen. 喧譟  
senen hwa, 喧鬧 seuen naou,  
譟 hwan, 噤 hwuy. 噤 jang,  
噤 k'hang hae, 沖 ch'hung,  
噤 tsaou, 吱吱 che che, 咀  
chow, 咿 keaó, 咿 k'hew, 咿  
咿 p'hing p'hing, 咿 p'ho, 噤  
hwuy, 噤 laou, 噤 leūh, 噤  
king, 噤 heaou, 噤 hoo, 噤  
噤 heuen hwán, 噤 yūh, 噤  
yūh, 噤 ke, 噤 tan, 噤 yang,  
噤 p'hāng, 噤 lé, 譟 hwa, 譟  
譟 tsā tsā, 軋軋 yang yā; to  
make a noise, 吵鬧 chaou  
naou, 打鬧 tà naou; a loud  
noise, 噤 p'haou; the noise of  
trees shaken by the wind, 噤  
leih; a noise in the ears, 噤  
tsew, 噤 hung. 噤 hūh, 噤  
噤 ung ung, 噤 tan; the noise  
of talking, 話謗 hwá nān;  
the noise of anger, 噤 how;  
the noise of a multitude, 噤  
噤 tsew tseih; the noise of  
vomiting, 噤 hō, 噤 hūh, 噤  
ying; noise and confusion, 噤  
雜 tsaou tsā, 噤 噤 tsaou tsan;  
the noise of waters, 噤 噤 hō  
hwuy; the noise of waves, 噤

fun, 噤 噤 hung hung. 噤  
噤 ling ling. 噤 噤 pang p'ò.  
噤 噤 p'hang p'. 噤 噤 pang  
pá; the noise of beating the  
air, 噤 peau, 噤 k'hung; the  
noise of rubbing wood. 噤 噤  
kāh kē; the noise of splitting  
wood. 噤 p'hing; the noise of  
tearing silks, 噤 chow; the  
noise of striking, 噤 mīh, 噤  
tsēen, 噤 噤 peih kow.

NOISY, 噤 噤 laou taou, 噤  
噤 laou naou, 噤 噤 laou tsaou

NOISED ABROAD, 風聞 fung  
wān.

NOISOME, 有傷的 yèw  
shang teih.

NOMINAL, 有名的 yèw  
ming teih, 色 噤 sīh keaou;  
nominal rank, 病坊 ping  
fāng; nominal but not real, 有  
名無實 yèw ming woó shīh,  
噤 噤 peih ming.

TO NOMINATE, 稱名 ch'ing  
ming, 題名 tē ming, 喚名  
hwán ming, 稱呼 ch'hing  
hoo, 起名 k'he ming.

NON-ABILITY, 無能 woó  
nāng.

NON-APPEARANCE, 不現  
出來的 pūh hēen ch'hiuh  
lāe teih.

NONAGENARIAN, 噤 t'haou.

NONCONFORMIST, 不從俗  
者 pūh tsūng sūh chà.

NONE, 沒有的 mūh yèw

teih, 無有 woô yèw ; none  
could obtain a victory, 皆不  
能取勝 keae pūh nǎng tseù  
shíng.

NON-ESSENTIAL, 末 mǎ.

NON-EXISTENCE, 無有  
woô yèw.

NONPLUS, 進退無路  
tsín t'huý woô loó ; nonplus-  
sed, 急殺 keih shǎ, 狼狽  
láng péi, 上不上下不下  
sháng pūh sháng hǎa pūh hǎa.

NONSENSE, 糊說 hoô  
shwǒ, 不成話 pūh ching  
hwǎ, 混帳 hwǎn chang, 謔  
cha na, 泥說 nê shwǒ, 誕  
tǎn, 嘮嘮 lan laou, 絲說  
sze nà, 無情無緒 woô  
tsing woô seu.

NOODLE, 慙人 yú jin.

NOOK, 角 kǎo.

NOON, 午 woô, 中午 chung  
woô, 正午 ching woô, 午時  
woô shê, 晏晝 gan chów ; to  
rest at noon, 停午 tíng woô,  
亭午 tíng woô ; a noon-day  
breeze, 見 heung ; forenoon,  
上午 sháng woô ; afternoon,  
下午 hǎa woô.

NOOSE, 結 kǎe.

NOR, neither too fast nor  
too slow, 不急不緩 pūh  
keih pūh hwán.

NORTH, 北 pīh, 傑 kin ; the  
north wind, 北風 pīh fung,  
颼 léang ; in the north, 在北

邊 tsáe pīh pēen ; situated  
northward, and facing the  
south, 坐北向南 tsó pīh  
hǎang nân ; the north star, Ur-  
sa Major, 北斗 pīh tòw, 天  
樞 t'hiên ch'hoó, 魁 foo, 北  
星 pīh sing, 北辰 pīh shín ;  
the north pole, 北極 pīh keth ;  
north and south, 北南 pīh  
nân, 廣輪 kwàng lún, 廣袤  
kwàng mow ; the north side of  
a hill, 山陰 san yín ; north-  
country man, 外江老 waé  
kēang laou, 北人 pīh jin ;  
the north-west corner of a  
house, 屋漏 ũh lów ; the  
north sea, 北冥 pīh ming ; a  
north-east wind, 炎風 yen  
fung, 融風 yung fung ; to-  
wards the north, 向北 hǎang  
pīh.

NORTH-EAST, 東北 tung  
pīh ; north-west, 西北 se pīh.

NORTHWARD, 照北 chaóu  
pīh, 向北 hǎang pīh ; to re-  
move northward, 北遷 pīh  
tsēen.

NORTHERNER, 裔子 pwan  
tszè ; a term of reproach.

Nose, 鼻 peih, 山庭 san  
ting ; a crooked nose, 庫 pe,  
𪔐 keaou ; the point of the  
nose, 鼻準 peih chùn ; bridge  
of do. 鼻梁 peih lāng, 鼻  
曷 peih gǒ ; to bore a hole in  
the nose of an ox, 鼻牛 peih

nêw; a high nose, 高鼻  
kaou peih; a flat do. 扁鼻  
phên peih; a turned-up nose,  
鉤鼻 kow peih; to stop the  
nose, 掩鼻 yèn peih; bleed-  
ing at the nose, 鼻出血 peih  
ch'ih heuz, 紐 nüh.

Nose-BAG, for feeding hors-  
es, 帳 chin, 飼馬橐 sze mà  
tò, 掩囊 yèn nang, 樓兜  
low tow, 馬兜 mà tow.

Nose-RING, for a cow, 恭  
keuen, 捲 keuen, 牛鼻上  
環 nêw peih shang liwân.

Nose-GAY, 花球 hwa kêw.

Nostril, 鼻孔 peih k'ung.

Not, 不 püh, 無 woò, 毋  
wò, 微 wei, 非 fei, 匪 fei,  
弗 fuh, 罔 wàng, 舞 woo, 蔑  
mê, 鄙 p'hè, 靡 me, 莫 mò,  
沒 mûh; not yet, 未 wí, 未  
嘗 wé cháng, 未曾 wé tsang,  
不曾 püh tsang, 弗會 fuh  
tsang; not yet proper, 未可  
wé k'hò; not so, 未然 wé jên;  
is it not so, 不是麼 püh  
shé mo; is it so or not? 是否  
shé fow; not in the least, 總  
沒有 tsung mûh yèw; not  
the least, 沒些 mûh sây;  
not many, 不多 püh to, 無  
幾 woò kè, 有數 yèw soó;  
not this then that, 非此則  
彼 fei tszè tsih pè; not yet  
come, 未曾來 wé tsang  
lâ; not only, 不但 püh tán,

不特 püh tih, 不只 püh  
chih, 不啻 püh té, 不翊  
püh che; not many days, 不  
日 püh jih; may it be or not?  
可否 k'hò fow; is it done or  
not? 曾否 tsang fow; not  
so good as, 莫若 mò jò, 不  
若 püh jò, 不慙 püh yüh;  
not long, 無何 woò hò, 無  
幾何 woò kè hò; not far  
from truth, 近道 kín taou;  
not many, 無幾 woò kè, 聊  
聊無幾 leaou leaou woò kè;  
not necessary, 不必 püh peih;  
not included in the narrative,  
不在話下 püh tsae hwa  
hêá; not far from, 差不遠  
ch'ha püh yuèn, 庶幾 shoó  
kè; not worth enquiring into,  
不足掛齒 püh tsuh kwá  
ch'hè, 不值深究 püh chih  
shin kéw; not more than a  
month, 不上一月 püh  
shang yih yuè; not to reject  
anything, 不蔑 püh mē; do  
not speak to him, 勿與他  
說 wuh yù t'ha shwò; not at  
all, 一色無 yih syh woò.

NOTABLE, extraordinary, 非  
常 fei cháng, 非凡 fei fân,  
不尋常 püh tsin cháng, 奇  
異的 k'hê é teih; remarka-  
ble, 有名聲的 yèw ming  
shing teih.

NOTARY, 書吏 shoo lé, 記  
事的 ké szé teih.



**NOTCH**, 削 *üen*; a notch in a knife, 刀缺 *taou keue*; the notch in a cross bow; 驅 *k'how*; the notch in an arrow, 柁 *kwō*; notch wood as a memorandum, 栞 *k'han*, 槎識 *ch'hae shih*; passing through the hills he notched the trees, 隨山栞木 *sūy san k'han mūh*.

**NOTE**, or mark, 字號 *tszé haóu*; note of hand, 揭單 *kēē tan*; a sort of letter, 片 *p'heén*, 函 *hān*, 小書信 *seuū shoo sín*; note of interrogation, 嗎 *mā*, 乎 *hoó*, 麼 *mo*, 呢 *nē*, 耶 *yāy*, 歟 *yū*; note of admiration, 猗 *ē*, 與 *yü*, 猗嗟 *e tsāy*, 猗兮 *e he*, 哉 *tsāe*; notes in music, 律呂 *leūh leū*, 聲音 *shing yin*; the five notes, 五聲 *woō shing*; a sharp note, 清音 *tsing yin*; flat do. 濁音 *chūh yin*; note or commentary, 註解 *choó keā*.

**TO NOTE** down things, 註記 *choó ké*, 記寫 *ké sūy*, 記錄 *ké lūh*; noted for extraordinary talent, 典卓異 *tēn chōé*; noted for levity, 填浮躁 *tēn foō tsaou*; noted as superannuated, 填年老 *tēn nēen laou*.

**NOTHING**, 無物 *woō wūh*, 鄙 *pē*; something produced

out of nothing, 無中生有 *woō chung sāng yèw*; nothing to do, 清閑 *tsing hān*; there is nothing to be done, 無可奈何 *woō k'ho náè hò*; it is nothing to me, 與我無干涉 *yü gnò woō kan shē*, 無奈我何 *woō nàè gnò hò*; nothing greater than Heaven, 莫大於天 *mō tá yü t'hēn*; nothing like, 莫若 *mō jō*, 不如 *pūh jo*; nothing beyond this, 莫甚於此 *mō shīn yü tszé*; nothing better than this, 莫善於此 *mō shén yü tszé*; nothing to fear, 不妨 *pūh fāng*.

**NOTICE**, proclamation, 告白 *kaóu pīh*; notices of eminent literary men, 文苑 *wān yuen*; a flying notice, 羽檄 *yà heih*.

**TO NOTICE**, 覺悟 *kēō woō*, 見 *kēēn*; not to notice, 不知 *pūh che pūh kēō*; to give notice, 通報 *t'hung paóu*, 知會 *che hwáy*, to take notice, 看一看 *k'hán yīh k'hán*; do. with favour, 照顧 *chaóu koó*, 照應 *chaóu ying*.

**NOTIFICATION**, 報單 *paóu tan*, 牌單 *pā tan*, 牌示 *pāe shé*, 告示 *kaóu shé*, 告白 *kaóu pīh*; a notification concerning the death of friends, 訃音 *foó yin*; excuse us for

notifications not having been sent to all, 恕訃不週 shooó fòó pūh chów.

To NOTIFY every where, 通報 t'hung paóu; to inform, 報知 paóu che, 報聞 paóu wān, 傳報 chuēn paóu, 傳聞 chuēn wān; to notify to superiors, 稟報 pín paóu, 告稟 káu pín, 上稟 sháng pín, 上達 sháng tá, 叩稟 k'hóu pín; notification from inferior to superior mandarins, 詳報 sēang paóu, 申詳 shin sēang; to notify to the emperor, 奏聞 tsóu wān, 啓奏 k'hè tsóu, 上本 sháng pùn.

NOTION, 意思 é sze, 意見 é kēn; a slight notion, 一點意思 yíh tēn é sze; an idle notion, 虛意 heu é.

NOTORIETY, to seek, 買名 mài míng, 沽名 koo míng, 求名 kēw míng.

NOTORIOUS, 衆人所知的 chúng jìn sò che tēh.

NOTWITHSTANDING, 雖然 suy jèn, 每 mei.

NOVEL, new, 新 sin; novel and extraordinary, 新而可奇 sin ūh k'hò k'hè.

NOVEL, a romance, 小說 seáu shwō, 稗說 pái shwō; romances and novels, 野史小說 yà shè seáu shwō.

NOVELTY, 新事 sin szé.

NOVEMBER, 西洋十一月 se yáng shih yíh yuē,

NOUGHT, 無物 woó wūh; to come to nought, 歸無 kwei woó; to set at nought, 不理 pūh lè, 看輕 k'hán k'hing.

NOVICE, 初學 ts'hoo hē; a novice in religion, 新入教 sin jūh keaóu, 新歸道 sin kwei táu.

NOUN, 物名 wūh míng.

NOURISH, 養活 yàng hwō, 養育 yàng yūh, 培養 péi yàng, 誕育 tán yūh, 陶養 taou yàng, 養長 yàng cháng, 蒙養 hwan yàng, 培補 péi pò, 鞠育 kǔh yūh, 供養 kùng yàng, 嚮養 yūh yàng, 頤 e, 宦 hwan, 將 tsēang, 憐 heūh, 毒 yūh, 粥 fan, 孚 fow, 谷 kūh, 保 paóu, 饁 sew; to nourish well, 善養 shén yàng; he ordered the concubine of a great officer to nourish the young prince, 使大夫之妾食子 shè tá foo che tsēé szé tszé; to nourish one's parents, 奉養 fung yàng; to nourish life, 養生 yàng sāng, 鬪 fan; to nourish as a mother, 嫗 gow; the earth nourishes, 地嫗人 t'í gow jūn; to nourish virtue, 育德 yūh t'í; to nourish delicately, 嬌養 keaou yàng.



shing; for cattle, 隻 chih, 頭 t'how; for things, 件 k'een; for houses, 間 k'een, 房 fang; for fish, 尾 wei; for horses, 匹 p'heih; for cloth, 疋 peih; for draughts, 口 k'how; for sheets, 張 chang; for knives, 把 pa; for cash, 文 wän; for trees, 株 choo; for books, 本 pùn; for works, 部 p'hoó; for men, 個 kó; for gentlemen, 位 wei; for beads, 顆 kò; see under the word ONE.

NUMERATION, 算法 swán fá  
NUMEROUS, 多 to, 眾 chung,  
黎 lé, 繁 fán, 蕃 fan, 紛 fun,  
煩 fun, 豐 fung, 夥 ho, 數  
shóo, 庶 shoó, 訖 sin, 巨 keú,  
幾 yung hung, 隆 lung  
to, 蠟 xá tá, 陘 jing  
jing, 莘莘 sin sin, 增增  
tsang tsang, 湊湊 tsin tsin,  
湊湊 tsan tsan, 濟濟 tsé  
tsé, 繁眾 tsan chung, 紛紛  
fun fun, 蒸眾 ching chung,  
蝨眾 kwán chung, 緹莘 se  
sin, 繽繽 pin pin, 職職  
chih chih, 觀多 kwan to, 嬪  
然 pin jén, 猥 wei, 殷 yin, 師  
urh, 僇 yó, 臆 tsung, 彭  
p'hang, 易 yang 泄: 洩洩  
p'han saou, 尼 nà, 甫 foo, 枕  
ke, 稠 chow; how numerous!  
芬哉 fun tsae; how nume-  
rous are the hosts of things! 魂  
魂萬物 hwán hwán wán

wüh; numerous banditti, 巨  
盜 keú taóu, 充斥 ch'hang  
ch'ch; to assemble numerous'y,  
蟻聚 é, tséú, 蟻隊 é tuy:  
a numerous progeny 蕃衍 fan  
yen; a numerous population,  
蕃庶 fan shoó: numerous  
stratagemis, 百計 pih ké.

NUMMULARIA, 黃紫錢  
hwang fan loo

NUN, 尼 nà 妮姑 nē koo,  
尼僧 nē sāng, 女尼 nēu nē,  
師姑 sze koo, 邱尼 k'hew  
nē; 假尼 s'ien nà: the Roma-  
nists call them, 修道女 sew  
taóu nyù, 修行女 sew hāng  
nyù.

NUNNERY, 庵 gan, 庵堂  
gan t'ang, 尼姑庵 nē koo  
gan, 廨廨 loo soo: the Ro-  
manists say, 女修道院  
nyù sew taóu yuén.

NUPTIAL, ceremonies, 嘉禮  
kea lè, 婚姻之禮 hwán  
yin che lè.

NURSE, wet, 乳嫗 jòh gow,  
乳母 jòh mōo, 嫗嫗 nāi  
mā, 嫗婆 nāi pó; dry nurse,  
媽 mā, 老媽 laoi mā, 阿  
媽 a mā, 嫂嫂 saóu saóu.

TO NURSE, 嬌養 k'au  
yang, 培養 pei yang, 供養  
k'ing yang, 培補 pei pòh, 調  
養 teaou yang, 養身 yang  
shin, 哺 yāh, 養育 yān yāh,  
NURTURE, 哺 yāh, 毓 yāh,

供養之事 kung yàng che  
szé.

NUT, 核子 hīh tszè, 核  
仁 hīh jīn; a nut-shell, 殼  
kūh; the nut of an axle-tree,  
轆 keaou.

NUTMEG, 荳蔻 tóu k'hóu,  
荳蔻 tóu k'w, 玉菓 yūh  
kwò, 肉蔻 jūh k'hóu, 玉蕊  
yūh k'hóu.

NUTRIMENT, 養生之物  
yàng sǎng che wūh.

NUTRITIOUS and meager,  
淳離 tun le.

NYMPH, 童女 tūng nyù;  
nymph of the beetle, 蝨 tsze;  
nymphs of the moon, 嫦娥  
chàng gò, 夸娥 kwa gò.

NYMPHAEA NELUMBO, joints  
of, 藕節 gow tsǎ.



## O

OAF, 愚人 yū jīn, 笨子  
pún tszè.

OAK, 橡 sǎng, 栲 seu, 櫟  
lēh, 櫟 lēh, 柞 chwang, 栎  
joo, 栎水 pēn mǎh.

OAK-GALL, 無食子 wò  
shīh tszè.

OAKUM, 櫟 nēn, 栎 joo.

OAR, 楫 tseih, 槳 tsàng,  
櫓 lò, 櫓 chaon, 枳 e, 橈  
jaou, 舢 tseih, 棧 e, 棹 chaou,  
橈 kaou, 艚 lo, 舢 chaou, 舢  
tsàng, 舢 jaou, 舢 lo, 舢  
tsǎ.

OATH, 盟 mīng, 詛盟 tsoó  
mīng, 盟約 mīng yǎ, 誓 shé;  
to take an oath, 發誓 fā shé,  
起誓發願 k'hè shé fā yuén;  
to violate an oath, 背盟 péi  
mīng, 負誓 fów shé; after

an oath there is no more doubt,  
盟後無疑 mīng hòu wó  
é; an oath binds to fidelity, 誓  
約信 shé yǎ sīn; oaths and  
curses, 詛誓 tsoó shé, 咒詛  
chóu tsoó, 吸 tow.

OATS, 粗麥 ts'hoo mǎh,  
雀麥 tsǎo mǎh, 蕎麥 yǎ, 燕  
麥 yén mǎh, 玲瓏麥 ling  
tang mǎh; oatmeal cakes, 饘  
tsi.

ORDURATE, 硬心 gǎng  
sīn, 固執 kóo chíh, 硬執  
gǎng chíh, 發硬 fā gǎng,  
牛心的 nǎu sīn tēh.

ORDURACY, 鉅 keu, 固執  
已見 kóo chíh kè kēn.

OBEDIENCE, 順意 shún é;  
implicit obedience, 稟遵 lín  
tsun, 順命之德 shún mīng

che tih ; filial obedience, 孝順  
heaóu shún, 孝敬之心  
heaóu k'ing che sin.

OBEIENT, 頹順 tuy shún,  
順良 shún lēang, 順從  
shún tsung, 惠順 hwúy  
shún, 遵從 tsun tsung, 頹  
然 tuy jēn, 婉 yuen, 價 t'uy,  
坤 kwān, 嬌 e, 慈 sún, 遜  
sún, 柔 jów, 頹頹 kew kew,  
和 hô ; obediently maintain  
and reverently practice, 遵守  
奉行 tsun shòw fung hing ;  
obedient to commands, 遵命  
tsun ming, 聽命 t'hing ming ;  
an obedient will, 遜志 sún  
ché ; compliant, 依從 e tsung,  
依隨 e sù ; to reduce to o-  
bedience, 使人歸順 shè  
jín kwei shún.

OBEISANCE, to perform, 擎  
踦 king keú, 叩頭 k'hóu  
t'hóu, 跪拜 kwei paé, 跟  
踦 chang keú, 跽 pae ; cere-  
monies observed on seeing a  
superior, 拜見之禮 paé  
k'een che lè.

OBELISK, 尖石牌 ts'een  
shí paé.

OBEISITY, 肥 fei, 膨脹  
pāng hāng, 瘠 hēa, 臃腫  
tsung.

TO OBEY, 順 shún, 聽 t'ing.  
聽順 t'hing shún, 遵依  
tsun e, 順從 shún tsung, 緣  
yuén ; to obey orders, 聽命  
t'hing ming, 聽從 t'hing

tsung, 遵照 tsun chaóu ; to  
obey the laws, 遵法 tsun fā,  
遵守 tsun shòu, 循法 sún  
fā.

OBJECT, 向 héang, 向頭  
héang t'hóu, 向望 héang  
wáng ; one object, 一致 yí  
ché ; the object of the mind,  
志 ché, 心志 sin ché, 止  
chè ; a final object, 終向  
chung héang, 歸向 kwei  
héang, 歸所 kwei sò ; to fix  
an object, 定個向頭 t'ing  
kó héang t'hóu ; rest satisfied  
with your object, 安汝止  
gnan joò chè ; that towards  
which the mind is directed, 心  
所向 sin sò héang, 志向  
ché héang ; a mark for firing  
at, 鵠 küh, 的 t'eh ; an object  
placed before the eyes, 設立  
在眼前的 shè l'eh tsáé  
yèn ts'een t'eh.

TO OBJECT, 拂 fūh, 不依  
pūh e, 不從 pūh tsung, 當  
面說不是 tang m'een shwò  
pūh shé, 辯駁 p'een pò.

OBJECTION, 辯論之話  
p'een lún che hwá, 妨礙 fāng  
gaé, 脅 hēa.

TO OBJURGATE, 儆戒 king  
keáé, 責比人 ts'ih pà jín.

OBLATION, 奉獻的物  
fung h'een t'eh wūh, 上獻為  
祭 sháng h'een wei tsé, 送  
上的物 s'ung sháng t'eh wūh.

OBLIGATION, 索 sǎ, 逋負 pōo foó, 本分 pùn fún, 本當 pùn táng, 職分 chih fún; anything due, 該當的 kae táng teih, 理當的 lè táng teih; obligations of benevolence and righteousness, 仁義之羈絆 jìn é che ké pwán.

To OBLIGE, compel, 勉強 miēn kéang, 強迫 kéang pih, 逼迫 peih pih, 逼勒 peih lih, 矯強 keaou kéang, 強人 kéang jin, 催逼 tsuy peih, 催緊 tsuy kin; to cause, 勒令 lih líng; to oblige one to be a witness, 令爲証 líng wei ching; to be obliged to one, 受其人情 shów kê jin tsing; very much obliged to you, 多蒙 to mung, 叨蒙 t'haou mung; to oblige a person by civil treatment, 將就人家 tséang tséw jin kēa, 相就 séang tséw, 體貼 t'hè tē; to be obliged to do anything, 不得已而作 pūh tih é úrh tsó, 只得依從 chih tih e tsung.

OBLIGING, courteous, 有禮 yèw lè; kind, 有心 yèw sin; obliging conduct, 慈和 tszè hó, 委婉 wei yuen.

OBLIQUE, 斜 sēay, 仄 tsih, 厓 sēay, 辟 peih, 歪 wae; oblique rays, 斜陽 sēay yāng;

oblique tones, 仄聲 tsih shing; not straight, 不直 pūh chih; not true, 不真 pūh chín; not exact, 不正 pūh ching.

To OBLITERATE, 塗抹 toā mó, 刪去 san k'heú, 搨去 mō k'heú; to obliterate the moral sense, 喪良心 sang lēang sin, 抹了自己的天理 mō leaou tszé kè teih t'hien lè.

OBLIVION, entire forgetfulness, 盡忘記了 tsín wāng ké leaou; the draught of oblivion, 驅忘 yu wāng; the soup of oblivion, 迷魂湯 mè hwān t'hang; the tree of oblivion, 無憂樹 woó yew shoó.

OBLIVIOUS, 忘昏的 wāng hwān teih, 無記心 woó ké sin.

ORLONG, 長方 chāng fang, 長些 chāng sēay, 瓜蘆樣 kwa lòe yāng, 雞蛋樣 ke tán yāng úrh.

OBLOQUY, 詬病 how ping, 咒罵之語 chóu mà che yù; reproach, 凌辱 ling jūh.

OBNOXIOUS, 有罪的 yèw tsúy teih; obnoxious to the laws, 犯法的 fán fā teih, 該當受刑的 kae tang shów hing teih, 邪 sēay.

OBSCENE, 姪 yin, 奸淫

的 kan yin teih, 淫亂 yin  
lwan; obscene books, 淫書  
yin shoo, 淫文 yin wán;  
those who use obscene books  
will go to hell, 造淫書  
必入地獄 tsaoú yin shoo  
peihjuh té yuh; obscene lan-  
guage, 淫談 yin tán, 邪言  
sáy yán; obscene conversa-  
tion, 淫詞 yin szà, 醜譚  
khea tsaoú; obscene dress, 譚  
衣 hwán e; obscene affairs,  
邪情 sáy tsing; obscene or-  
der, 淫亂之詩 yin lwan  
che she; obscene pictures, 春  
官 ch hun kung, 秘戲圖  
pé hé toò; improper exhibi-  
tions, 醜看的樣子 ch'ow  
k'hán t'eh yang tszè, 污穢  
的景色'oo wéi teih yang  
sh.

OBSCURE, 冥 ming, 幽冥  
yew ming, 幽暗 yew gán,  
蒙蔽 mung pé, 晦曖 gan  
gae, 黠黠 gae tae, 暗昧  
gán meí, 映暎 gang mang,  
優係 gae he, 黠黠 gae he,  
紆軫 heu chin, 昏蔽 hwan  
pé, 微囿 tun hwán, 杳冥  
meaou ming, 朦昧 mung  
mei, 幽昧 yew mei, 瞢瞢  
mung mung, 曖昧 gae tae,  
晦 lwúy, 晦 lwúy, 瞢瞢 tang  
mang, 瞢 mó, 瞢 sè, 晦溼  
yew yac, 慘 ch'bin, 墨 mih,  
夢 múng, 夢 múng, 昏啼

hwán té, 冥 mien, 旃旃 yew  
e, 幽微 yew wéi, 冥昧  
ming wéi, 瘞 e, 黠黠 tan  
kan, 陰 yin, 昏闇 hwán  
gan, 黠晦 le meí; obscure  
traces, 幽跡 yew tseih; ob-  
scure vision, 眈 hwang, 物  
hwüh; of obscure origin, 例  
陋 tsih lów; an obscure lane,  
陋巷 lów háng; an obscure  
style, 拖泥帶水 to nê táé  
shwúy; the mind obscured by  
matter, 蔽於氣質 pé yú  
k'hé chüh; obscured by dust,  
盪 kae; the sun obscured by  
clouds, 冥日 yew jih, 晦晦  
yew yew; obscure and difficult  
to be understood, 隱昧難  
曉 yin meí nán heaú; ob-  
scure tales, 冥漠之談  
ming mô che tan; an obscure  
region, 幽僻之處 yew  
p'heih che choú.

OBSEQUIES, 葬禮 tsáng  
lè.

OBSEQUIOUS disposition,  
綿軟之性 mien jwán che  
sín, 逢迎人的 fung ying  
jin teih, 媚 wéi.

OBSERVANT, 屑 sè.

OBSERVANCE, regard, 恭  
敬之意 kung k'ing che é.

OBSERVATORY, 靈臺 ling  
taé, 觀天像臺 kwan t'een  
sèang taé, 看樓 k'hán lów.

TO OBSERVE, 觀 kwan, 見



kéen, 觀看 kwan k'hán, 看見 k'hán keen, 窺見 kwei keen, 闕視 kwei shé, 覽看 làn k'hán, 睹 too; to notice, 知覺 che kǎo; to observe the feast of the tombs, 踏清 tā ts'hing; to observe a feast generally, 守節 shòw tsǎ; to observe times and seasons, 相時 sāng shé; to observe one's actions, 觀行 kwan hing; to observe laws, 遵守律法 tsun shòw leüh fā; to observe the ten commandments, 奉守十誡 fung shòw shíh keá; observers of the law, 遵者 taun chày; the science of observing the clouds, 望雲氣法 wáng yün k'hé fi; to observe in conversation, 說道 shwò taóu.

OBSELETE, 廢 fei, 廢弛 fei shé, 舊了弗用 kéw leàu fuh yung.

OBSTACLE, 干礙 kan gaé, 屏擋 ping tàng, 妨碍 fang gaé.

OBSTINATE, 固執 koó chih, 執拗 chih gaóu, 板執 pán chih, 艮 kǎn, 強 kēang, 格 k'ih, 刁抗 t'heaou k'hang, 頑鈍 wan tún, 乖违 kwaé woo, 倔 keüh, 僇僇 chay lô, 违逆 woo nyih, 嬋 hēen, 悅 meau, 舛违 chwàn woo; an

obstinate disposition, 抗性 k'hang sing; obstinate and impenetrable, 膠固不通 keaou koó pūh t'hung, 板執不通 pán chih pūh t'hung; an obstinate person, 拗子 gaou tszá; obstinate adherence, 拘泥 keu nê; do not be obstinately bent on anything, 無適 woó shih; obstinate and unaccommodating, 無變通 woó pēn t'hung; obstinate adherence to one's own opinion, 固執已見 koó chih kè keen, 執滯 chih che, 凝滯 ying che.

To OBSTRUCT, 隔碍 k'ih gaé, 防碍 fang gaé, 防閑 fang pé, 雍闕 yung ó, 截住 tsǎ choó, 攔截 lân tsǎ, 隔闕 k'ih yae, 閘塞 yin sh, 拒 keu, 壅 ché, 嶮 hēen, 抗 k'hang, 否 p'hei; to obstruct a river, 壅河 yung hó, 反壤 fàn jang; to hinder, 攔住 lân choó, 攔擋 lân tàng, 阻止 tsóo chè.

OBSTRUCTION, 悞 gǎ, 撓 ch'hié, 襟 kin, 滯住 che choó, 積滯 chih che, 隄防 tǎ fang; an obstruction in the bowels, 痞 pe, 痼疾 che choó.

To OBTAIN, 得 t'ih, 獲 hwǒ, 攷 kan, 得 t'ih; to obtain by improper means, 苟得 ków t'ih; to obtain one's wishes, 得意 t'ih é; to obtain

favour, 獲恩 hwǒ gn̄n : to obtain by sheer-luck, 微倖 heaou h̄ng, 倖獲 h̄ng hwǒ, 倖倖 heaou h̄ng ; to obtain happily, 幸得 h̄ng t̄h ; to obtain deliverance, 獲救 hwǒ k̄w ; to obtain under false pretences, 白撞 p̄h chwáng ; to obtain the body of a man in the metempsychosis, 得還人道 t̄h hwân jin taóu ; to obtain from heaven, 得乎天 t̄h hoo t'heén ; to obtain happiness, 納福 nā fūh ; difficult to obtain, 難得 nān t̄h ; those who seek will obtain it, 有求必得 yèw k̄w p̄h t̄h.

To OBTEST, 告明 kaou ming, 說明 shwǒ ming.

To OBTRUDE, 推進來 t'huay tsin laè, 往前來 wàng tsēn laè, 往裡推 wàng lè t'huay.

OBTRUSE, 蠢笨 ch'hun pún, 糊塗 hō toó, 遲鈍 ch̄ tūn. 昏笨 lòo pùn, 愚管 yū lòo, 愚頭 k'han t'hóu.

To OBVIATE, prevent, 免 m̄n ; to obviate difficulties, 免難 m̄n nān ; to obviate future evils, 除後患 chō hów hwán

Obvious, clear, 明白 ming p̄h ; easy and natural, 順便 shún p̄én.

To OBUMBRATE, 庇廕 pe

yin, 遮住 chay choó, 遮蓋 chay kaé.

OCCASION, opportunity, 機會 ke hwúy. 時候 shè hóu, a very good occasion, 順便 shún p̄én ke hwúy, 順時 shún shè ; on all occasions, 隨時 sūy shè, 常時 cháng shè ; cause or reason, 緣故 yuén koó, 緣由 yuén yêw, 引由 yin yêw ; he has no occasion to rejoice, 無欣喜之由 woó hin h̄ che yêw ; an occasion of quarrel, 覷釁 h̄a hin, 釁隙 hin keth ; an occasion of disagreement, 生隙之因 sāng keth che yin ; to take advantage of an occasion, 乘便 shing p̄én, 乘機會 shing ke hwúy ; do. for evil, 乘隙 shing keth ; what occasion is there ? 何苦 hó k'ò, 何必 hó p̄h ; no occasion, 不必 p̄h p̄h, 不用 p̄h yung. 不須 p̄h seu, 毋庸 woó yung ; no occasion to trouble yourself, 不庸費心 p̄h yung f̄i s̄in.

To OCCASION, 令 líng, 使 shè ; to occasion a violent death, 令人暴亡 líng jin paóu wáng ; to occasion joy, 致人爲喜 ché jin wei h̄ ; to seek occasion, 藉故 ts̄ay koó.

OCCASIONAL, 不一時 p̄h ȳh shè, 三五時 san woó shè.

OCCIDENT, 西邊 se pān, 西方 se fang, 西域 se hwō.

OCCIPUT, 腦頂 tūh, 腦蓋 naōu kaé.

OCCULT, 秘密 mēh mēh; 祕密 pē mēh, 暗暗 gnán gnán, 私下 sze heá, 深妙 shin meāou.

OCCUPATION, business, 藝業 á nē, 藝事 é szé, 旬當 kow tang, 事業 szé nē; work, 工夫 kung foo, 術 sháh; the occupation of a scholar, 課業 kwō nē, 緒業 seu nē; the occupation of a merchant, or mechanic, 租籍 tsau tsāy; possession, 攸 kēn; to attend to one's own occupation, 務本業 woo pūn nē.

OCCUPIED, busy, 不得空 pāh tū k'hung, 沒有工夫 mäh yōw kung foo, 不暇 pūh heá, 有事 yōw sze.

To OCCUPY, to fill, 充 ch'hung, 煩 ch'hung; to take possession of, 占霸 chen pá; to occupy a place, 占所在 chen sò tsā; to occupy the post of prime minister 身都 卿相之位 shin too k'hing sēáng che wéi; to occupy the place of another, 替人理事 té sin lè szé.

To OCCUR, to meet with, 逢 fōng, 遇 yú, 遑 gō, 選 kow,

觀 kow, 遭遇 kow yú, 這着 fūng chō, 釋 shih, 當 shih, 當 tang, 遭 tsau, woo, 迎 ying, 防 fang; it dom occurs, 罕觀 hàn kow, if an affair occurs 遇有事 件 yú yow sze kō.

OCCURRENCE, 一欸事 yī hwān szé, 一件事 yī kēn szé; in the common occurrences of life, 舉動之間 kù tūng che kēn; a sad occurrence, 難事 nān szé.

OCEAN, 大洋 tá yāng, 洋海 yāng hā, 大壑 tá hō, 巨壑 kú hō, 外洋 wā yāng; the western ocean, 西洋 se yāng.

OCEAN-LIKE, 浩 haōu, 汪洋 mang yāng, 滄洋 meāou yāng.

OCHRE, 雌黃 tsze hwāng.

OCTANGULAR, 八角的 pā kēō teih, 八面的 pā mēén teih.

OCTAVE, 過八律復其音 kwó pā leūh fūb kē yin, 樂音隔八相生 yō yin kīf pā sēang sāng.

OCTAGENARIAN, 八十歲者 pā shīb súy chāy, 中壽 chung shōw, 耄 mō.

OCULAR, 目眚的 mūh k'hián teih; ocular demonstration, 親目見的 ts'hin mūh kēén teih; ocular deception, 眩喻 hién yaou, 囈 yaou.

OCULIST, 眼醫 yèn e, 眼的 k'ho, 看眼睛的 k'ho yèn tsing teih.

ODD, 零碎 ling súy 剛 k'ang, 路 lō : the odd days of the month, 剛日 kang jih ; an odd number, 單數 tan soó, 奇數 k'è soó ; even and odd, 奇偶 k'he gow ; strange, 奇怪 k'è kwae, 非常 fei ch'ang, 詭怪 k'ue kwae, 珍奇 chin k'è, 駭 kae, 古怪 koò kwae, 奇異 k'è é, 怪 kae ; thiny and odd, 三十有奇 san shih yèw k'è ; odds and ends, 畸 k'è, 零餘 ling yú ; odd jobs, 零碎工夫 ling súy kung foo ; odd stars, 零星 ling sing.

ODE, 詩 she, 調詩 teau she, 詩歌 she ko ; the book of odes, 詩經 she king.

ODIOUS, 可惡 k'hò wó, 可恨的 k'hò hán teih ; very odious, 甚可痛惡的 shín k'hò thung woó teih.

ODUM, 怨恨 yuén hàn ; to bring upon one's-self public odium, 惹眾人的恨 jay ch'ung jin teih hàn.

ODORIFEROUS, 香 h'ang, 芬香 fun h'ang, 馨香 hing h'ang, 芳澤 fang tsih, 菲 fei, 翻 fei, 馥 gae, 馥 gan, 芬 pe fun ; odoriferous wood, 香水 h'ang m'uh ; odo-

iferous vapour, 香氣 h'ang k'he ; sweet-smelling, 矜矜 han han, 矜矜 hán hán.

ODOUR, 氣 k'he, 香氣 h'ang k'he, 嗅 h'w, 馨香 hing h'ang.

OEDEMATOUS swellings, 腫 chung, 足腫 ts'uh ch'ung.

OEOLIAN harp, 風琴 fung k'hin, 風鐸 fung ts'ih.

ESOPHAGUS, 膈 kih, 咽 yen h'ow ; not to go down the esophagus, 不落隔 p'uh lō kih.

OF, as the sign of the genitive case, is made by 之 che, 的 teih, 底 tè ; and sometimes omitted, as the king of heaven, 天王 t'ien wáng ; the lord of the country, 國主 kwó ch'ò ; of course, 自然 tszé jèn, 便是 p'eh sh'eh ; of old, 昔往 shih w'ang, 舊久 k'ew k'ew ; of late, 近來 kin laé ; easy of digestion, 易於消化 é yá saou hwá ; I never heard of it, 我未之聞也 gnò wé che wán yá ; to speak of 議論 è lún ; desirous of gain, 貪利 than lé ; the greatest of all, 最大者 tsúy tá ch'ay, 眾中魁首 ch'ung chung kwei shòw.

OFF, far, 遠離 yuén lé ; a little way off, 離之不遠 lé che p'uh yuén ; to cut off, 剪

斷 tsèen twán ; to run off, 奔走 p'hun tsòw ; to set off on a journey, 起程 k'hè ching ; to pay off a debt, 還債清楚 kwân chae (sing ts'hoò ; to let one off, 饒之 jaóu che ; be off. 去罷 k'heu pá.

OFFAL, 污穢之物 woo wei che wùh.

OFFENCE, 罪 tsúy, 過 kwó, 過失 kwó shíh, 罪惡 tsúy gò ; offences against propriety, 違禮 wei lè ; a small offence, 小過 seóu kwó ; great do. 大罪 tá tsúy.

TO OFFEND. 得罪 tih tsúy, 犯罪 fán tsúy, 挺觸 t'hing chüh, 觸犯 chüh fán, 干犯 kan fán, 唐突 tang t'üh, 佻腔 chà chih, 忤 che, 抵 tè, 觸怒 chüh noo, 悞犯 woò fán, 奸犯 k'een fán, 陵駕 ling k'ea, 冒犯 maóu fán, 客貌 l'ao, 方命 tang ming, 扞 tsang, 扞 jung, 擊 keih ; to offend invisible intelligences, 褻瀆神明 s'è t'uh shün ming ; to offend against reason, 拊搥 h'ò hoo, 背理 pei lè ; to offend unwittingly, 誤犯 woò fán ; to offend purposely, 觸犯 chüh fán, 冒觸 maóu chüh ; to be offended, 見怪 k'een kwaé ; to offend against the laws, 犯法 fán fä, to offend by abruptness, 唐突

人家 tang t'üh jin k'ea ; one cannot be offended at him, 怪不得他 kwaé p'uh tih t'ha ; to offend a superior, 犯上 fán sháng.

OFFENDER, 犯人 fán jin, 罪犯 tsúy fán ; an old offender, 積匪 tsèih fei, 案犯 gnán fán, 案底 gnán tè.

OFFENSIVE and defensive weapons, 鋒器 shih k'hé, 兵甲之屬 ping k'ea che shüh.

TO OFFER, to present, 送上 s'ung sháng, 賁 tse, 獻上 h'een sháng, 奉獻 fung h'een, 貢輸 k'ung shoo, 羞 sew, 餽 sew, 供奉 k'ung fung, 輸將 shoo ts'ang ; to offer up as sacrifice 獻祭 h'een tsé, 享饗饋 kwei, 饋 kwei, 祭祀 tsé szí, 奠奠 t'ien ; to offer tribute, 進貢 tsín k'ung, 納貢 nà k'ung ; to offer presents, 送禮 s'ung lè ; to offer up supplications, 祈禱 k'è taóu ; to offer up a libation, 獻裸 h'een kwán ; to offer up taxes, 輸納錢糧 shoo nà ts'een léang ; to offer up a request, 上稟 sháng pun ; to offer battle, 搦戰 neih chén ; to offer up with both hands, 捧 fung, 捧上 fung sháng ; to offer for sale, 賁 h'een, 街賣 h'een maé.

OFFERING, 餼 he, 餼羊

he yang, 禮物 lè wǔh, 享  
 饗 hēang hēen: offerings to in-  
 visible beings. 饌 chuē, 饌 he;  
 offerings at the tombs of ances-  
 tors, 孝享 hea'au hēang; a  
 meat-offering, 膳 獻 shén  
 hēen; a small offering, 祝  
 shwuy: a burnt-offering, 饗  
 tsaw, 饗祭 fan tsé, 饗 fan  
 饗 fan.

OFFICE, public charge, 職  
 chih szé, 官職 kwan chih.  
 職守 chih shòu. 任 jín. 職分  
 chih fán; a public building,  
 衙門 yâ mún, 公署 kung  
 shò, 署內 shò' nūy. 署中  
 shò' chung, 衙署 yâ shò',  
 察房 leaon fang; to be in  
 office, 在勢 tsai: shé; to en-  
 ter on office, 上任 sháng jín;  
 to retire from office, 致士  
 ché szé; to decline office, 辭  
 szé chih; to desert one's  
 office, 逃職 t'ha'ou chih;  
 public business 差事 ch'hae  
 szé, 公事 kung szé; to dis-  
 charge from office, 革職 k'ih  
 chih, 罷職 pá chih; office for  
 permits, 單房 tan fang.

OFFICER of government, 官  
 府 kwan fò, 官員 kwan  
 yuén, 員弁 yuén p'hién, 仕  
 宦 szé hwán, 官宦 kwan  
 hwán, 官吏 kwan lá, 臣僚  
 chin lea'au, 有司 yéw sze,  
 有士 yéw szé, 宏父 hung

foó, 案官 tsae kwan; a high  
 officer, 上憲 sháng hēen, 大  
 夫 tá foo, 大臣 tá chin; a  
 deputed officer, 委員 wai  
 yuén; an officer off duty, 充  
 吏 jūng lá, 散充 sán jūng,  
 充官 jūng kwan; officers in  
 general, 百官 pih kwan, 百  
 僚 pih lea'au, 諸子 chuo  
 tszé; military officers, 武官  
 wòh kwan, 兵官 ping kwan,  
 兵頭 ping t'ho'w; civil offi-  
 cers, 文官 wán kwan: an of-  
 ficer by purchase, 職員 chih  
 yuén, 捐納官 keuen ná  
 kwan; an officer of the royal  
 household, 家臣 k'ea chin;  
 a brother officer, 同僚 tūng  
 lea'au; an officer who has  
 charge of the hills and forests,  
 麓 lūh; do. of the fields, 田  
 畝 t'ien tseun.

OFFICIAL, situation. 任 jín,  
 官職 kwan chih, 官衙  
 kwan hân; official authority,  
 職掌 chih chāng; official do-  
 cument, 奏章 ts'au chang,  
 本章 p'au chang, 案牘 an  
 t'uh, 奏本 ts'au p'au, 文書  
 wán shoo, 長檄 chang heh,  
 簡札 k'ien chā, 簡策 k'ien  
 ts'ih, 具文 kéu wán, 文咨  
 wán tszé; official duties, 印  
 務 yín wo'; official order, 號  
 令 ha'ou líng; official reply,  
 批回 p'hié hwáy, 批示 p'hié

Oil, 有油的 yəw yəw  
teih, 出油的 ch'ihh yəw

teih, 生油的 sāng yêw teih.

OINTMENT, 膏藥 kaou yō; ointment for sore bones, 補骨脂 pò kwāh chè; ointment for sores, 治瘡的膏藥 chē chwang teih kaou yō.

OLD, 老 làu; old in years, 年老的 nēn làu teih, 老邁 làu mǎi, 耄 maou; old age, 耄老 kow làu, 耆 ke; extreme old age, 台背 ta; pei, 肩壽 me; shōw; old and emaciated, 老羸 làu lîy; an old man. 老頭兒 làu t'hou êrh. 老人家 làu jîn kē, 老翁 làu ung; old men, 紛耆 kîn ke, 黃髮 hwāng fā, 耆長 kow chāng 艾人 gae jîn, 頤顯 how jow; an old woman. 媪 wǎn. 娼婆 kan pō, 娼婆 wān pō; an old mother, 阿負 o foó, 媪 gow. 老媽 làu mǎ, 娼 e. 媪娘 wǎn nēang, 姥 mod. 媪 mod; old womanish. 嫗 hán; an old lady, 太太 t'huá t'huá, 嫗 pwan; old and stupid, 老耄無知 làu maou woó che, 老拙 làu chuē; old and dim, 老眊 làu mǎu; old and weak, 老弱 làu jō; old and experienced, 老練 làu lēn, 歷年老成 lēih nēn làu ching, 老誠 練 達 làu ching lēn tǎ; old and wrinkled, 耆齡 kaou tae;

old and skillful, 秣 mei; old and indefatigable, 耄期倦 于勤 maou kē keuén yā k'hin; old and young, 老少 làu shǎu, 老幼 làu yéw, 老小 làu seaou; old age and infirmity, 癯病 lāng ping; an old married couple, 舊婚媾 k'ew hwān kow; an old family, 奕世 yih shé, 奕葉 yih yé; old age, 桑榆 sāng yü, 眉壽 mei shōw; old and not new, 舊 k'ew, 故 k'ow, 故舊 k'ow k'ew; an old friend, 故交 k'ow keaou, 故人 k'ow jîn, 舊故 k'ew k'ow, 老朋 làu pāng; an old fashion, 老樣子 làu yáng tszè; from of old to the present time, 古往今來 k'ow wàng kîn lā; old clothes, 舊衣 k'ew e, 敝衣 pe e, 緝 keae; an old book, 舊書 k'ew shoo; an old house, 舊屋 k'ew ūh; an old shoe, 爛鞋 lân heaē; old-fashioned, 故老 k'ow làu; old tricks, 故智 k'ow ché; he is beginning his old tricks again, 故智復明 k'ow ché fuh ming; an old saying, 古語 k'ow yü; old and durable, 老鐵 làu t'heē; to repair the old, 修舊 sew k'ew; an old scholar, 宿儒 sūh joó; to reject the old and adopt the new, 革舊取新 k'ih k'ew



tsou sin ; very old, 胡耆 ho<sup>2</sup> kaon, 載 tse<sup>2</sup> : how old are you? 你多少年紀 nè to shaou nêen kè, 貴庚 kwei käng ; you are older than I am by one year, 你老過我一年 nè laou kwó guò yih nêen ; of old, 上古時候 sháng kòh shê hòw : old and virtuous, 有齒有德 yèw ch'hè yè<sup>2</sup> tih.

OLEANDER, 夾竹桃 hēē chūh t'ha<sup>2</sup>u.

OLEA FRAGRANS. 桂花 kwei hwa, 丹桂花 tan kwei hwa.

OLEBANUM, 乳香 job hēang.

OLFACTORY nerves, 聞臭之司官 wān héw che sze kwan.

OLIVE, 橄欖 kan lân, 諫菓 ksen kwò, 青子 tsing tszè ; yellow olives, 白欖 pih lân ; purple do. 烏欖 woo lân ; wild olives. 担八樹 tan pā shoó, 膽八樹 tàn pā shoó ; reddish olives, 木樨花 mūh che hwa ; fragrant olives, 丹桂花 tan kwei hwa ; preserved European olives, 水翁子 shwù<sup>2</sup> ung tszè ; they also call the European olive, 西洋蔬油之樹 se yāng soo yêw che shoó.

OMEN, 兆頭 chaou t'hôw,

先兆 sēn chaou, 幾兆 kà chaou, 祥 s'āng : a favourable omen. 吉兆 keih chaou, 休徵 h-w ching, 禡 ke, 禡祥 chin s'āng. 吉祥 keih s'āng, 祥瑞 s'āng suy ; a bad omen, 咎徵 kew ching, 凶兆 heung chaou, 凶祥 heung s'āng.

OMENTUM, 肢腰 che yen.

OMINOUS, appearance, 妖氛 yaou fun, 靈氣 lin<sup>2</sup> fun.

OMISSION, 失過之事 shih kwó che szí.

To OMIT. 失去 shih k'hoi, 漏 lóu, 遺失 é shih, 失脫 shih tō : to omit the insertion of any thing, 漏登 lóu täng ; omitted two sentences, 脫落二句 tō ló úh kéu ; omitted, forgotten to be inserted, 失載 shih tsáé ; there must be something omitted, 必有闕文 p'ih yèw keú<sup>2</sup> wān ; to neglect, 輕忽 k'hin<sup>2</sup> hwūh, 不理 pūh lè, 遺棄 ; k'hé. 捨棄 shay k'hé, 棄置 k'hé che ; to set on one side, 捨在一邊 shay tsáé yih pēn, 攔在一邊 kō tsáé yih pēn.

OMNIPOTENT, 無所不能 woó sò pūh nāng, 全能的 tsuén nāng teth ; omnipotence, 無極之大能 woó keih che tá nāng, 無不到之能 woó pūh taóu che nāng

OMNIPRESENT, 無所不在 woó sò pūh tsá.

OMNISCIENT, 無所不知 woó sò pūh che; expressed by 了見 leáu kēn, 正覺 ching kē; which is said to be a complete circle of intelligence, 其覺員明普照 kē kō yuén ming pō chaó.

On 在 tsáé, 上 sháng; on the table, 在桌上 tsáé chō sháng; on the throne, 在位 tsáé wéi; on the right hand, 右邊 yéw pién; on my side, 祐我 yéw guò; on a sudden, 忽然 hwōh jén; on horseback, 騎馬 k'hié mà; to wear a cap on one's head, 首上戴帽 shòw sháng tsáé maú; on foot, 步行 pōó hing; on the ground, 在地 tsáé té; on all sides, 四面 szé mēn. 四方 szé fang; on account of 因爲 yin wéi, 因山 yin yéw; on the first month, 於正月 yú ching yuē; on good terms, 相好 sēang haóu. 面善 mēn shén; on purpose, 特意 t'hi é, 故意 koó é.

ONCE, 一次 yih tszé, 一回 yih hwáy, 一遭 yih tsáu; at once, 一時 yih shé; lay on vermilion once, 上銀硃一道 sháng yin choo yih tsáu.

ONE, 一 yih, 乙 yih. 壹 th,

紂 choo; one piece of any thing. 一个 yih kó, 一介 yih k'ae 一個 yih kó, 一枚 yih m'í, 一件 yih kēn; one person. 一位 yih wéi; one affair. 一件事 yih chungszé, 一件事 yih kēn szé; one volume. 一本 yih p'au; one work. 一部 yih pōó shoo; one fish. 一尾 yih wéi yú; one knife. 一口刀 yih k'hiów tau, 一把刀 yih p'á tau; one house. 房屋一所 fang ūh yih sò. 一間房子 yih kēn fang t'az; one piece of cloth. 一疋布 yih p'eh pōó; one carriage. 一輛車 yih léang keu. 一乘車 yih shing keu; one cash, 一文錢 yih wán ts'én; one man. 一個人 yih kó jén, 一人 yih m'ing; one bead. 一顆朱 yih kwo choo; one head of cattle. 一頭牛 yih t'hiów n'w; one draught of water. 一口水 yih k'hiów shwéy; one fowl. 一隻鷄 yih chih kē; one horse. 一匹馬 yih p'heih mà; one sheet of paper. 一張紙 yih chang ché; one by one. 一一 yih yih, 一件一件 yih kēn yih kēn; one of a thousand, 一萬 yih k'ē; one in ten thousand, 一萬 yih; of one mind, 一心 yih hē sin; one says, 一

曰 yih yüē ; one while, 一面 yih mēn ; one only. 惟  
 一 weī yih ; one effort and have done with it, 一勞永逸  
 yih laū yüng yih ; one after the other, 陸續 lāh sūh.  
 相次 sāng tszé ; every one, 箇箇 kó kó ; one and all,  
 一併 yih ping ; consider them all as one, 齊而一之 tsè  
 ūh yih che ; the true one, viz. God, 真一 chin yih ; the true  
 Lord is only one, 真主止一 chin chò chē yih ; one another.  
 彼此 pè tszé ; any one, 隨人 sūy jin ; every one, 各  
 一 kó yih ; such a one, 某人 mōw jin ; one while, 一向  
 yih hēang ; one eyed, 單目 mūh, 眇 ke, 眇 meao.  
 men with one eye can see, 眇能視 meao nāng shé, 睺  
 ne ; one-legged, 單足 tsūh, 踦 kē ; one's own  
 country, 本國 pān kwō ; one's own mind, 本心 pān  
 sin ; one's-s-lf, 躬 kung, 自己 tszé kē, 自家 tszé kē.  
 獨身 tūh shin ; one's-self and others, 已物 kē wūh ;  
 one half, 一半 yih pwán. 偏 pēen ; one's own person, 親躬  
 ts'hiu kung, 親身 ts'hin shin ; one o'clock, 一點鐘 yih  
 tēen chung ; one connected whole, 一統 yih t'hung.

ONISCUS, 蚺蟻 e wei, 蚺蟻 e wei, 螻蛄 wei shoo,  
 委黍 wei shoo, 鼠婦 shoò foó, 蟻 fan, 蟻虫 chay chung.

ONION, 葱 tsung, 蔥 tsung, 葱頭 tsung t'hóu, 鹿蔥 luh tsung, 蔞挾 juy yē, 蔞  
 蔞 chow choo ; wild onions, 山慈姑 san tsze koo ; small  
 do 調子 ko tszé ; boiled do. 藻 e.

ONLY, 止 chē, 只 chih, 祇 che, 啻 che, 光 kwang, 但  
 tán, 單 tan, 單單 tan tan, 第 té, 特 tih, 徒 toú, 獨 tūh,  
 唯 wei, 惟 wei, 惟獨 wei tūh, 但特 tàn tih, 單獨 tan  
 tūh, 直 chih, 維 wei, 聿 yih, 隻 chih ; not only, 不但 pūh  
 tan, 不啻 pūh che, 不止 pah che ; only disturbing my  
 mind, 祇攪我心 che keaòu gnò sin ; only heaven is perfect,  
 惟天爲大 wei t'hēen wei tá ; it is not only doing  
 this, 不是光做這個 pūh shé kwang só chay kò.

ONLY-BEGOTTEN, 特生 tih sāng, 獨生 tūh sāng.

ONSET, 上前之勢 shāng tsēen che shé.

ONWARDS, 望前 wāng tsēen.

To ooze, through, 漏 lóu, 漉 lūh, 滲 san, 滲瀝 san le,

漢 sē, 洩漏 sē lów, 滲  
 洩 san sē, 滲 te, 次 heuē  
 san; to ooze in, 涵 han,  
 han; to ooze by drops. 滴漏  
 tē lów; to ooze out, 滲 pō,  
 hūh, 滲 te le, 瀝 yih, 瀝  
 lwan.

OPAQUE, 黑暗的 hih  
 gán teih, 不透明 pūh t'ów  
 mng, 陰黑的 yin hih teih,  
 暗 gan.

OPEN, 開的 k'hae teih;  
 wide apart. 統 soo, 稀 he, 稀  
 疎 he soo, 闊 k'hwō, 歷 lei,  
 疏 soo, 闊膠 kēa cha, 舒  
 疏 shoo sán; an open door, 開  
 hwa; an open mouth, 叱 hwá.  
 叭 p'hā, 呀 yà, 听 yin, 哆  
 ch'he, 哇險 k'heu kin; an  
 open place, 孔穴 k'hùng  
 heuē; an open dress, 襖衣  
 seih e; in open court, 堂  
 táng chung; in open day, 青  
 天白日 tsing t'hēen pih jī;  
 an open house, 廟 ch'ha; open  
 and loose, 敷與 foo yù.

To OPEN, 開 k'hae, 打開  
 tà k'hae, 啓開 k'hè k'hae,  
 鑰 chaou, 麥 cha, 扱 che, 闡  
 chen, 挖抄 cha sha, 易  
 yang; to open out, 發開 la  
 k'hae, 袂 me, 汨 meih, 挽  
 敵 開 pow k'hae, 披 p'he,  
 撥 開 pō k'hae, 拈 poo, 舒  
 shoo, 擺開 pae k'hae, 開張  
 k'hae chang, 展開 chen k'ae,

豁 hwō, 闔 k'ae, 蹠 tsih, 開  
 關 k'hae p'heih, 通關 t'hung  
 k'hae, 抔 p'he, 拈 t'hun; to  
 open out the meaning, 析義  
 seih e, 破義 p'hó é, 開示  
 k'hae shé; to open out an um-  
 brella, 張傘 chang sán, 開  
 傘 k'hae sán; to open out  
 straight, 尾 ch'hoo; to open  
 out a stream, 決河 keuē hò;  
 to open out one's clothes, 擇  
 衣 seuen e; to open out sluices,  
 浚 lā; to open the door, 開門  
 k'hae mán, 麥門 cha mán,  
 開戶 p'ih hoó, 解扉 keaē  
 fēi, 攤開 p'ih k'hae, 闔 wei;  
 to open one's eyes, 開目 k'ae  
 mūh, 睜目 han mūh, 豁 k'hi;  
 to open one's mind, 破心腹  
 現情懷 p'hó sia fuh hēen  
 tsing soo, 破腹 p'hó fūh; to  
 open a school, 開館 k'hae  
 kwàn; to open shop, 開舖  
 k'hae pō, 開店 k'hae tōn;  
 to open the teeth, (to blab) 啓  
 齒 k'hè ch'he; to open the  
 mouth, 啓口 k'hè k'hōw; to  
 open one's mouth in cursing  
 and swearing, 開口就咒  
 罵 k'hae k'hōw tséw chów má;  
 to open up a case, 解開 keaē  
 k'hae; to open a book, 披書  
 p'he shoo, 披覽 p'he lán; to  
 open out a way, 開道 k'hae  
 taóu; to open and expand, 敷  
 too, 體 k'hēen; to open wide

the eyes, 肝 kan, 眸 shin, 睜  
heih, 睜 kwei kwei, 瞋  
chin, 瞋 menou, 瞋 tsih, 瞋  
pin. 睜 hwan; to push open,  
推開 t'huay k'hae; to open  
and look over a book. 展開  
chèn yuē; to open a book is at-  
tended with advantage, 開卷  
有益 k'hae k'uan yèw yih;  
to open out people's dark minds,  
開入茅塞 k'hae jin maó sù

OPENING, 竅 k'heàu, 口  
k'hòw; an opening flower, 開  
花 k'hae hwa, 扶 foo; a cre-  
vice, 罅隙 hēa kēih; no  
opening or opportunity of en-  
gaging in business, 沒有頭  
路 mūh yèw t'hòw loó.

OPENLY, 光光明明  
kwang kwang ming ming, 顯  
然 hēn jēn.

OPERA, a sort of singing  
play, 戲曲 hé kēuh.

TO OPERATE ON, 攔 lung;  
to operate on by medicine, 消  
摩 seau mó; to work, 做工  
夫 tsó kung foo, 造工程  
tsáu kung ching.

OPERATION, 功行 kung  
hing; operations of nature, 摩  
盪 mó t'hang.

OPERATOR, 做工夫人  
tsó kung foo jín.

OPHTHALMIA, 痕 l'ang, 眼  
l'ang, 目痛 mūh t'hung, 目  
病 mūh ping.

OPIATE, 致睡之藥 ché  
shwúy che yó.

OPINION, 意見 é kēén, 意  
思 é sze, 想頭 sèang t'hòw,  
意念 é nēn; according to  
my humble opinion. 依我愚  
見 é gnò yū kēén. 竊謂 tsé  
weí, 伏思 fūh sze; every  
man has his own opinion, 各有  
各意 kó yèw kó é; opinions  
differ, 意見不同 é kēén  
pūh tūng; to adhere to one's  
own opinion, 固執已見  
koó chih kè kēén, 但從已  
見 tán tsung kè kēén; in your  
opinion, 尊貴之意 tsun  
kwei che é; what is your opi-  
nion? 尊意如何 tsun é  
joó hò; to change one's opinion  
and follow others, 捨已從  
人 shây kè tsung jin; to  
broach new opinions, 布新  
教 pó sin keáu.

OPIMUM, 鴉片 yà p'heén,  
阿片 o p'heén, 鴉片泥 yà  
p'heén nê, 泥 nê, 洋烟 yáng  
yen. 烏烟 woo yen, 黑貨  
hēh hó, 黑烟 hēh yen; an opi-  
um shop. 鴉片館 yà p'heén  
kwàn, 烟館 yen kwàn.

OPOPAFAX, 獨活糕 tūh  
hwó kaou, 白芷糕 pih che  
kaou.

OPPONENT, 對敵 túy teih;  
對頭 túy t'hòw, 讎 chow, 賴  
讎 láé chow, 敵人 teih jín.

敵手 tēih shòw.

OPPORTUNE. 當其可  
tāng ké k'ho, 就便 tséw pēn,  
順便 shún pēn, 利便 lé  
pēn, 方便 fang pēn, 適意  
shih é, 恰好 kēa haou; you  
come very opportunely, 你來  
恰好 nè laē kēa haou; very  
opportunely, 恰切 kēa tsē.

OPPORTUNITY, 機會 kē  
hwuy, 機會 ke hwuy, 路  
loó; one opportunity in a thou-  
sand years, 千載一時  
t'hiēn tsāe yih shē; to em-  
brace an opportunity. 就順  
便 tséw shún pēn. 趁機會  
chīn ke hwuy, 趁機會 chīn  
kē hwuy; a suitable opportu-  
nity, 該當之時 kae tāng  
che shē, 正時 chīng shē; to  
lose an opportunity. 失機  
shih ke, 錯過幾會 ts'ho  
kwó kē hwuy; a convenient  
opportunity, 便時 pēn shē;  
just the right opportunity, 正  
是的時候 chīng shē tēih  
shē hów; to embrace an oppor-  
tunity for evil, 乘隙害人  
shing kēih haē jīn.

To OPPOSE. 逆 woo nyih.  
違逆 wei nyih, 禦 yù 距  
kei, 拒絕 kéu tsenē. 扞 pih,  
哂 fuh. 對 túy, 對敵 túy  
t'ih, 對反 túy fān, 干 kan,  
件 woo, 件午 ch'hwān wò.  
抵擋 tè tāng, 違 梧 wei

woo, 尤 k'ang, 伉 k'ang, 諱  
woo, 蔽 pé, 倍 péi, 背 péi,  
溯 só, 擋住 tāng choó, 用  
抵 yung tè, 抵 ché, 舛  
ch'hwān pō, 礙 gāe, 驛 lian,  
緯緯 wei hwā, 緯微 hwā  
hwuy, 杆 kan, 違距 wei kéu,  
違背 wei péi, 數 le, 睽  
kwei, 挈 pang, 杌 cha, 格  
k'ih, 桷 chō, 拊 tsāng, 摧  
tsuy. 距 keu, 拊擋 ping tāng,  
對離 túy chow, 越 kew, 蹀  
tsang, 迎 ying, 逢逆 fūng  
nyih, 鉏鉏 tsao woo, 防禦  
fāng yù, 非 fei, 挂 chow, 拂  
fuh. 扞 k'heu, 背盤 péi le,  
抗拒 k'hang keu; to oppose  
false doctrines, 舛排異端  
tē paē é t'wan; to oppose the  
laws, 違例 wei lè, 犯法  
fān fā; to oppose a judicial  
sentence, 抗斷 k'hang twán;  
to oppose the imperial will, 抗  
旨 k'hang chē; to oppose a  
magistrate, 抗官 k'hang  
kwan; to oppose an enemy,  
拒敵 kéu tēih; an opposing  
enemy, 著敵 gae tēih; to op-  
pose banditti, 禦寇 yù k'hów;  
to oppose heaven, 違天 wei  
t'hiēn, 詭天 wei t'hiēn; to  
oppose a command, 方命 fang  
míng; to oppose right princi-  
ples, 逆理 nyih lē.

OPPOSITE. 對司 túy mēn,  
望 wáng, 向 héang, 嚮 héang;

mutually opposite, 相反  
sāng fàn, 相同 sāng hēng,  
相射 sāng shāi : opposite  
the fire, 烱 yang, 煬 yang ;  
long is the opposite of short,  
長者短之對也 cháng  
chày twàn che túy yày.

OPPOSITION, 相拒 sāng  
keu; the sun and moon in op-  
position, 月距日 yuē keu  
jǎh. 日月相望 jih yuē sāng  
wáng, 際違 kwei wei.

OPPOSED to, 橫逆 hwǎng  
nyih, 寧 pūh, 彌 peih.

OPPOSSUM, 幽類 yew oh.

TO OPPRESS, 壓伏 yā fah, 押服 yā fūh, 暴害 páu haé, 苛刻 hô k'hìh, 逼迫 pèih pìh, 暴虐 páu nèō, 刻剝 k'hìh pō, 冤曲 yuen keüh, 冤枉 yuen wàng, 屈抑 k'hō, 抑 yih; to oppress the people, 剝民 pō mìn, 壓害百姓 yā haé pih sūng, 虐民 nèō mìn, 厲民 lé mìn; to oppress a person, 押服人 yā fāh jìn; to be oppressed, 委屈 wei k'heüh, 委曲 wei k'heüh, 靡爛 me làn; to oppress the good, 賊賢 tsih hēèn; to oppress people by violence, 強壓眾民 k'ang yā chúng mìn, 夾人之脖子 k'ă jìn che pō tszè; oppression, 威逼 wei pèih, 竊 how, 竊 k'liow, 餽薄 k'ê pō.

OPPRESSIVE laws, 苛法  
hō fǎ; oppressive conduct, 厲  
作 ló tsǎ, 慘酷 tsàn k'ūh;  
oppressive government, 苛政  
hō ching.

OPPROBRIOUS epithet, 罵交  
人之語言 mà jín che yù,  
人辱之語言 ling jūh che yàn,  
人訴之訴 how suy.

OPPROBRIUM, 凌辱 líng  
jūh, 羞恥 sew ch'hè.

To oppugn, 攻擊 kung  
keih, 攻戰 kung chén.

Optic glass, 千里鏡  
ts'heen lè k'ing, 助視之鏡  
tsóo shé che k'ing; optic nerve,  
視之司官 shé che sze  
kwan.

OPTICIAN, 造鏡之人  
tsaóu kíng che jin.

OPTION, according to one's  
option, 隨人揀選 sūy jìn  
kēn seuen.

OPULENCE, 財帛 tsai pih,  
賄 hwuy, 富貴 foí kwei, 豐  
富 fung foí, 豐盛 fung  
shing, 茂盛 mow shing.

OPULENT. 有錢的 yèw  
ts'ên t'ei, 賍 sāng; an opu-  
lent man, 財主 tsai chò; to  
become opulent, 發財 fā tsai,  
積財 ts'ei tsai.

OR, 抑 yih, 或 hwō, 抑  
或 yih hwō, 漸 han; either  
this or that, 或彼或此 hwō  
pè hwō tszè; is it this way or

that, 是這樣還是那樣  
shé chày yáng hwàn shé nà  
yáng: or perhaps it is thus.  
抑或如此 yih hwò joó  
tszè; did he seek for it, or did  
some one give him the infor-  
mation? 求之歟抑與之  
歟 k'ew che yü yih yü che yü:  
is it advantageous or not, 是  
否有益 shé fow yèw yih.

ORACH, 萊草 lā tsau.  
蕎藿 shang teih, 藜藿 lé  
teih.

ORACLE, 聖人之言  
shing jin che yèn: prediction,  
預言 yü yèn, 讖言 ts'een  
yèn.

ORANG-OUTANG, 狒狒 fūh  
fūh, 猩猩 sing sing.

ORAL, 口說的 k'hòw  
shwó teih; oral tradition, 遺  
傳 é chuén, 口授之語  
k'hòw shów che yü.

ORANGE, 柑 kan; small  
orange, 橘子 keü tszè;  
cooley orange, 橙子 tsäng  
tszè; large orange, 溫柑 wän  
kan; fragrant orange, 香橙  
h'ang tsäng; mandarin o-  
range, 硃砂桔 choo sha  
keü, 桔子 keü tszè; a  
kind of orange, 枸櫞 keu  
yuen, 櫨 k'h'ö, 枳橘 tseyh  
keü, 棧 ch'ang, 檮 ts'how;  
orange peel, 青皮 tsing p'hè,  
柑皮 kan p'hè, 陳皮 ch'én

p'hè, 橙皮 tsäng p'hè; the  
milk orange, 乳柑 job kan;  
small orange for preserves, 金  
橘 kin keü.

ORATION, 道論 taó lún,  
公論 kung lún, 講道之  
論 k'ang taó che lún.

ORATOR, 論道之人 lún  
taó che jin.

ORB, 輪 lún; the orb of the  
sun, 日輪 jih lún; do. of the  
moon, 月輪 yüe lún; the  
moon has not yet filled her  
orb, 月未滿規 yüe wei  
mwán kwéi.

ORBIT, 躔次 chen tszé,  
軌道 kweí taó, 周道  
chow taó, 迹躔 tseyh chen;  
an orbit described by a planet,  
星辰軌道 sing chin kweí  
taó.

ORBICULAR, 團圓的  
twán yuén teih.

ORCHARD, 菓子園 kwó  
tszè yuén, 園圃 pòu yuén.

ORCHIS, 石仙桃 shih  
sien t'haó, 鶴子草 h'ü tszè  
tsau, 依樹蘭 e shoó lân.

To ORDAIN, appoint, 設立  
sh'è leih; to fix, 立定 leih  
t'ing; to ordain a law, 立法  
leih fā; to ordain as an elder,  
立爲長老 leih wei ch'ang  
láu; to ordain as a pastor, 立  
爲牧師 leih wei m'ü shze;  
to ordain beforehand, 預定



yü t'ing ; to arrange, 安排  
gnan paè.

ORDEAL, 試法 shé fā.

ORDER, arrangement, 次序  
tszé seu. 層次 tsāng tszé. 序  
seu, 次第 tszé té. 秩 chíh,  
敘次 léu tszé, 舒徐 shoo  
tsen ; the order of official rank,  
依班秩 e pán chíh, 次對  
tszé túy, 轉對 chwàn túy ;  
order, series, 敘 seu ; rank, 科  
k'ho ; an order of servitude,  
官聯 kwan lēn ; to settle  
the order of brotherhood, 聯  
兄弟 lēn heung té ; the or-  
der of father and son in the an-  
cestral temple, 昭穆 chaou  
mūh ; he marched without or-  
der, 行無部曲 hīng woō  
poō k'heūh ; to mark the names  
according to the order in which  
they stand, 按次點名  
gnán tszé tēn ming ; the em-  
pire in a state of order, 天下  
治 t'heēn hēā ché.

ORDER, command, 命令  
míng líng, 勅令 chíh líng.  
號令 haóu líng, 誠命 keāe  
míng. 言 yēn, 錄第 lūh té,  
諭帖 joó t'heē, 整 t'heē ; to  
attend to order, 修言 sew  
yēn, 聽命 t'íng míng ; an  
official order, 策書 tsāi shoo ;  
an imperial order, 上旨  
sháng ché, 聖旨 shíng ché ;  
the orders of a king, 應制

yíng ché ; the orders of a prince,  
應令 yíng líng ; do. of a  
magistrate, 應教 yíng keáu ;  
orders of government, 政令  
chíng líng, 白麻 pīh mǎ, 黃  
麻 hwāng mǎ, 檄 heíh. 程  
ching ; a verbal order, 面諭  
mién yú ; an order for money,  
錢票 tsēen p'heāou ; an order  
for goods, 貨式單 hó shíh  
tan.

TO ORDER, 歸下 shíh hēā,  
主令 choē líng, 主使 choē  
shé, 囑託 chú tǎ, 吩咐  
fun soó, 告命 kaóu míng. 諸  
kaou, 驚敕 kīng chíh, 使令  
shé líng. 伴 ping, 俾 p'íng,  
呼使 hoo shé, 隨 shíh, 的  
sǎn, 踴 p'íng ; to order about  
servants, 呼奴使婢 hoo  
noō shé pe, 使喚 shé hwán,  
着 chǎ ; person who can be  
ordered about, 使喚之人  
shé hwán che jēn.

ORDERLY, 循循然 seun  
seun jēn, 有規矩 yèw kwei  
keū.

ORDINAL, numbers. first, 第  
一 té yíh ; second, 第二 té  
ūh.

ORDINARILY, 常常 chāng  
chāng, 平時 píng shé.

ORDINARY, according to or-  
der, 依次序 e tszé seu ;  
customary, 照規矩 chaóu  
kwei keū ; common, 庸常

yung châng. 尋常 tsin châng, 平常的 ping châng teih; usual, 照常 chaou châng; plain. 几庸 fan yung, 質質 chih chih. 賴篇 tun tũh; ordinary clothes, 布衣 pó e. 襲衣 sse; ordinary ceremonies, 憂禮 kě lè; ordinary business of life, 生平行事 sâng ping hing szé; ordinary occasion, 平時 ping shè, 等閑 têng hên; ordinary style. 庸腐 yung foo; ordinary talents, 庸才 yung tsâ, 樸樸 hwa lèih; nothing beyond the common, 憂常 kě châng, 常有的 châng yèw teih; an ordinary and weak-minded man, 庸儒人 yung nô jin; ordinary people, 常人 châng jin; ordinary concern, 日用之常 jih yung che châng.

ORDINATION, the act of appointing, 設立之法 shé lèih che fā; established order, 排列之次序 pái lèi che tszú séú, 調理之規 teaou lè che kwei.

ORDNANCE, 大炮 tá p'áou.

ORDURE, 糞 fún 屎 shé, 糞廁 fún tsíh, 屎 shé.

ORE, 礦 k'hwang, 礦 kwàng, 鑛 kwang, 鑛 k'wáng; silver ore, 銀礦 yin k'hwang; copper or iron ore, 銅礦 t'ung

k'hwang, 釵 sã, 鋌 ting, 鎔 seu; golden ore, 金鋌 kin ting; the ore of lead, 礪 lén.

ORGAN, a sort of Chinese organ. 笙 sâng, 笙竽 sâng yü, 笙簧 sâng hwang, 築 chaou; the Chinese call the European organ, 風琴 fung k'hin; the organ of hearing, 聞官 wän kwan; the organ of seeing, 視官 shé kwan; the organ of communication, 通其來往者 t'ung ké läè wäng chay.

ORGANIC disease, 病入命亡 ping jüh ming wäng; organic bodies, 生物 sâng wüh; organic remains, 生物變石 sâng wüh pien shih.

ORGANIST, 彈風琴者 tan fung k'hin chay.

TO ORGANIZE, 整理 ching lè.

ORGANY, or bastard majoram, 細葉牛膝 sé yé nêw tseih.

ORGANZINE, 絲經 sze king.

ORIENT, 朝東 chaou tung, 東邊 tung pên.

ORIENTAL, 東洋的 tung yang teth, 東方的 tung fang teth; the opposite, viz. occidental is 西洋的 se yang teth; an oriental, 東方人 tung fang jin.

ORIFICE, 竅 k'heaou, 孔

k'hùng, 孔籠 k'hùng lung, 映 kwei, 隙 keih, 口 k'hòw, 戶 hoó, 門 mún; the nine orifices (of the body,) 九竅 k'èw k'heaòu; the orifice of the ear, 耳門 ùrh mún; do. of the nose, 鼻孔 peih k'hùng.

ORIGANUM, 細葉牛膝 sé yē nêw tseih, 茵芋草 yin kin tsaòu.

ORIGIN, 原本 yuén pùn, 始原 chè yuén, 原由 yuén yêw, 來由 laê yêw, 緣由 yuén yêw; root, 根本 kân pùn, 根原 kân yuén; foundation, 根基 kân kê; commencement, 起頭 k'hè t'òw, 端倪 twan ne, 起初 k'hè ts'hoò, 起端 k'hè twan, 始基 chè kê, 埔 poo. 首 shòw 祖 tsòò, 統 t'hùng, 元始 yuén chè, 原頭 yuén t'how, 商 teih. 賁 衆 min lōh; the origin of a person, 出身 ch'ūh shīn, 來歷 laê leih, 關由 kwan yêw; the origin of all things, 真元 chin yuén; the prime origin is the chief good, 元者善之長 yuén chày shén che chàng; the origin and end, 本末 pùn mò, 原委 yuén weí.

ORIGINAL, 原本的 yuén pùn teih; original substance, 氣 k'hé; original ancestor, 始祖 chè tsòò, 鼻祖 peih

tsòò; original state of things, 素本 soó pùn; original draught, 文草 wán tsàòu; original intention, 原意 yuén é; original chaos, 濛濛 mung hung, 濛鴻 mung hung.

ORIGINALLY, 原來 yuán laê; originally existing. 原有 yuén yêw.

TO ORIGINATE, 原造 yuán tsaòu, 造端 tsaòu twan; the originating point, 端的 twan teih; the originating cause, 端首 twan shòw, 緣故 yuén koó.

ORION, 背宿 tse sūh; the head of orion, 魁 抗 kwei chin.

ORISON, 祈禱 kê taòu.

ORNAMENT, 采飾 tsáé shīh, 裝飾 chwáng shīh, 修飾 sew shīh, 整飾 ching shīh, 幘 ùrh, 華采 hwa tsáé; ornament and plainness duly proportioned, 文質彬彬 wán chīh pin pin; the ornament of a bridle, 幘 fun; ornaments for the head, 首飾 shòw shīh; the ornaments of a woman's head-dress, 幘 kwō, 幘 san; the ornaments of a carriage, 彌龍 me lūng; the ornament of a bow, 彊 heuen, 彊 yuen; ornaments for the neck, 璣珞 ying lō.

TO ORNAMENT, 粧飾

ch'wáng shih, 鐺 fūh, 戰 tsáé ;  
to ornament with a set of fruits,  
鐺 鎗 全 圖 sew hwúy  
tsuén toó ; ornamented, 文  
鐺 wán shih, 觀 鐺 tsing  
shih, 彩 tsao, 彪 pew, 彫  
tsao, 彰 chang, 彰 pin, 黼  
黻 foo fūh ; small knives with  
ornamented handle, 花 把  
小 刀 hwa pà seáu tiou ;  
ornamented with silver and  
tin 載 以 銀 錫 tsáé è yin  
shih.

ORNAMENTAL, 文 wán, 形  
thung ; ornamental feathers,  
氂 氂 aih jung, an ornamen-  
tal silk, 錦 kin ; an ornamen-  
tal syl'e. 錦 心 繡 口 k'hin  
sin sew k'hiow.

ORITHOLOGY, 禽 部 k'hin  
poi, 查 禽 之 學 cha k'hin  
che hēō.

ORPHAN, 孤 koo, 睽 孤  
kwei koo ; orphans and wi-  
dows, 孤 寡 koo kwà ; a fa-  
therless child, 孤 哀 之 子  
koo gae che tszè ; without fa-  
ther and mother, 無 父 母  
之 子 woó foo mòò che tszè ;  
an orphan born after its father's  
death, 遺 腹 子 e fūh tszè ;  
orphan like. 俾 keung, 孤 單  
koo tan, 孤 獨 koo tūh.

ORPIMENT, 雄 黃 heung  
hwang.

ORPHEAN, pipe, 簫 seauu.

ORTHODOX religion of Chi-  
na, 儒 教 joó keaóu, 明 教  
ming keaóu ; orthodox doc-  
trines, 合 聖 人 之 教 道  
hó shing jin che keaóu taóu.

ORTHOGRAPHY, 正 寫 之  
法 ching sèay che fā.

TO OSCILLATE, 搖 來 搖  
去 yaóu lá' yaóu k'heú.

ORYZA, 米 mè ; oryza glu-  
tinosa, 稷 米 hò inè.

OS PUBIS, 臍 keuē.

OS COCCYGIS, 長 强 cháng  
kēang, 臆 腔 chiang kēang.

OS COCCENDICIS, 尻 k'haou,  
瓶 k'haou.

OS FRONTIS, 額 keaon.

OSIA, 柳 條 lāw teaóu.

OSPRAY, 海 鷲 hae tsūh.

TO OSSIFY, 變 成 骨 pēen  
chung kwūh.

OSTENSIBLE, 明 顯 的  
ming hēen tēh ; ostensibly to  
learn, but really to get money,  
名 學 實 貪 ming hēō shih  
than.

OSTENTATIOUS, 腔 kēang,  
倂 kwa ; ostentatious display,  
裝 腔 ch'wáng kēang, 賣 手  
段 maé shòw twan, 賣 弄  
maé lúng, 賣 肖 maé seauu.

OSTEOLOGY, 骨 學 kwūh  
hēō.

OSTLER, 牧 馬 mūh mà.

OSTRICH, 駝 鳥 tó nenóu.

OTHER, 別 pē, 他 thā ;

others, 別人 pē jīn, 他人 t'ha jīn; the other day, 曩日 nang jīh; do unto others as you would be done by. 所欲必推, 所惡勿施 sò yuh pēh ch'huy. sò woó wāh she: seeing the success of others, feel as if it were your own, and observing the loss of others, sympathize with them as if it were your own. 見人之得如己之得, 見人之失如己之失. kēn jīn che tīh jōo ke che tīh, kēn jīn che shīh jōo kà che shīh: not the same, 別一個 pē yīh kó.

OTHERWISE, 別樣 pē yáng.

OTTER. 獭 tā; a water otter. 水獭 shwùt tā; a land otter. 山獭 shan tā. 狸奴 lē nō, 獺獺 p'ien tō. 獺獺 tā pin: otter's skin, 獺皮 tā p'ih. 獺字 tā p'ih: an otter's den. 茺蒿 w. scrou.

OVAL. 鵝卵樣的 gō lwàn yáng tsēh: an oval countenance, 瓜臉 kwa l'ien.

OVARIOUS, 有蛋子的 yī w tan tszō tsēh.

OVEN. 局爐 keūh loo, 饅頭 hān t'how loo.

OVER, on the opposite side. 對面 tūy m'én; to go over a lake, 去對面湖 k'heú tūy m'én hoó; to go over the

borders 過交界 kwó keaou keaé, 過疆 kwó k'āng; over ten, 十而有餘 shīh ārh yīw yū; over the limit, 過限 kwó hēn; all over the body, 滿身 mwàn shin: over and over, 反覆 fān fūh: over and above, 額外 gīh wā. 餘剩 yū shíng; over again, 需 hēang; over much, 太多 t'haó to. 過多 kwó to; over the mark, 過頭 kwó t'how; to pass over a wall. 越牆 yuē tsāng; to run over, 溢出來 yā ch'hūh laé; to pass over 過去 kwó k'heú.

OVERALLS, 套袴 t'haóu kwá, 袂套 t'haóu k'hoó; a wrapper, 套 e t'haóu.

OVER-ANXIOUS, 千掛萬慮 ts'heen kwá wān leú.

TO OVER-AWE, 以威厭人 è wēi yā jīn.

OVERBEARING. 寢 kow, 強 k'āng. 驕傲 keaou gua'u, 剛暴 kang pa'u, 惕悍 t'ang han.

OVERBOARD, 由船倒水 yēw chwān taou shwùt.

OVERBURDENED, 担 tan, 載物過頭 tsāe wūh kwó t'how.

OVERCAST, 發驟 gaé taé. TO OVERCHARGE, a gun,

落藥太多 lǎ yǎo t'ha' to.

OVERCLOUDED, 以雲遮蔽 è yün chay pé.

To OVERCOME, 克 k'hih. 勝 shing. 捷 tseih. 贏 ying. 愈 yü. 僥 tseun. 殺 shā. 勅 k'hih. 剋 tsin. 拏 yun. 拏 pow. 龍 k'han. 勝過 shing kwó; to overcome people by virtue. 以德服人 è tih fuh jin.

OVERCONFIDENT, 信太多 sin t'haé to.

To OVERCOUNT, 算多 swán to.

OVERCREDULOUS, 易信 太過 é sin t'haé kwó.

To OVERDO 甚之 shín che; overdone, 愆 sè; food overdone he would not eat, 失飪 不食 shíh jin pūh shíh.

To OVERFLOW, 潰 fun, 湔 shā. 湔 yew. 溢 tang yae. 美溢 sèen yih. 漲 chang. 漲溢 chang yih. 汎 fán. 汎 yūh. 洩 héang. the waters of the river overflowed, 河水泛漲 hō shwùt fan chang; the Yellow river overflowed, 黃河水 溢 hwáng hò shwùt yae.

OVERFLOWING. 浮 fōw. 淫 yin. 溢 yae. 洋溢 yáng yae. 潰涓 pe wei. 湔 tseun. 湔 yen. 溢 meih. 溢 lan. 盈 ying; full without overflowing, 滿

而不溢 mwán árh pūh yih.

OVERGROWN with plants, 蕪蒙 chow mánz, 蒙茸 mōng jūnz, 艸茸 man' jūnz, 繁蕪 fan woo, 蕃蕪 fan woo, 茆 fūh. 葆 sán. 榛榛 tsin tsin 茅 maou. 荒 hwang.

OVERGROWN and obscure, 落障 mōih chang; overgrown with weeds. 汗來 woo lai. 蕪穢 woo wai, 薄穢 pō wei. 蒙籠 mōng lōng.

OVERHANGING. 岐 k'ih. 燈 e; overhanging shore. 斤 han; overhanging rocks. 礮礮 laou taou; overhanging eye-lashes, 臉 kēen.

OVERHASTY, 急切太過 keyh tsè t'haé kwó.

OVERHEAD, 在頭上 tsai t'how shang.

To OVERHEAR, 探聽 t'han t'hing.

OVERJOYED, 歡天喜地 起來 hwan t'heen hè té k'haé laé.

OVERLADEN, 戴乘過重 tsai shing kwó chún.

OVERLARGE, 太大 t'haé tá.

To OVERLAY with gold, 描金 mōu kin. 鍍鏤 sǎ low, 鍍金 sǎng kin, 鍍金 tsó kin, 鍍 yūh, 鍍 tá, 銷金 seaou kin.

To OVERLEAP, 跳過 t'heam

kwó, 踴過 pwan kwó, 超距 chaou keu.

OVER-LIBERAL, 十分寬量 shíh fun k'hwan lāng.

To OVERLOOK, to superintend, 淹治 le ché; to disregard, 忽畧 hwūh lěō; overlooked, 遺失 é shíh.

OVERMUCH, 太多 t'haé to.

OVER-NIGHT, 宿 súh, 過夜 kwó yáy.

To OVERPASS, 越過 yuē kwó, 踰越 yú vuē.

OVERPLUS, 剩餘 shíng yú. 羨餘 sēn yú, 結餘 seu yú, 燼餘 tsín yú, 奇羨 k'hé sēn, 零蕘 ling tun, 額外 gih wae, 仿 líh, 畸 k'he, 翰 yu; overplus in reckoning, 強 kēang; overplus in money, 溢銀 yih yin.

To OVERPOWER, 以力服人 è lēh fūh jin, 用強服人 yung kēang fūh jin.

To OVER-RATE, 算多 swán to.

To OVER-REACH, 吞騙 t'hun p'héén, 重利侵謀 chúngh lé tsin mōw.

OVER-RIPE, 太熟 t'haé shūh, 穰熟 ying shūh.

To OVER-RULE, to control, 彈壓 tan yǎ, 掌管 chàng kwàn, 彈効 tan líh, 按刻 gnán hih; to supersede. 釋廢 shíh fēi.

To OVER-SEE, 照管 cha'au kwàn, 照料 cha'au leaóu, 監臨 kēn lin, 監觀 kēn kwan, 簡閱 kēn yuē, 照顧 chaóu koó, 僚 leaou.

OVERSEER, 監督 kēn tūh, 人督 jin tūh, 牧司 mūh sze; an officer to oversee affairs. 巡檢 seun kēn.

To OVERSET, 推倒 t'huy taóu.

To OVERSHADOW, 花蔭 p' yin, 庇 pé, 殢 e, 蒂 fei, 覆 fūh, 案 kē, 燾 t'haou, 覆被 fūh phē; to overshadow with wings, 羽翼而長之 yù yih ūh chāng che; plants overshadowing the ground, 蔭 yin.

OVERSIGHT, care, 照顧 chaóu ying; neglect, 忽畧 hwūh lěō, 失看 shíh k'hán, 不理 pūh là.

To OVERSPREAD, 覆 fōw, 覆幬 fōw taou, 覆蓋 fōw ka', 宇 yù, 案 kē, 盍 hē, 覆育 fūh yūh; the heaven overspreads and the earth sustains, 天覆地載 t'hēn fōw té tsáé; oversprending like water, 洋溢 yāng yih; whatever the heaven overspreads, 天之所覆 t'hēn che sò fōw.

To OVERSTEP, 跬 e, 躐 lē, 邁 she, 踰僞 yu wēn, 闕

lan, 越 yuē; in learning do not overstep the regular order, 學不躐等 hēo pūh lēē tūng; to overstep one's sphere, 越分 yuē fūn, 栗階 lēh kēe; to overspread due bounds, 踰越 yū yuē; to overstep propriety 踰節 yū tsē.

To OVERTAKE, 赶上 kàn shàng, 趕到 kàn tōu, 追及 chuy keih, 趕及 kàn tōu; unable to overtake. 趕不上 kàn pūh shàng, 追不及 chuy pūh keih; to overtake and seize, 趕上拿獲 kàn shàng nà hwō; to overtake in walking, 追逐 hō tā.

To OVERTHROW, 傾覆 k'hing fūh, 覆壓 fūh yā, 壓倒 yā tōu, 偸 sun, 摧 tsuy; overthrown, 倒塌 tāu tī, 積廢 tuy fēi; the metropolis was overthrown, 都邑路 too yih loó.

To OVERTOP, 蓋 kās; to overtop the age, 蓋世 kās shé, 冠世 kwan shé.

OVERTURN, 程出之意 請人想之 ching ch'hih che é, ts'hing jin sēang che.

To OVERTURN, 偸 sun, 價 kēang, 寫 sēay, 排 tsuy, 敗 páe, 覆敗 fūh páe, 泛 fung; to overturn an enemy, 聞阿 o ko; overturned, 卒 tsuy, 路 hó.

OVERWEENING, 太高 t'haó kaou; overweening affection, 姑息 koo seh, 戀愛 lwan gnaí.

To OVERWHELM, 埋沒水裡 mǎi mūh shwūy le, 水淹 shwūy yen; overwhelmed with gratitude, 叨沐 t'haou mūh; overwhelmed with confusion, 殫殫 wān wān; overwhelming, 浩 haóu, 耐港 m'au wāng, 汎濫 fan lán, 汎淫 fan yin, 沛然 p'haé jèn, 津津 tsin tsin, 洋溢 yāng yih, 溢溢 pūn yih, 儉澀 lēen yen.

OVERZEALOUS, 慇懃至極 yin k'hin ché keih.

UGHT, 應該 ying kae, 應當 ying táng, 宜 é, 本當 pūn táng, 該當 kae táng; ought not, 不可 pūh k'hò; it ought in reason to be so, 理當 l' táng; you ought to do so, 應該如此 ying kae joó tszè.

OVIPAROUS, 卵生的 lwàn sāng teih.

OUNCE, 兩 lèang; an ounce, or tael of silver, 一兩銀子 yih lèang yin tszè; an ounce and a half, 捷 tsé.

Our, 我們的 gūo mán teih; our country, 本國 pūn kwō; our dynasty, 本朝 pūn chaóu; our, as used by the



Emperor, 朕 ch'ín.

OURANOGRAPHY, 天文圖 t'heen wán toò.

OURSELVES, 我們自己 gnò mún tszé kè.

OUT, 出來 ch'hūh laé : out of. 外 waé, 由 yèw ; without,

在外 tsai waé ; to go out,

出去 ch'hūh k'heú ; to go

out early in the morning, 清

早出街 ts'hing chaou ch'ih

kene ; out of sight, 瞻望弗

及 chen wáng fūh keth : out

of the way, strange, 奇怪

k'he kwaé ; out of the city, 城

外 ching waé ; to go out of

doors, 出門 ch'hūh mún :

out of compassion, 可憐之

意 k'hò læn che é ; out of fa-

vour, 失恩 shih gnān, 失

愛 shih gné ; out of humour,

動氣 tūng k'hé : to put out a

candle, 吹出臘燭 ch'huy

ch'hūh lā chūh ; out of pocket,

蝕本 shih pùn, out of breath,

喘氣 ch'hwan k'hé ; to let

the cat out of the bag, 露出

馬脚來 loú ch'hūh mà kǎo

lāe.

OUTCAST, 睽孤 kwei koo.

OUTCRY, 喊鬧起來

han naou k'hè la, 喧呶

heuen naou, 嘈鬧 tsaou naou.

嘈呖 tsaou p'hun, 唧唧

laou tsaou.

OUTER, 外頭 waé t'hôw ;

outer room, 外房 waé fāng,

外樓 waé lōw ; outermost,

最外的 tsúy waé teih.

OUTFIT 排備費用 pā

pei fēi yung.

OUTHOUSE, 厦 hēa, 厰

chang.

OUTLANDISH, 外國來

的 waé kwō laé teih ; outlan-

dish person, disparagingly 番

人 fan jin, 夷人 ē jin.

OUTLAW, 充軍犯人

ch'hung keun fan jin. 徒罪

的 toú tsúy teih, 流徒的

lêw toú teih.

OUTLINE, 黑稿 hīh kaou ;

an outline of history, 綱目

kang mūh. 綱紀 kang kè.

OUTPORT, 馬頭 mà t'hôw,

埠頭 fōw t'hôw.

OUTPOST, military, 營汛

ying sin.

OUTRAGE, 背理之事

pei lè che szé.

OUTRAGEOUS, 暴戾 paú

lé. 詬 how, 誑 hēn, 狠利

害的 hān lé hāé teih.

OUTRIGHT, altogether, 一

概 yīh k'hae, 一色 yīh sīh.

TO OUTROOT, 拔根 pā kān.

TO OUTRUN, 跑得快

p'hau teih k'hwaí.

OUTSET, 起頭 k'hè t'hôw.

TO OUTSHINE, 照亮 chaou

léang.

OUTSIDE, 外面的 waé

méen teih, 外頭 wáé t'hôw; outside surface, 正面 ching méen; outside fair and inside good for nothing. 外好裡靚 wáé haiu l- ch'í w; outside show, 緣飾 yuen shíh; outside and inside, 表裡 peá'u lè; outside garment. 衣套 e t'ha'u; the outside of things, 表 peáu, 裸表 p' peáu.

OUTSKIRTS of a town, 要服 yaou fúh; outskirts of the sea. 海表 hái peáu.

OUTSPREAD, 布於外 poo yá wáé.

OUTSTANDING accounts, 尾數 wei soó.

OUTSTRETCHED necks, 引領 yin ling; outstretched and wide, 瀾汗 lan kan, 瀾瀾 haou haou.

TO OUTVIE, 遑遑 ch'ó sh'ó

OUTWARD, 向外 héang wáé. 外面 wáé m' n.

TO OUTWEIGH, 稱重過頭 ch'ín ch'ing hwa t'hôw.

TO OWE, 負欠 fo' k'héén; to owe a debt, 欠債 k'héén chái; to owe money 欠錢 k'héén t'én, 少錢 sh'au t'én; to be deficient in, 虧欠 k'hwí k'héén. 逋債 poo chái, 少欠 sh'au k'héén; to get into debt. 拖欠 t'ho k'héén, 掛欠 k'hwá k'héén, 負債

foó cháé, 該人家的 kao jin k'ea teih, 少人家的 shaóu jin k'ea teih.

Owl. (horned). 鵂鵂 cho heu, 角鵂 k'ó che. 鵂鵂 che t'ow 鵂鵂 che kenou 鵂鵂 k'eu k'ó, 鵂鵂 k'eu k'á. 鵂鵂 che máng 鵂鵂 lew teih, 鵂鵂 lew lé. 鵂鵂 hwan maou 怪鵂 t'waí che. 雙狐 ch'ih ho 訓狐 heun hoo, 鵂 chuy. 狂鵂 wau maou; the great owl, 貓兒頭鵂 maou árh t'hôw yin. 鵂 che; a species of owl, 鵂鵂 ning keur, 鵂 tsze, 鵂 p'ee, 鵂 h'een.

OwN, 己 k'è; one's own, 自己的 tszé k'è teih, 親自 己的 ts'hín tszé k'è teih; one's own hand, 親手 ts'hín sh'í w; an own brother, 同胞兄弟 t'ing p'í-h'au heung té; to give up one's own opinion and side with others, 舍己從人 sh'ay k'è tsing jin.

OWNER, 原主 yuen choó, 本主 p'ín choó; the owner of a house, 家主 k'a choó; possessor, 在手裡的 ts'au shòw l'è teih, 爲主的 wei choó teih.

Ox, 牛 n'ew; a castrated ox, 犍 k'een. 犍 keaé; a single ox, 特 t'ih, 犍 kang. 犍 ch'ih; a strong ox, 犍 k'ew, 犍

hě, 假 kēa, 揭 kē; a large  
ox, 牝牛 tsō nêw. 犛 ling;  
an ox of one colour, 牯 tseuēn;  
an ox used in sacrificing to  
heaven, 特牲 t'ih sāng; a  
piebald ox, 牯 tang, 牯  
mang 犛 tang, 牯 mang  
tang 犛 pang; to ride on  
an ox 犛 k'he; a stubborn  
ox 犛 en; a slow ox, 牯  
kēa. 牯 xē; a wild ox. 牯  
maou 犛 fung. For various  
other kind of oxen see under  
the 牛 nêw Radical, in the  
Chinese and English part of  
this dictionary.

Oxalis, wild sorrel, 酸橫

swan hwāng.

Oxide, of mercury, 丹砂  
tan sha,

OXYGEN, 酸氣 swan k'hé.

OXYTRIPHILION, 酸醬草  
swan ts'ang tsau.

OYSTER, 蜆 ching, 蜆 haoui  
dried oyster 蜆殼 haou shā,  
牡蠣 mow lē, 沙白 sha  
ph; a species of oyster 蜆  
fun; an oyster-shell, 蜆房  
lē fang. 蜆殼 haou kēō. 牡  
房 mow fang, 瑤 lē; an oys-  
ter bed, 蜆山 haou san; oys-  
ters adhere together. 蜆相黏  
haou seang lien; the pearl oys-  
ter, 珍珠螺 chiu choo lé.

P

PABULUM, 食物 shīh  
wūh.

PACE, of three feet, 跬 kwei;  
do. of six feet, 步 po:; a pace  
generally 步 po: 屣 chā.  
跬 tsih; a cautious pace. 舉  
足促狹 k'è tsih ts'ih hē; a  
single pace. 越 chih; three  
hundred and sixty paces make  
a li or Chinese furion, 三百  
六十步爲一里 san  
p'ih lūh shih po wei yih li.

To PACE, 踐 ts'een; to pace  
backwards and forwards, 裴  
fé, 屣 e, 奄欵 yen hē; to

pace the ground, 跬踉 t'haou  
yāou.

PACIFIC ocean, 平洋 ping  
yāng.

To PACIFY, to appease  
wrath. 息怒 seih noó; to  
calm 安虞 gan yin, 慰 meí;  
to tranquillize, 輯和 ts'eh  
hó. 調和 teau hó, 懷 hwaí.  
成 ching. 撫 foo, 牧 mei, 鎮  
撫 chin woo.

PACK, a bundle. 一包貨  
yih paou hó. 包袱 paou fūh;  
a burden, 所載之物 sò  
ts'as che wūh; a pack of cards,

一付紙牌 yih foa chè paè; a pack of hounds, 一陳犬 yih chin k'heun; a pack of villains, 一夥匪徒 yih hò pei toò.

To PACK. 包 paou; to pack up goods, 裝貨 chwáng hó; to pack up tea, 裝茶 chwáng chá; to pack up in hay, 苞直 paou tseu; to pack up for a journey, 收拾行李 show shih hing là; exclusive of the package, 除皮 choò p'he.

PACKER, 苞 paou.

PICKHOUSE, 駢驢 chin cheu, 貢馱 fón to.

PICKSADDLE, 祛 k'eu, 板 k'ê.

PACKET, 小包 seáu paou; a fast vessel, 快艇 k'hwaé ting.

PACKTHREAD, 蔴繩 mâ sin.

PACTION, 結約 k'ê yô.

PAD, a foot path, 徑 king, 小路 seáu loó; a foot pad, 路賊 loó ts'ih; a pad for the knees, 蔽膝 pé tseih.

To PADDLE, a boat, 撈船 pang chwân, 榜 pang,

PADDLE, small oar, 小艫 seáu ts'ang.

PADDOCK, an inclosure, 埂 juen, 苑 yuen; an inclosure for deer, 鹿園 lüh kwân; a paddock for horses, 馬苑 mà yuèn.

PADDY, or rice growing in the field, 稻 taou; dry land paddy, 陸稻 lüh taou; young paddy, 苗 meáu; a paddy field, 禾稻田 hô taou t'ên, 苗田 meáu t'ên; a paddy field under water, 暗 ts'ang; the paddy bird, or small white crane, 白鷺 pih loó, 禾鷺 hô küh.

PADLOCK, 吊鎖 teaou sò, 詭鎖 kwei sò.

PÆDARIA FETIDA, 雞屎藤 ke shè t'ang.

PAGAN, foreigner, 外國人 wai kwó jin; gentile, 異族類 é tsüh lúy; idolater, 拜偶像者 paé gnòw s'ang chay.

PAGE, of a book, (double,) 書頁 shoo yě, 書葉 shoo yě; do. single, 書面 shoo m'én, 半頁 p'wán yě; attendant, 小厮 seáu sze, 跟班 k'ân pán, 小底 seáu tè, 兼人 k'ên jin.

PAGEANT, religious, 醮 tseáu; to attend an idolatrous pageant, 迎神賽會 ying shín shaé hwúy; a gay pageant, 扮色 pan s'ih.

PAGODA, 塔 t'hă, 刹 chă; an ancient pagoda, 古刹 k'ô chă, 浮圖 fow toò; a precious pagoda, 寶塔 paou t'hă; a plain pagoda, 光塔 kwang

t'hă; an ornamented pagoda, **華塔** hwa t'hă; a pagoda, in the language of the Buddhists, **宰堵坡** sũh ta pe, **梵刹** fan chá; a pagoda for the ashes of the Buddhist priests, **龕** k'han; a pagoda seven stories high, **七層塔** tseih tsán t'hă; a pagoda containing the ashes of Buddha, **藏佛身之塔** chwâng fũh shin che t'hă.

**PAIL**, **桶** t'hùng; a pail for carrying water, **挑水桶** t'heaou shwùt t'hùng; a pail full, **滿桶** mwàn t'hùng; a pail for bailing a boat, **岸斗** hoó tòw, **沂斗** soó tòw, **渾** hoó, **柜** e.

**PAIN**, **痛** t'húng, **疼** tũng; severe pain, **疼痛** tũng t'ung, **蜚蛆** jǎ nǒ, **潛** tsēen, **憊** tsēen, **恫** tung, **癩** gaou, **癰** nung, **痼** too, **瘰** tǎng; pain in the stomach, **肚痛** tòd t'húng, **痞** pe, **癰** peih, **癰** chów; pain in the loins, **腰痛** yaou kwũh t'húng, **脰** kwei; pain in the belly, **腹** fũh tseih; pain in the head, **頭痛** t'hôw t'húng, **頭腦** t'hôw nǎu tũng t'ung; pain in the bones, **骨痛** kwũh t'húng; pain in the bones and sinews, **筋骨風痛** kin kwũh fung t'húng; pained in

mind, **悲痛** pe t'húng, **憊** tsan, **戮叔** chǒ chũh, **戮** chũh, **悲傷** pe shang, **悲切** pe ts'hěe, **憾** han, **恫** t'hung, **悽** tse, **慘** ts'hàn, **慄** tsih, **慄** ts'hò, **恫** t'hung hwan, **瘰癧** seun so, **癰** hwan.

**PAINFUL**, **辛楚** sin ts'hò, **艱苦** kēen k'hò, **辛苦** sin k'hò, **苦楚** k'hò ts'hò, **痛** heũh, **慄** ts'hò, **希** he, **患** hwán; a little painful, **瘟瘟** yun yun; painful thought, **軫懷** chin hwaê; distressing, **謔** he, **辛痛** sin t'húng; more painful than usual, **疼痛異常** tũng t'húng é châng.

**PAINSTAKING**, **勤苦** k'hin k'hò, **辛苦** sin k'hò, **忒** pè.

**PAINT**, **漆** tseih; oil paints, **油漆** yêw tseih; water colours, **顏色** yên sih, **顏料** yên leaóu; paint for the face, **經赦** yen che, **顏脂** yên chè, **膳脂** yen chè, **官粉** kung fũn, **粉飾** fũn shih.

**TO PAINT**, **繪** hwáy, **畫** hwá, **影** p'heaou; to paint pictures, **畫像** hwá sǎng, **畫畫** hwá hwá, **繪形** hwáy hing, **繪圖** hwáy toó; to paint a likeness, **寫真** sǎy chin, **寫生** sǎy sǎng; to paint the face, **搽粉** cho fũn, **粉澤** fũn tsih, **粉飾** fũn

shih, 粧 chwang; to paint the cheeks, 臉上搽粉 lēn sháng cho fun; to paint the lips, 唇上打胭脂 shūn sháng tà yen chè; to paint the eyebrows, 黛黑 taé hih, 騰 taé; to paint and adorn, 疎 畫 soo hwá.

PAINTER. 畫匠 hwá tsáng, 畫工 hwá kung; painters generally, 畫家 hwá kēa; the painter of a boat, 纜 lán. 維 wei, 柯 ko, 繡 seaou. 舟 索 chow só.

PAIR. 偶 gòw, 一對 yih túy, 匹偶 p'heh gòw, 耦 gòw, 伉儷 k'hang lé, 雙 shwang, 雙匹 chow p'heh, 迷 k'hew, 姁 how, 姁 yew. 媛 man, 釐孳 lé tsze, 仇 kēw, 兩個 léang kó; a pair of shoes, 一雙鞋 yih shwang heaé; a pair of wheels, 轆 lèang; to unite in pairs, 配偶 péi gòw, 合偶 hō gòw; to plough in pairs, 耦耕 gòw káng.

TO PAIR, 配合 péi hō, 偶合 gòw hō, 迷 k'hew, 煌 pe, 配姐 péi fēi, 特 tih, 對 túy, 伉 k'hang, 坐 pe, 當偶 tang gòw, 諧 heae; pairing time, 配合之際 péi hō che tsè.

PALACE. 宮殿 kung téen, 觀 kwan, 堂 táng, 埴 hwáng, 宣室 seuen shih, 宸 shin,

內苑 nūy yuen. 禁苑 kín yuen; the palace of the emperor, 重殿 chūng téen, 九重 kèw chūng, 禁中 kín chung; a temporary palace, 便殿 pēen téen; a palace used while travelling, 竹宮 hīng kung; the palace of a viceroy, 總督衙門 tsung tūh yāy mūn; the palace of the heir-apparent, 春坊 ch'hun fāng.

PALATABLE. 好食 haòu shih, 有滋味 y-w tsze wei, 可口 k'hò k'hòw.

PALATE. 鄂 gō, 斷 kīn; to please the palate, 爽口 shwàng k'hòw.

PALAYER. idle talk. 閑談 hēen tán, 白話 pih hwá; flattery, 諂言 chēn yān.

PALE, 暫 seih, 白食 pih shih, 土色 t'hoò sīh, 青 tsing, 靛 tēen nēen; pale as death, 死白 sè pih; pale as the ground, 面如土色 mēen joò t'hoò sīh; pale like the moon, 膜 ying, 皸 ying; pale with fright, 皸然 hēih jēn; a pale countenance, 白臉 pih lēen.

PALE, an enclosure, 籬笆 lê pa; within the pale, 限內 hēen nūy.

PALFREY, 良馬 léang mà; a lady's horse, 女人乘的 馬 nyù jìn shing teih mà.

PALING, 籬笆 lè pa.

PALISADE, 柵 tsih, 棧 tsân, 籬 sae, 欄 hwàn: palisades and fences, 閑及柵板 hēn. kēih pe hoo.

PALL, 幛 choo, 褚 choo; covering for a coffin, 棺衣 kwan e, 袂 shā, 梘 hēn, 衾 kin, 轄 tsēn; a cloak, 外套 wáé t'haóu.

PALLET, small bed, 小褥 seáu jūh.

TO PALLIATE, excuse, 推托 t'huy t'hō, 諉托 wei t'hō: to palliate offences, 遮罪 chay tsúy, 恕罪 shoó tsúy.

PALLID, pale, 土色 t'hoó sih, 青色 tsing sih.

PALM tree, 黃楊 hwàng yáng, 鐵蕉 t'hē t'seaou, 柞 tsó; palm of the hand, 手心 shòw sin, 手掌 shòw cháng, 掌握 cháng ũh; a bear's palm, 熊掌 hēng cháng; to have power in one's own palm, or grasp, 權在掌握 keuèn tsáé cháng ũh.

PALMA CHRISTI, 草蓀 tsáu mà, 菟麻 pe mà.

PALMIGRADE, 趺 kēn.

PALMISTRY, 看掌法 k'hán cháng fā, 相法 sēng fā; to exercise palmistry, 看相 k'hán sēng.

PALMYRA, 棋多 pei to.

PALPABLE, 明白 ming pih,

分明 fun ming.

TO PALPITATE, 活動 hwó túng, 提跳 tē t'heaou; do. in breathing, 歎 chē; palpitation of the heart, 心志忒 sin t'han tih, 邊心 t'hang sin, 心吧 sin yih, 鴨吧 woo yih.

PAISY, 瘋癱 fung t'han, 瘋痛 fung t'hung; rigidity of the muscles, 癱瘓 t'han hwan, 顫痲 chen yew.

PALTRY, 見笑 kēén seaou; mean, 下賤 héa tsēn.

PAMARITIMA, 葶藶 ting leih.

TO PAMPER, 厭足 yén tsūh, 厭飽 yén paóu.

PAMPHLET, 小本書 seáu pùn shoo.

PAN, an earthenware vessel, 甕 e, 缶 fow, 甌 fow, 甌 heu, 甌 hēn, 罍 kan; an iron pan, 鍋 ko, 鑊 loo, 鑊 loo, 鑊 maou, 銅鑊 o mang, 銚鑊 tso ying, 鑊 te; a brass pan, 銅盆 tung pún.

PAN-PIPE, 簫 lae, 簫 chaou, 簫 tsan, 簫 seaou, 簫 yén seaou, 簫 shaou seaou.

PANACEA, or all heal, 獨活草 tūh hwó tsáu; a medicine for all diseases, 萬病藥 wán ping yō.

PANCAKE, 油煎餅 yēw tsēn ping.

PANDER, 烏鬼 woo kwei, 烏龜 woo kwei, 王八 wáng pā.  
 PANE, of glass, 一方玻璃 yī fāng pō lē.

PANYGERIC, 讚詞 tsán tsá.  
 PANEL, 一塊木板 yī huāi mù bǎn.

PANGOLIN, 穿山甲 ch'uan sān kā, 鱗 ling, 鯢鯉 ling le.

PANG, 痛 t'hung, 心齋 sīn t'hung.  
 PANIC, 嚇殺 hē shā.

PANICUM, 蔞子 tsan tszò.  
 PANICLED millet, 蔞 tsze, 稷 tsēh, 稌 tse.

PANNIER, 極 keih, 乾 to.  
 PANOPLY, 盔甲 k'hwei kǎ.

PANSY, 堇菜 k'hin ts'haé.  
 TO PANT, 喘 ch'huèn, 發喘 fā ch'huèn, 喘 ch'huèn, 喘 haóu ch'huèn, 息 seih, 欠 k'héén, 喘 p'heih, 吱吱 che che, 優喘 gae yih, 喘 woo yih, 喘 woo yih, 喘 sǎ, 喘 kēē; to pant for breath. 喘 chē; to pant slowly, 喘 律 keih leüh; to pant through fear, 喘沐 heih chūh; panting as a horse out of wind 喘喘 喘息 tan tan ch'huèn seih; panting, 喘 chuē, 喘 heih.

PANTALOONS, 袴襠 kwa tang; tight pantaloons without

a seat, 褲套 k'hoó t'haóu, 褲 lung, 襠 tūh; long pantaloons, 長褲 cháng k'hoó.

PANTHEISM, 萬神堂 wán shén tāng,

PANTHER, 豹 paou.

PANTOMIME, 戲 hé.

PANTRY, 廚房 shoo fāng.

PAPA, 爸爸 pa pa, 爹爹 tēy tēy, 亞爸 a pa.

PAPAYER, 罌粟 ying sūh.

PAPAYA, 萬壽果 wán shóu kwò, 楸 mow, 栝樓 kwú lów, 木瓜 mūh kwa, 玉美花 yūh mei hwa.

PAPER, 紙 ché, 帋 ché; white paper, 白紙 pīh ché; coarse paper, 粗紙 ts'hoo ché, 草紙 tsau ché, 福紙 fūh ché; paper money, 紙錢 ché tsēn, 楮錢 choo tsēn, 白錢 pīh tsēn, 鈔錢 chaou tsēn; a paper kite, 風箏 fung tsāng; paper to be burnt in sacrificing, 錠子 tīng tszà, 金銀紙 kin yin ché, 錫箔 seih pó; paper garments used as offerings, 齋服 k'he fūh; paper carriages for ditto, 轎 k'hang; a paper case, 裝潢 chwáng kwang; do. for books, 書挾 shoo kēē; flag paper, 幡紙 fan ché; a paper-hanger, 裱工 peáu kung; paper made of sea weed, 側理 tsīh lè; paper ships and iron men,



**紙船鐵人** ché chwán t'heē jīn; the paper mulberry, **楮** choo sang, **穀** küh; a sheet of paper, **一張紙** yīh chang ché; blank paper, **光紙** kwang ché, **淨紙** tsäng ché; letter paper, **箋** tsēn, **信紙** sín ché; gold paper, **金箋** kin tsēn; to pay respect to paper that has writing on it, **敬惜字紙** k'ing s'eh tszé ché; papers in a legal proceeding, **卷宗** keuen tsung.

**PAPER-MAKER**, **紙匠** ché tséang.

**PAPILION**, **蝴蝶** hoô t'ē, **蛱蝶** k'ē t'ē.

**PAPIST**, **尊從爸爸者** tsun tsung pa pa chây, **敬信羅馬教皇者** k'ing sin lô mà keaóu hwang chây.

**PARABLE**, **譬諭** p'hè joó, **譬方** p'hè fang, **比喻** pè joó; do. in poetry, **興比** hing pè.

**PARACLETE**, **勸慰者** k'heuen wéi chây.

**PARADE**, **體面** t'hè m'én. **榮光** yung kwang, **威風** wéi fung; parade of military weapons, **耀** s'ih, **犄** ts'ih.

**PARADISE**, according to the Buddhists, **極樂園** k'eh lô yuén, **加藍** k'ea lân, **縣圃** h'een pò, **玄圃** heuen pò; do. according to the Mahome-

dans, **天樂園** t'heén lô yuén; do. according to the Romanists, **天堂** té tang; celestial do. **天堂** t'heén tang, **萬福本所** wán fūh pùn sò, **天國** t'heén kwó; bird of paradise, **風鳥** fung neaou.

**PARADOX**, **奇怪的語** k'ê kwaé telh hwá, **矛盾的語** maou t'ùn telh hwá.

**PARAGON**, **最美容者** tsúy mei chây. **盡善者** tsín shén chây paragon of beauty, **絕世之姿** tseuē shé che tszé.

**PARAGRAPH**, **句讀** ken t'ow, **節** ts'ē, **端** twan, **章** chang; a paragraph of a book, **一段書** yīh twan shoo, **一回** yīh hwūy.

**TOPARALYZE**, effort, **絕廢氣力** tseuē féi k'he léih.

**PARALLAX**, **蒙氣** mung k'hé.

**PARALLEL** lines, **平行線** ping hing s'én; parallels of latitude, **緯** wei.

**PARALYSIS**, **瘋癱** fung t'han, **痿瘋** wéi fung; paralysis of one side, **半身不遂之病** pwán shin p'uh s'uy che ping.

**PARALYTIC**, **痺痿** pe wei; a paralytic affection of the head, **偏頭瘋** pien t'hôw fung; do. of one side, **癱** mo, **癱** mo.

PARAMOUNT, 最高極重  
tsúy kaou keih chún.

PARAMOUR, guilty, 姦夫  
kén foo.

PARANYMPH, 媒人 mei  
jín, 媳婦 scih foo, 送女客  
sáng nyù k'íh.

PARAPET, 垠 úrh, 女牆  
nyù tsāng, 堵 too, 梁 tē, 巧  
mēn, 塾 teih, 牆 yūng, 陣  
倪 pe úrh, 辟垠 pe urh.

PARAPHERNALIA, 嫁奩  
kai léu, 陪送之物 pei  
súng che wúh.

PARAPHRASE, 廣講 kwàng  
kàng, 推講 chuy kàng.

PARAPLEU, 雨傘 yù sán.

PARASITE, 寄生 k'íh sāng,  
兔絲 t'hoí sze, 烏羅 neaòu  
lò, 寄寓 k'íh yù, 葛 teaou,  
蘿 ló mo, 鐘龍 chung  
lung; parasitic plant, 寓木  
yù mǔh; hanger-on, 趨炎  
附熱之人 tseu yēn foo  
j'che jín, 宛童 yuen tūng,  
葵藿 pé líng; a parasite  
crab, 媚 mé.

PARASOL, 涼傘 lēang sán.

TO PARBOIL, 煮半熟  
choò pwan shūh.

PARCEL, portion, 分 fún;  
package, 包 paou; a parcel of  
ground, 一塊田 yih k'hwáé  
tēn; a parcel of thieves, 一  
夥賊 yih hò tsíh; a parcel of  
books, 一堆書 yih tuy shoo.

TO PARCEL, 分 fún.

TO PARCH, 烘 hung; parch-  
ed, 炙 hēō, 慘 san, 燥 tsau;  
parched and cracked lips, 口  
唇燥裂 k'íhòw shūn tsau  
lē.

PARCHMENT, 羊皮紙  
yāng p'íh chē.

TO PARDON, 赦罪 sháy  
tsúy, 恕過 kwó,  
赦宥 sháy yéw; to pardon  
faults and excuse transgres-  
sions, 赦過宥罪 sháy kwó  
yéw tsúy; a general pardon,  
大赦 tá sháy; to excuse from  
punishment, 免罪 mēn  
tsúy; I beg your pardon, 得  
罪 tih tsúy, 有罪 yéw tsúy.

PARDONABLE, 可赦的  
情 k'hò sháy tsíh; there is  
something in the affair which  
renders it pardonable, 情有  
可原 tsing yéw k'hò yuén.

TO PARE, cut off, 剗 chen,  
剗剗 chen sēō, 斧削 fò  
sēō, 剔刮 teih kwá, 剗剗  
paou sēō, 刪削 san sēō, 剗  
seuē, 殺 shā, 剗 hēén, 剗  
yuen, 刊 k'han, 剗 chung,  
min, 剗 kán, 剗 t'heau, 剗  
lēō, 剗 p'íh, 剗 wan, 剗  
p'íhēn, 剗 wan, 剗 ying, 剗  
ch'hwang, 剗 kwán, 剗 mo,  
剗 lin, 剗 p'íhē, 剗 yaou, 剗  
chen, 剗 tse; to pare wood,  
刊槎 kan chay; to pare

the flesh, 另 kwae, 到 tseuén,  
剛! yuen; to pare the nails,  
削指甲 sǎo chè kǎ.

PARENT, 父 foó; parents, 父  
母 foó mò, 翁娘 yān nēang,  
老子娘 laòu tszé nēang, 雙  
親 shwang ts'hin, 兩親  
lèang ts'hin, 二親 êrh ts'hin.  
二人 êrh jīn, 嚴父慈母  
yēn foó tszé mò; parents love  
their young, 老牛舐犢 laóu  
nēw che tūh; parents living,  
具慶下 kéú k'hing hǎ; ;  
parents dead, 永感下 yùng  
kàn hǎ; when parents are in  
life, do not wander far, 父母  
在不遠遊 foó móo tsáé  
pūh yuén yēw; to be filial to  
parents, 孝父母 heaóu foó  
mò, 孝雙親 heaóu shwang  
ts'hin.

PARENTAL tablet, 神主  
牌 shīn chòo pá, 神主 shīn  
chòo, 往 chòo, 往 choo, 僕  
teih.

PARENTAGE, 來歷 lae  
teih.

PARENTICIDE, 弑父母  
shé foó mò.

PARENTLESS, 孤 koo, 父  
母不在 foó mò pūh tsáé.

PARENTHESIS, 文中插  
入的詞 wān chung chǎ jūh  
teih szé.

PARHELION 假日頭 kēa  
jīh t'hōw.

PARIS, 巴利士 pa lé szé.  
PARISH, 牧師治下  
mūh sze chè hǎ.

PARK, 園 yéw, 苑園 yuén  
yéw, 叮嚀 tīng chung; a deer  
park, 鹿園 lūh yéw; an im-  
perial park, 蔽 yu.

PARLANCE, 常談 chāng  
tān.

TO PARLEY, 商量 shang  
léang.

PARLIAMENT, 商量國  
事大會 shang léang kwó  
szé tá hwáy.

PARLOUR, 客堂 k'hīh táng,  
客廳 k'hīh tīng.

PARODY, 比詞 pè szé.

PARONYCHIA, whitlow grass,  
葶藶 tīng leth, 草 tan, 藥  
草 me tsáu.

PAROQUET, 小鸚哥 seáu  
ying ko, 喚起 hwán k'hè.

PAROXYSM, 病急 píng  
keih.

PARRICIDE, 試父母 shé  
foó mò, 試父兇手 shé  
foó heung shòw.

PARROT, 鸚哥 ying ko,  
鸚鵡 ying wò, 鸚鵡 ying  
moo, 鸚鵡 keu kūh, 人哥  
pǎ ko, 寒泉 hán kaou.

TO PARRY, 抵 tà, 抵住  
tè choó; avoid, 逃避 taóu  
pé.

PARSIMMON, fruit, 柿 shé.  
PARSIMONIOUS, 慳吝 kēen

lin, 儼 倚 k'een ke, 儼 吝 k'héen lin, 鄙 吝 p'hè lin, 吝 惜 lin s'ih, 吝 吝 lin. 愛 gnaé, 吝 吝 s'ih, 儼 s'ih, 儼 kan, 儼 kin; to become parsimonious late in life, 晚 節 遜 wàn tszè lin.

PARSIMONY, 儼 儼 k'héen p'ò, 儼 吝 k'héen lin, 儼 儼 k'héen s'ang, 儼 儼 k'héen lēn, 儼 吝 k'héen lin, 儼 倚 k'een ke, 鄙 吝 p'hè lin, 吝 惜 lin s'ih, 遜 lin, 儼 lin, 儼 s'ih, 儼 kin: sparing in the use of money, 儼 財 s'ih tsae; an unwillingness to create expenses, 不 忍 費 用 p'uh jín fèi yung.

PARSLEY, 芹 菜 k'hin ts'haé, 儼 菜 k'hin ts'haé, 獨 活 t'uh hwò; wild parsley, 水 芹 shwù y k'hin; bastard parsley, 蛇 牀 shây chwàng, 蕨 me.

PARSNIP, 葫 蘿 蔔 hoô lô p'uh.

PARSON, a religious instructor, 牧 師 m'uh sze, 教 師 keaóu sze.

PART, portion, 分 fún, 分 子 fún tszè, 股 分 koo fún, 半 pwán; a portion, 各 分 mang fún; a side, 分 位 fún wéi; duty, 職 分 ch'ih fún; a member, 股 koo, 肢 che; a fragment, 段 twan; ten parts

(complete,) 十 分 sh'ih fún; the greater part, 大 半 tá pwán, 大 概 tá k'haé; a small part, 小 股 seaóu koo; for my part, 在 我 tsae gnò; my portion, 我 之 分 子 gnò che fún tszè; parts, abilities, 才 能 tsae náng; in good part, 善 意 shén é.

To PART, to divide, 分 開 fun k'hae, 分 之 fun che; to separate, 分 別 fun p'è; to put asunder, 分 離 fun là; to be parted from, 離 別 lé p'è; to part from a friend, 訣 別 keüé p'è. 該 che: to part from each other, 相 離 s'ang là, 此 此 pe; to part with life, 舍 命 shây ming; to part with anything, 捨 去 shây k'heü; cannot part with, 捨 不 得 shây p'uh t'ih; to part into portions, 分 幾 分 fun k'è fún; parted from, 睽 隔 kwei k'ih; to part equally, 平 分 ping fun, 均 分 keun fun; to part and divide, 分 散 fun sán; to part and distribute, 散 給 家 人 sán keih chung jín; to part and allot to different duties, 分 派 fun p'haé, 分 佈 fun póo.

To PARTAKE of a meal, 共 食 kung shih; to enjoy, 饗 h'ang, 飲 hin, to have a portion, 有 分 yew fun, 相 通

sāang t'hung; to be involved in an affair, 在裡頭 tsáe lè t'hóu.

PARTAKER, 有分的人 yèw fun teih jìn, 獲分子之人 hwǒ fun tszè che jìn.

PARTHEMUM, pellitory, 野菊 yà kēuh.

PARTIAL, biassed towards one party, 偏 pēn, 偏癖 pēn peih, 偏遂 pēn sui, 偏平 pēn ping; partial views, 見識甚陋 kēn shīh shín lóu, 一偏之見 yīh pēn che kēn, 執一不通 chíh yīh pūh t'hung, 黨 tàng; partial in affections. 專寵 chuen chùng, 斜寵 sēay chùng; inclined to one side, 有偏向的 yèw pēn héang teih, 有偏愛的 yèw pēn gnaé teih, 私愛 sze gnaé, 頗類 pò lúy.

PARTIALITY, 偏愛 pēn gnaé, 偏情 pēn tsing, 私心 sze sin, 不公之意 pūh kung che é; partiality is injurious, 偏之爲害 pēn che wei haé.

PARTIALLY, in part, 半分的 pwán fún yèw teih.

PARTICIPANT, 有分的人 yèw fún teih jìn.

TO PARTICIPATE, 共分 kúng fun, 得分 t'fún.

PARTICLE, 虛字 heu tszé; a commencing particle, 開語

辭 k'hae yù szè, 起語 虛字 k'hè yù heu tszé; a connective particle, 接語 辭 tsē yù szè; a turning particle, 轉語 辭 chwàn yù szè; a closing particle, 歇語 辭 hē yù szè; the Chinese have the following couplet,

之乎者也矣焉哉  
七字能分是秀才  
he who can distinguish the seven particles here adduced is a literary graduate; a small portion, 小分 seādu fún; a particle of dust, 微塵 wei chīn, 沕 mei; ages numerous as the particles of dust, 微塵數劫 wei chīn soó kē.

PARTICOLOURED, 駁 pó, 雜色 tsā sīh, 駁犂 pó ló, 斑色 pán sīh, 璘璘 lín pēn; particoloured garments, 衫服 wang fú; a particoloured cow, 犁牛 le nēu.

PARTICULAR, a little. 一點 yīh tēn; private, 私的 sze teih, 私下 sze hē; individual, 各人各的 kǒ jìn kǒ teih; single, 單 tan; special, 特 t'f.

PARTICULAR, one individual thing, 一件 yīh kēn; I beg to ask the particulars, 請問其目 ts'ing wān kē mǔ; the particulars of anything, 條

目 *tsau mǎh*; difficult to state the particulars, 難細說 *nán sé shwǒ*; in particular, 特意 *tíh é*; to be particular in one's conduct, 狷 *keuen*; 有所不爲 *yòw sò pūh wéi*; 狷介不敢行 *keuen keac pūh kán hng*.

TO PARTICULARIZE, 一點起 *yíh yíh tēn k'hè*.

PARTICULARLY, especially, 特特 *tíh tíh*; I particularly wish you well, 但願爾好 *tán yuén ùh haou*.

PARTING words. 訣 *keuē*; 訣別 *keuē pēē*, 謔 *yang*; a parting feast, 俎路 *tsoo loó*; a parting keep-sake, 留訣 *lěw keuē*, 留別 *lěw pēē*; sorrow at parting, 別離愁 *pēē lè tsew*; since our parting, 別後 *pēē hów*.

PARTISAN, 黨類 *tàng lúy*.

PARTITION, division. 隔 *kíh*; a partition wall, 隔壁 *kíh peíh*, 間壁 *kēen peíh*; a partition screen, 幌 *hwang*, 格扇 *kíh shán*; a dividing, 分開之事 *fun k'hae che szé*, 剖開之事 *pów k'hae che szé*; distribution, 散開之事 *sán k'hae che szé*; a division into parts, 隔斷 *kíh twán*, 間斷 *kēen twán*.

TO PARTITION, 分開 *fun k'hae*, 間隔 *kēen kíh*, 分爲

幾分 *fun wéi kè fun*; to partition a country, 體國 *t'è kwǒ*; to partition land, 均 *leuē*; to partition a house, 隔斷房屋 *kíh twán fāng úh*.

PARTLY, 半分 *pwán fun*.

PARTNER, 夥計 *hò ké*, 夥伴 *hò pwán*, 伴人 *pwán jin*, 合伴 *hō pwán*; a partner for life. 妃 *fei*, 妃耦 *fei guòw*, 媒 *k'hèw*; the good man wishes for a partner, 君子好媒 *keun tszé haou k'hèw*.

PARTNERSHIP, to enter into, 夥計合數 *hò ké hǎ soó*; to dissolve do. 夥計分數 *hò ké fun soó*.

PARTRIDGE, 鸕鶿 *chay koo*, 雉 *che*, 鳴雉 *pūh che*, 駢 *keac*, 鷓鴣 *k'he*, 竹鷄 *chūh ke*.

TO PARTURIE, 生產 *sǎng chàn*, 分娩 *fun mēen*, 生下來 *sǎng hǎa laē*.

PARTURIENT female, 產婦 *chàn foo*.

PARTURITION, act of. 分娩 *fun mēen*; time of, 孕字之時 *yíng tszé che shǎ*; difficult, 難產 *nán chàn*, 圻副 *chíh peíh*.

PARTY, 儔類 *chow lúy*, 朋黨 *pǎng tàng*; of the same party, 一夥的 *yíh hò teíh*, 同黨 *tung tàng*; to defend one's party, 黨變 *tàng hoó*;

a faction, 惡黨 gǒ tàng ; a company invited to an entertainment, 見請之客 kēén ts'hing che k'hīh.

PARTY-COLOURED, see parti-coloured.

PARTY-SPIRITED, 比 pè, 阿比之德 o pè che tīh ; liberal and not party-spirited, 周而不比 chow ūrh pūh pè.

PARTY-WALL, 間壁 kēen peih, 隔壁 kīh peih.

PASQUIN, 謔詞 ke szê.

TO PASS, to move from one place to another, 經過 king kwó ; to pass away, 過去 kwó k'heú, 行過去 hīng kwó k'heú ; to pass by, 歷 leih, 逸 yīh. 經歷 king leih, 逕 king, 徑 king, 過 kwó, 過 t'hang, 狹 pō. 宕 tang ; to pass through, 透 t'hóu, 達 tā, 迴 tung, 通達 t'hung tā ; to pass through a hole, 貫眼 kwán yèn, 貫通 kwán t'hung ; to pass through the world, 涉世 shě shé ; to pass through a place, 涉獵 shě lě, 徹通 chě t'hung, 透過 t'hóu kwó ; to pass through successive periods of time, 經歷 king leih ; to pass through a country, 經略 king lě, 演地 yin té ; to pass through service, 閱歷 yuē leih ; to pass before the

eyes, 經目 king mūh, 背 chē, 瞥 pē, to pass without effect, 空過 k'hung kwó ; to pass over, 跬 e, 踰 kwa, 瀑 paou, 徙 sè ; to pass over a bridge, 過橋 kwó keaou ; afterwards I will pass over, 後我邁焉 hóu gnò maé yen ; to pass over one's place, 歷位 leih weí ; to pass over faults, 赦過 sháy kwó ; to pass over a place, 越過 yuē kwó, 越越 yuē keuē, 逾 yú. 踰 yú, 經歷 king leih, 殊 shoò, 沮 tseu, 歲 súy ; to pass over a rule, 爽 shwàng ; to pass over the line of succession, 過繼 kwó ké ; to pass water, 小便 seaou pēn, 小解 seaou keaè, 洩 sow, 洩 sow, 解手 keaè shòu ; the days and months are passed away, 日月逾邁 jīh yuē yú maé ; to pass one's life, 過生 kwó sāng, 度生 toó sāng ; to pass from one to another, 更遞 kǎng che, 遞更 che kǎng ; to pass a night, 越宿 yuē sūh, 過夜 kwó yáy ; to pass the day, 度日 toó jīh ; to pass beyond, 汰過 t'hae kwó ; to pass rapidly away, 湮汨 peih yīh ; to pass through one's hands, 經其手 king kê shòu ; to pass over the poor, and comply with the rich, 越貧而從富 yuē

pín ūh tsūng foó ; to pass a river, 渡河 toó hò ; to pass as money, 使得 shè tīh ; to pass over, (omit) 忘記 wāng ké ; to pass on before, 往前 過去 wāng tsēn kwó k'heú ; to pass over the month, 踰月 yú yüé ; to pass out of non-existence into existence, 自無 到有 tszé woó chíh yèw.

PASS, a narrow passage, 隘口 yae k'hòw ; passes and barriers, 隄塞 gīh síh ; a pass among hills, 隄陝 gīh hēā, 梯 fūh ; to defend a pass, 守卡 shòw tsā ; a pass where tolls are levied, 關閘 kwan chā, 關口 kwan k'hòw ; a dangerous pass, 險隘 hēēn yae ; passes and fords, 關津 kwan tsin.

PASSABLE, 渡得過 toó tīh kwó, 過得去 kwó tīh k'heú ; tolerable, 稍可 seaou k'hò, 翼翼 mūh mūh.

PASSAGE, 路 loó, 道 taóu ; passage by water, 水路 shwù y loó ; land passage, 陸路 lūh loó ; a passage for ships: 港 kēang ; a passage through a house, 竈 yīh, 屋通 ūh t'hung ; passage money, 水腳 shwù y kōó ; passages of the animal body, 孔 k'hàng, 道 taóu ; to open a passage, 開路 k'hae loó ; a passage boat, 渡船

toó chwān ; to take a passage in a vessel, 搭船 tā chwān.

PASSENGER, traveller, 行人 hīng jīn, 路人 loó jīn ; a passenger on board ship, 搭船人客 tā chwān jīn k'hīh.

PASSING, moving, 行動 的 hīng túng tēh ; exceeding, 十分 shīh fun ; passing strange, 尤異 yéw é, 異甚 é shín.

PASSION, anger, 怒 noó ; to be in a passion, 生氣 sāng k'hé, 動怒 túng noó, 斷 yīn ; the seven passions, 七情 tseih tsing ; feelings, 性情 síng tsing, 物欲 wūh yūh, 人欲 jīn yūh ; to give way to passion and transgress the rules of propriety, 縱情背禮 tsung tsing pei lè ; excited by passion, 爲血氣所動 wei heú k'há sò túng ; to give loose to passion, 任性 jīn síng ; the votaries of passion, 嗜欲者 shè yūh chāy.

PASSION flower, 風車花 fung keu hwa.

PASSIONATE, 忤 fan, 性 惡 síng gō, 性急 síng keth, 慍慍 pēē foo, 誦詬 low how ; a passionate man, 火性之人 hò síng che jīn

PASSIONLESS, 無情慍 woó tsing yūh.

PASSIVE, sign of, 被 pé, 受



shów, 給 keih, 見 kēen, 蒙 mung.

PASSIVENESS, 忍難之心 jìn nân che sin.

PASSOVER, 逾越節 yú yuē tsě, 過去節 kwó k'heú tsě.

PASSPORT, 長檄 châng heih, 照身票 chaóu shin p'heaou, 路票 loó p'heaou.

PAST, 過去 kwó k'heú, 已過 è kwó, 既往 ké wàng, 業經 nēē king, 經業 king nēē; past and gone, 過了 kwó leaóu; past ages, 往世 wàng shé, 去世 k'heú shé; past offences, 前非 tsēn fei, 往罪 wàng tsúy, sign of the past tense, 已經 è king, 曾經 tsāng king, 業已 nēē è; already past, 已經過了 è king kwó leaóu.

PASTE, 鵝 che, 糊塗 hoô toô, 餛 kēen, 漿糊 tsāng hoô, 粘 nēen, 黏 nēen, 糝 hoo, 糝 chíh, 糝 tan, 糝 taou, 教 joo, 糝 neth, 黎 lé, 新 kin; the paste of which porcelain is made, 泥 nē.

TO PASTE, 粘 nēen, 黏 nēen, 糝 joo, 黏 new, 黏 hoo, 黏 ne; to paste against the wall, 黏在壁上 nēen tsáé peih sháng; to paste the envelope of a letter, 黏信封 nēen sūn fung; to paste on, 尚膠

sháng keaou; to paste against, 粘貼 nēen tsé; to paste over a door, 貼在門上 tsé tsáé mūn sháng; to paste up placards, 揭帖 kēē t'hēē; to paste paper in a window, 泥窗 nē chwang; paste it carefully, 細粘 sé nēen.

PASTE-BOARD, 厚紙 hów chē, 裱紙 peáou chē.

PASTER, one who pastes paper, 表匠 peáou tséang, 裱配匠 peáou pei tséang, 裱紙司阜 peáou chē sze foo.

PASTER, part of a horse's leg, 馬骹 mà keaou.

PASTIL, for smoking musquettoes, 香烟 hēang yen.

PASTIME, 戲耍 hé sà.

PASTINACEA, carrot, 紅蘿蔔 hūng lô pō; pastinacea marina, 鱈 fun.

PASTOR, shepherd, 牧 mūh, 井牧 tsing mūh, 田牧 tsān mūh, 牧童 mūh tâng, 羊牧 yāng mūh, 看羊的 k'hán yāng teih; pastor of people, 人牧 jìn mūh, 民牧 mīn mūh; pastor of a church, 牧師 mūh sze, 會主 hwúy choò.

PASTORAL, a poem, 牧童之歌 mūh tūng che ko.

PASTRY, 輕高麵 k'hing kaou mēen, 麵食 mēen shih, 餅 ping, 餡 hēen.

PASTRY-COOK, 作餅匠  
ts'ping tséang.

PASTURAGE, 苑 yuen, 苑  
yuen, 牧地 mǔh té, 牧場  
mǔh cháng, 草田 tsau tēn;  
pasture for a horse, 牧馬苑  
mǔh mà yuen.

PASTURE, food for cattle,  
犒草 lēang tsau.

TO PASTURE, sheep, 牧羊  
mǔh yáng: do. horses, 牧馬  
mǔh mà, 荐 tsēen, 薦 tsēen,  
荐草 tsēen tsau.

PAT, just hitting the time,  
恰好 hēa haò; convenient,  
宜, 便 pién.

TO PAT, to strike gently,  
拍 pih, 撲 pō, 抹 pién; to pat  
on the head, 拊摩 foo mô; to  
pat a horse, 撫馭 foò yù.

PATCH, 補釘 pòu tīng.

TOPATCH, 補綴 pòu chuy.  
補衣 pòu e, 綴 che, 彌縫  
me fūng, 紉縹 kēē nēē, 繕  
shen.

PATE, 頭腦 t'hôu naòu.

PATELLA, 髌骨 pin kwūh,  
膝蓋骨 tsēih káe kwūh, 剝  
骨 tsēih wán.

PATEN, 盤 pwān, 盤子  
pwān tszè, 印票 yin p'heau,  
牌票 paē p'heau.

PATENT, 勅令 chíh líng.  
諭帖 yú tē, 執照 chíh  
chaò.

PATERNAL, 父親的 foó

ts'hin tēih, 屬父的 shūh  
foó tēih; paternal regard, 父  
慈 foó tszè.

PATERNOSTER, 吾等父  
woó tàng foó.

PATH, 路 loó, 小路 seàu  
loó, 徑 king, 道 taóu. 蹊 he,  
徑 he king, 遠道 hang  
taóu, 逕途 king toó, 迹躑  
chih chen, 賈路 tów loó, 猶  
yèw, 術 shūh, 蹊 k'he, 畧  
lēō, 埤 yih; the path of rec-  
titude, 王道 wāng taóu; a  
path through paddy fields, 阡  
陌 tsēen mǐh, 汀 ting, 埭  
kwang, 埭 shing, 埭 shing,  
畛 chin, 畛 k'hang; a raised  
pathway through do. 畔 pwan,  
閭 lin, 田洲 tēen chow, 噉  
chuē, 畝 keu, 埤 louē; do.  
much trodden, 隣 lin; a path  
leading east and west, 陌  
mǐh; do north and south, 阡  
tsēen; a path to a grave, 墓  
道 móo taóu, 埤 yen, 埤  
kāng; a path among hills, 弗  
fūh, 山蹊 san k'he; a path-  
way for cattle, 埭 chūh; do.  
for horses, 馬埤 mà leuē.

PATHETIC, discourse, 勸  
心之詞 túng sin che szè.  
講殺人 kēang shā jin.

PATHLESS, 無路可通  
woó loó k'hò t'hung, 無人  
烟之地 woó jin yen che té.

PATHOLOGY, 病學 ping hēō

PATHOS, 絕詞 tseuě szê.

PATIENCE, 忍性 jin sîng,  
忍耐 jin naé, 含容之德  
hân yûng che tîh.

PATIENT, 忍耐 jin naé, 滯  
忍 joo jin. 耐煩 naé fân, 耐  
任勞的 naé jin laòu tēh,  
能忍的 năng jin tēh, 含  
忍 hân jin, 容忍 yûng jin;  
enduring, 善忍難 shén jin  
nân, 涵容 hân yûng.

PATIENT, a person diseased,  
有病的 yèw ping tēh.

PATOIS, 土音 t'hoò yin,  
鄉談 hēang tân, 白話 pîh  
hwá.

PATRIARCH, of a country,  
國老 kwǒ laòu; of a village,  
鄉老 hēang laòu.

PATRICIAN, 縉紳 tsín shin,  
紛耆 kin kè.

PATRIMONY, 家業 kēa nēē,  
家產 kēa chàn, 基業 ke  
hēē, 籍 min, 產業 chàn nēē,  
基緒 ke seu, 績業 tselh  
nēē, 家財 kēa tsāē, 家貨  
kēa hó, 家資 kēa tsze.

PATRIOT, 烈士 lēē szé, 爲  
國致命 wéi kwǒ ché ming.

PATRIOTIC, 忠厚 chung  
hóu, 節烈 tsēē lēē; a patriotic  
minister, 忠臣 chung chîn.

PATRIOTISM, 勲勞 heun  
laòu.

PATROL, 巡邏 seun lô, 追  
ching; night-watch, 扣更

的 k'hóu kăng tēh, 守夜  
卒 shòu yà tsūh.

PATRON, 主顧 chòu koó,  
恩主 gnân chòu, 恩師  
gnân sze, 恩人 gnân jin, 擔  
主 tan chòu, 主保 chòu páu,  
老師 laòu sze; a patron of  
Buddhism, 護法老爺  
hoó fā laòu yâ; a protector,  
護庇者 hoó pé chàu.

PATRONESS, 恩母 gnân  
moò, 主母 chòu moò; the  
patroness of barren women, 惠  
福夫人 hwúy fūh foo jin.

To PATRONIZE, 照顧  
chaóu koó, 照應 chaóu ying,  
賜顧 szé koó, 賜光 szé  
kwang, 興尙 hing sháng,  
to patronize Buddhism, 護法  
fā; to aid, 護祐 hoó yéu.

PATRONYMIC, 姓 sîng, 氏  
shé.

PATTEN, a wooden shoe, 木  
屐 mūh kēh.

To PATTERN, like rain, 淅  
瀝 seih lēih; the pattering of  
water, 洶 kow, 滂 tsung, 雨  
急之聲 yù kēh che shing.

PATTERN, 法 fā, 模樣  
moó yáng, 模範 moó fân, 典  
型 tēn hing, 型法 hing fā,  
模子 moó tszè, 規模 kwei  
moó, 規矐 kwei hwǒ, 格式  
kīh shīh, 式樣 shīh yáng,  
樣子 yáng tszè, 法應 fā  
woo, 法則 fā tsīh, 則做

tsih heáu, 程 ching, 饑 é,  
範 fan, 楷 keae, 矩 keu, 側  
hing, 恕 ko, 憲 hēén, 摹 moó,  
撰 chuen, 準 chun, 范 fan.  
表樣 peáu yáng, 表別  
peáu tsíh, 表率 peáu sūh,  
範圍 fan wei, 儀型 é hīng.

PATTY, 肉包 jūh paou.

PAUCITY, 些小之事  
sāy seáu che szé, 細微之  
事 sé wéi che szé.

PAVEMENT, 街道 keae  
taóu. 石蛋路 shíh tan loó,  
鵝卵石路 góo lwàn, shíh  
loó, 地平 té ping, 鋪路  
póo loó.

PAVILION, 亭 ting, 甲帳  
kǎ chang, 埧 heuen, 茅亭  
maóu ting; pavilion on the  
borders of a field. 郵亭 yew  
ting; do. on a hill, 岨峴 tē  
nē, 崂崂 kaou laou.

PAUNCH, 肚子 tòò tszè,  
牛肚 nēw tòò, 牛子腸  
nēw tszè chang, 脰 hin, 脰  
too hin, 畜水腸 heuh  
shwù y chang.

PAUPER, 無依無賴 woó  
e woó laé, 無聊 woó leáu,  
窮苦 kéung k'hoó, 貧寒  
pín hán.

PAUSE, in writing, 節 tsě;  
in music, 成 ching.

PAW, of an animal, 蹠 fan,  
蹠 tseu; a bear's paw, 熊掌  
héung cháng.

TO PAWN, 當 táng, 典當  
tēn táng, 質當 chíh táng,  
贅 chuy; to pawn goods, 當  
質 táng hó; to pawn clothes,  
當衣服 táng e fūh; to put  
in pledge, 按當 gnán táng.

PAWN, pledge, 質當 chíh  
táng, 餐 keu; a pawn at chess,  
卒 tsūh.

PAWN-BROKER, 主當 choó  
táng, 當主 táng choó; pawn-  
broker's shop, 當店 táng tēn,  
當舖子 táng pòò tszè;  
pawn-broker's ticket, 當票  
táng p'heáu; a petty pawn  
shop, 小押 seáu yá.

TO PAY, 還 hwán, 墊 tēn;  
to pay money, 墊錢 tēn  
tsēn, 找還 chaou hwán, 償  
錢 chāng tsēn, 還錢 hwán  
tsēn, 納錢 nǎ tsēn, 出錢  
ch'ūh tsēn, 塹 tēn, 填 tēn;  
to pay a bill, 墊貼 tēn t'he; ;  
to pay a debt, 墊債 tēn chái,  
填債 tēn chái, 償債  
chāng chái, 扣帳 k'hóu  
chang; to pay the taxes, 納  
餉 nǎ hēang, 上餉 sháng  
hēang; to pay tribute, 入貢  
jūh kúng, 納職 nǎ chíh,  
貢賦 kúng foó, 納貢 nǎ  
kúng; to pay a price, 離值  
chow chíh; to pay all demands,  
完繳 wán kē; to pay ready  
money, 出現錢 ch'ūh  
hēén tsēn; to pay by instal-

ments, 開折舊賬 k'hae chě kék cháng, 攤繳 t'han keaòu; to pay money to government, 捐納 keuen nă; to pay the fees of office, 供應 kúng yíng; to pay beforehand, 贖 tan, 豫先支出價錢 yû sēen che ch'hih kěa tsēen; to pay in due proportion, 攤倍 t'han péi; to pay for another, 代墊 táe tién; to pay a compensation, 抵銷 tē seaou; to pay a visit, 拜客 paé k'hih, 致禮 ché lè, 謁見 yě kéen, 參拜 tsan paé; to pay one's respects, 問候 wán hôw, 奉候 fung hôw, 拜賀 paé hó; to pay compliments, 施禮 she lè, 行禮 hìng lè; to pay attention to, 幫顧 pang koó, 償 pin; to pay respects to a superior, 稟安 pin guan; to pay deference to, 敬重 kíng chúng.

PAY, of a workman, 工錢 kung tsēen; the pay of the soldiery, 糧 lēang, 錢糧 tsēen lēang; to receive do, 食糧 shíh lēang; the pay of government officers, 俸綠 fung lūh; to deduct do, 罰奉 fá fung; to pay do, 支俸 che fung, 給俸 kěih fung; to be on half-pay, 食半俸 shíh pwán fung; to stop one's pay, 住俸 choò fung.

PAY-DAY, 納日 nă jih.

PEA, 小豈 seaòu tów, 綠豈 lùh tów, 荷蘭豈 hô lân tów, 碗豆 wán tów.

PEACE, 太平 t'haé ping, 太和 t'haé hô, 和好 hô haòu, 平和 ping hô, 平安 ping guan; an age of peace and plenty, 昇平盛世 shing ping shíng shé; peace and harmony, 雍和 yung hô; to make peace, 結和 kěe hô, 萬成和好 wán ching hô haòu.

PEACEFUL, 平安 ping guan, 和睦 hô mǔh, 康寧 k'hang nìng, 昇平 shing ping, 湛湛 shin shin, 閑燕 hēen yén, 晏 gan, 詠 hò, 嫺 hwaé, 嫺 hwă, 俚 tso, 恬 t'hién, 愜 tē.

PEACH, 桃 t'haòu, 桃子 t'haòu tszé; a flat peach, 扁桃 pién t'haòu; a kind of peach, 檠桃 how t'haòu; winter peaches, 耗 maou; wild peach, 菜萸 choo yu, 櫻 sâ; the peach blossom, 桃花 t'haòu hwa, 檠花 ting hwa; a double flowering peach, 緋桃 fei t'haòu; a peach tree, 桃樹 t'haòu shoó; peach stones, 桃仁 t'haòu jín.

PEACOCK, 孔雀 k'hùng tsóo; a peacock's feather, 翎 ling; to wear do, 戴花翎 taé hwa ling.

A **PEAK**, 峯 fung, 峰 fung,  
巔 chan, 嶺 chen, 岑 chin, 嶺 kwei,  
嶺 gih, 嶺 keaon, 岌 keih, 嶺  
lwan, 峯 tsuy, 尖峯 chen  
fung, 峯 tseu'n, 峰嶂 fung  
chang, 峯 low, 嶺 p'heau, 嶺  
tsan, 嶺 keaou, 山頂 san ting;  
PEAKED, 脊岬 tsin gân.  
嶺 yen.

**PEARL**, of thunder. 霹靂之  
聲 peth leih che shing.

**PEARL**, 凱歌 k'hai ko.

**PEAR**, 梨 lé, 快菓 k'hwaé  
kò; the sandy pear, 沙梨  
sha lé, 沙棠 sha t'hang; the  
snow-white pear, 雪梨 seué  
lé; a wild pear, 檉 ting, 檉 lé,  
檉 le, 杜 t'ho, 祖 cha, 棠  
t'hang, 棠梨 t'hang lé; a  
sweet pear, 甘棠 kan t'hang,  
林檎 lin lé; a kind of pear,  
榲桲 wán pūh; a sour pear,  
榲 cha.

**PEARL**, 珍珠 chin choo,  
珍珠 chin chuen, 玫瑰 mei  
kwei, 瓊瑰 keung kwei, 木  
難 mäh nân: every one bright  
pearls, 顆顆明朱 ko ko  
ming choo; pearls, 玳瑁 chō  
leih, 璫 suy, 珠胎 chō t'ae,  
蠟珠 pin choo; seed-pearls,  
真珠 chin choo; the pearl  
oyster, 蚌珠 pang choo.

**PEARL-BARLEY**, 苡米  
mè, 薏米 é mè, 回回米  
hwây hwây mè, 薏苡仁

é è jin, 草珠鬼 tsau chō  
kwei, 簞珠 kan choo, 西番  
蜀林 se fan shūh lin.

**PEARL-SAGO**, 珍珠粉  
chin choo fun, 珍珠米 chin  
choo mè.

**PEARL-SEED**, 川穀 chuen  
kūh.

**PEARL-SHELL**, 賸 how.

**PEARLASH**, 鹹 kan, 鹹  
kēn, 鹹 ven.

**PEARLY**, 玉 yūh, 珣 yuē.

**PEASANT**, 農夫 nung foo,  
農人 nung jin, 農工 nung  
kung, 佃戶 tiēn ho, 佃夫  
tiēn foo, 佃丁 tiēn ting; a  
common person, 庶人 shoó  
jin.

**PEAT**, 煇炭 fow t'han, 麩  
炭 foo t'han.

**PEBBLE**, 研 gan, 礫 leih,  
鵝卵石 guó lwàn shih, 粗  
沙 ts'ho sha, 研 yay, 礫  
woo foo, 礫 chih leih,  
礫 meih; white pebbles, 白  
珉 pih mìn; the pebbles of a  
brook, 碧 kung; a pebble, 礫  
meih.

**PECCABLE**, 可以失誤  
k'ho è shih woó, 容易犯罪  
yung é fan tsúy.

**PECCADILLO**, 小過 seau  
kwó.

**PECHELE**, province of, 北  
直隸 pih chí lé.

To **PECK**, 嚼 chan, 啄 chō,

鴿 *kēn*. 鴿 *kēn*, 啄 *choo*.  
 啄 *ts'hang*, 啄 *chuh*, 推  
*k'ho* 領 *kan*; to peck millet.  
 啄黍 *chō shoo*; to peck corn.  
 啄粟 *chō sūh*; to peck a lit-  
 tle food 噉食 *chan shih*; the  
 noise of pecking, 啄 *chō*; to  
 peck out the eyes, 推眼 *k'ho*  
*yèn*; to peck as a bird, 做  
*chan*, 殺 *chō*, 做 *k'han*, 教  
*k'han*.

PECK, quarter of a bushel,  
 斗 *tòw*; a great deal, 多得  
 狠 *to tih hán*.

PECTEN, 日月殺 *jih yuē*  
*kēō*.

PECTINAL, 梳櫛樣 *soo*  
*tsé yang*.

PECTORAL, 胸裡的 *heng*  
*lè teih*.

TO PECULATE, 私藏 *私*  
*sze chwang kung yin*, 賊  
 盜庫初銀子 *ts'ih ta'au*  
*k'hoó lè yin tszè*; to embezzle  
 public money, 挪移 *no a*.

PECULATOR of grain, 私龍  
 斷 *sze lūng twán*.

PECUL, a hundred weight,  
 担 *tán*, 擔 *tán*.

PECULIAR, 私 *sze*, 自己  
 的 *tszé kè teih*; belonging to  
 individuals, 各自的 *kō*  
*tszé kō teih*; particular, 私家  
 的 *sze kēa teih*.

PECULIARLY, particularly,  
 特特 *ti tih*.

PECTINARY, 銀子的 *yin*  
*tszé t'eh*.

PEDAGOGUE, 訓蒙先生  
*heun mung sēn sāng*, 教學  
 先生 *k'a'ui hēō sēn sāng*,  
 蒙館先生 *mung kwán*  
*sēn sāng*.

PEDANT, 街士 *heuen szé*

PEDANTIC, 書狂 *shoo*  
*kwang*; a pedantic style, 咬  
 文嚼字 *gnaou wán tsōō*  
*tszé*, 賣弄口才 *maé lūng*  
*k'hiw tsāē*.

PEDANTRY, (ostentatious)  
 腐儒腔調 *foó joó kēang*  
*teaou*.

TO PEDDLE, 做小生意  
*tsó seāou sāng é*.

PEDDLING, trifling affair, 細  
 故 *sé koó*.

PEDESTAL, 磬 *che*, 柱脚  
*choó kēō*, 柱下石 *choó bēa*  
*shih*, 石承 *shih ching*, 楮  
*che*, 礎礧 *tsōō seih*.

PEDESTRIAN, 步行者  
*poó hing chày*, 徒行者 *toó*  
*hing chày*.

PEDICULOUS, 生虱 *sāng*  
*sih*, 有虱子 *yèw sih tszè*,  
 滿身虱子 *mwán shin sih*  
*tszè*.

PEDIGREE, 履歷 *lè leih*,  
 來歷 *laè leih*, 家族 *kēa*  
*tsūh*, 族譜 *tsūh poó*.

PEDIMENT, 人字線 *jín*  
*tszé sēn*.

PEDLAR, 發客 k'k'ih. 商  
旅 shang leú, 行商 hing shang  
PEDOBAPTIST, 徒小兒  
受洗禮者 chùn seaou úrh  
shóu sè lè chày.

PEEL, skin, 皮 p'hè; pome-  
granate peel, 石榴皮 shíh  
lêw p'hè; the peel of the bain-  
boo, 籐 t'ho, 竹皮 chūh p'è;  
orange peel, 柑皮 kan p'hè.  
陳皮 chin p'hè; do. used in  
medicine. 馬兜鈴 mǎ tōu  
līng; to peel, 徹 ch'è, 刻 k'k'ih.  
剝皮 p'ō p'hè; to peel off the  
skin, 去皮 k'lieú p'hè, 敷  
t'heén, 脫皮 t'ho p'è. 剝 lēō;  
the skin peeling off, 嫚 man.  
皮脫離 p'hè t'ho lè.

TO PEEP, 窺探 kwei tán.  
私窺 sze kwei 闚 闚 kwei  
yü, 闚闚 yü kwei 貼 chen.  
貼 chen, 闚 chen, 覷 chen.  
覷 chen lén, 覷 chen.  
覷 hēén, 覷 hēén, 覷 chin  
闚 chwang. 覷 heuen, 祇  
she. 從狙 tsung tsen, 省  
s, 同 she, 睽 shih, 睽  
tsung. 睽 mei. 覷 ming, 闚  
kan, 闚 kan, 窺 kwei, 睽  
kwei. 闚 kwei, 俾倪 pe ne,  
覷 sze, 眺 t'haou, 瞧 tseou,  
覷 heu.

PEER, an equal, 同類 tūng  
túy, 同伴 tūng pwán; a no-  
bleman, 有爵之人 yèw  
tsōo che jin.

PEERLESS, 不比 p'ih p'è.  
無所可比 wó so k'ih p'è.

PEEVISH, 嬖 p'heh, 基 ke.  
愠惱 p'ing hāng. 易使怒  
é shè noó, 疾恚 ts'ih kwei,  
好嗔 h'au chin.

PEG. 木釘 mǎh tīng. 樨  
hwuy. 樨 k'he. 丁 tīng. 栓  
tsuen. 規 keén. 樨 k'he  
soo. 樨 t'ih, 樨 tsó; the peg  
for resting an oar on. 請濟  
loo tse.

PEGASUS 天馬 t'heén mǎ.

PEKING, 北京 p'ih king,  
九門城 k'ew mún ching;  
Peking fruit, 京菓 king kwò;  
the Peking gazette, 京報  
king paóu. 京抄 king chaou.

PEKOTEA, 老君眉 laóu  
keun mei, 白毫 p'ih haóu.

PELICAN, 塘鵝 tang gnó,  
池鵝 ché gó, 鵝鵝 é hoó,  
鵝鵝 hoó ts'ih, 淘河 taóu  
hó 鵝鵝 chíh yü.

PELLISSE, fur-dress, 皮衣  
p'hè e 輕裘 k'hing k'hew.

PELLET, 彈丸 tan wan;  
a pellet bow, 弣 t'han, 弣 ché,  
弣 chin.

PELLITORY, 細辛 sé sin,  
火焰菜 hò yen tsáé, 野  
菊 yà kéü, 墨祀草 m'ih  
kè tsáou; wild do. 尚蒿  
tung kaou.

PELLICLE, thin skin. 薄皮  
p'ō p'hè; over the flesh, 破



chwan, 跡 mǎ, 鞍 han. 膠  
 翳 hǎy yǒ; the pellicle cover-  
 ing the fat, 覺 ūh.

PELLUCID, 澄清 chin tsing.  
 清見底 tsing kēn tē, 達  
 tā; transparent, 透明 thōw  
 ming.

PELT, raw hide, 生皮 sāng  
 p'hē; to pelt, to throw stones,  
 擊石 keih shih, 擲石 tih  
 shih; to pelt in fun, 飛堵  
 fei to; do. in earnest, 砲堵  
 p'haou to; the pelting of rain.  
 淋漓 lin lí, 瀟瀟 lung lung  
 瀾瀾 lan man.

PELVIS, bones of. 髌kwan.  
 髌 kwa, 膠 laou. 屈 küh, 髌  
 k'héa, 髌 gaou, 髌 pang. 髌  
 kwang, 髌 ko; the pelvis of  
 a horse, 蹴 keaou.

PEN, an instrument used for  
 writing. 筆 peih; made of a  
 quill, 翎筆 ling peih. 鵝毛  
 管筆 gnó maou kwàn peih;  
 the pen of a ready writer, 揮  
 毫 hwuy haou; pen and ink,  
 翰墨 hân mih; to dip the  
 pen in ink, 含筆 hân peih.

PEN, for cattle, 圈 keuen,  
 法 kcu.

PENAL law, 刑法 hing fá,  
 彌教 peih keaou, 律例 leuh  
 lé.

PENALTY, 銀罰 yin fá, 刑  
 罰 hing fá.

PENANCE, 刑罰 hing fá;

to do penance, 自家受刑  
 tszé kēa shōw hing; penalty  
 imposed for the relief of a bur-  
 dened conscience, 贖罪之  
 罰 shūh tsúy che fá, 補贖  
 的工夫 pò shāh teih kung  
 foo.

PENANG, 新阜 sin fow.

PENATES, 土地菩薩  
 choè té pò sā, 土地神  
 choè té shín, 土地公 choè  
 té kung, 后土 hòw t'hoè;  
 elves or sprites in the ground,  
 洋 yang, 土精 choè tsing,  
 土怪 choè kwaí.

PENCE, 銅錢 tūng tsēn.

A PENCIL for writing with,  
 筆 peih. 錐毛 chuy maou, 翰  
 毫 hân haou, 蒼毫 chwang  
 haou, 毛穎 mau ying, 刀  
 稍 laou so; one pencil, 一枝  
 筆 yih che peih, 一管筆  
 yih kwàn peih; to put the point  
 of the pencil in the mouth, 含  
 毫 hân haou; to wet the do-  
 濡毫 joo haou, 不律 pūh  
 leuh. 筆 yih, 含筆 hân peih,  
 蘸筆 tseau peih; to take up  
 the pencil, 提起筆來 tā  
 k'hè peih laā; a pencil-stand,  
 筆升 peih shing; pencils  
 and ink, 筆墨 peih mih; a  
 bamboo pencil, 簞 tuy.

PENDANT, a streamer, 幟  
 che, 幟 tung, 帛 yin, 幟  
 p'heou, 幟 nuy; pendants

for the ears, 耳垂 ùrh chuy  
耳耷 ùrh tang.

PENDENT, 懸着 heuên  
chô, 下垂 hēa ch'huy, 懸  
垂 heuên ch'huy, 掄 tow, 撻  
挪 ts'ho no, 豉 chuy, 駸殺  
so shā; the pendent willow,  
柳系 lēw seu, 朵 tó; pen-  
dent ornaments attached to a  
Chinese crown, 旒 lew, 璫  
lew. 旒 lew; pendent ears,  
垂耳 ch'huy èrh, 瞻 tan,  
聯貼 lēn tēn, 瞻 tā, 瞻  
tan; a pendent cue, 倭墻  
wè tho; pendent hair or fea-  
thers, 隹 se, 毳 se, 垂毛  
ch'huy maou; pendent bran-  
ches, 枝落 che lō, 切 t'eaou,  
朵 tó, 夢 ch'hin, 樛 kew, 櫻  
wò, 樹木垂 shoo mūh  
ch'huy; pendent flowers, 花  
朵 hwa tó; pendent fruits,  
椅椅 nuy nuy. 草木垂  
實 tsau mūh ch'huy, hih.

PENDULUM, 自鳴鐘搖  
鍾 tszé niung chung yaou  
t'huy.

PENETRABLE, 徹 chē, 通  
t'lung, 透得過 t'hóu tih  
kwó, 透得進去 t'hóu  
tshín tsín k'heú, 鑽得入 twán  
tshí, 鑽得過 twán tih  
kwó; susceptible of moral im-  
pressions, 教得通 kea'ou  
tshí chung, 教得化 kea'ou  
tshí hwá.

TO PENETRATE, 透徹  
t'hóu chē, 透進去 t'hóu  
tsín k'heú, 透過去 t'hóu  
kwó k'heú; to penetrate the  
bones, 次骨 tszé kwuh. 透  
骨 t'hóu kwuh; to penetrate  
the hills, 入山 jūh san; to  
penetrate to the bottom, 徹底  
chē tò, 揣測 chuy tsih, 直  
鑽到底 chih tswán taou tò;  
to penetrate the mind, 淪肌  
浹髓 lūn ke hēa tsù; to pe-  
netrate to one's marrow, 浹  
髓 tsé tsù; to penetrate as  
water, 決 tsé, 決洽 tsé  
hēa; to penetrate intellectually,  
達 tshí, 通達 t'lung tshí,  
致明 ché ming; to reach by  
the intellect, 明自 ming pih,  
看明 k'han ming; to penetrate  
by boring, 鑽透 tswán t'óu;  
penetrating, 窺 júy, 徹 chē.  
逕 ching; penetration, 聰明  
tsung ming, 靈慧 ling hwúy

PENGUIN, 企鵝 ché gó.  
PENINSULA, 連地之島  
lēn té che taou, 有頸之  
洲 yòu king che chow, 水流  
未周之與 shwù lēw wé  
chow che soo.

PENITENCE, repentance. 懊  
悔 gaou hwúy, 悔罪之愁  
hwúy tsúy che tsew.

PENITENT, 悔罪之人  
hwúy tsúy che jin; a penitent  
feeling, 悔心 hwúy sín.

PENIN, 肌巴 ke pa, 陽物  
yáng wuh, 玉莖 yáh king,  
屈 teou, 尿 kow; Mohame-  
danic use, 羞體頭 sew thie  
t'how; do. of a bull, 犏 joo,  
do. of any brute animal, 鞭  
pen

PENKIFE, 刀仔 taou  
pen, 小刀 seou taou; the  
Chinese use, 剪刀 shoo taou;  
penknife for mending Europe-  
an pens 修補毛筆之  
刀 sew guo maou kwan peih  
cho taou

PENMAN (penm) 伴筆 kēa  
peih, 義馬 shen saai pen-  
manship. (time) 佳草 kea  
chang.

PENNANT, 幟 cha.

PENNATE, 生翼 sang yih.

PENNY, 銅 tsze, 銅錢  
tung tszen.

PENNYLESS, 貧 pin 斷粒  
twán lē, 無錢 wó tszen

PENNY-ROYAL, 香花菜  
h'ang hwa tsai, 石薄荷  
shih pō hō.

PENSILE, 懸着 heuen chō,  
懸垂 héuen chuy, 往下垂  
來 wáng heá chuy lá.

PENSION, conferred by the  
Emperor 皇賞 hwáng shàng;  
to grant a pension, 分資息  
與人 fun tsze seih yü jin.

PENSIONARY, 領皇賞者  
ling hwáng shàng chày.

PENSIVE, 會想 hwit  
s'ang, 善思 shien sa, 盤  
默想的 n'ing mih siang  
teih, 冥冥之思 müt müt  
che sze.

PENT, shut up. 塞住 sh  
choó; pent up fire 盆中火  
phun chung ho. 燬火 wai  
hò, 燬火 t'ang ho. 燬炭  
wei t'han, 燬 tseih. 燬 wai  
ynou.

PENTACHORD, 五絃 wò  
heuen.

PENTAGON, 五角形 wò  
kēō hing.

PENTAMETER, 五言詩  
wò yēn she.

PENTAPLETES, Phœnicia,  
午時花 wò shē hwa.

PENTATEUCH, 摩西之五  
經 mò se che wò king.

PENTECOST, 五旬節 wò  
seün tsō.

PENTHOUSE, 露舍 loó  
shay, 屋無壁 ūh wó peih,  
偏厦 pēn heá, 偏舍 pēn  
shay, 廠 chang, 康 kew, 屏

l'ing, 屏 chan, 離 là; a pent-  
house over a door, 戶檐 hoó  
teih, 檐 teih.

PENUMBRA, 半影 pwán  
ying.

PENURIOUS, 惜財 seih tsai,  
吝嗇 lin seih, 慳吝 kēen  
lin.

PENURY, 貧窮 pin keung.

PEWYA, 蕉葛 tseəu kò.

PEONY, (small.) 藥草 yǎ tsəu.

THE PEOPLE, 民 mìn, 百姓 pih sing, 民丁 mìn tīng, 子 tszè, 養生 tsang sāng, 煮民 ching mìn, 元元 yuèn yuèn; the common people, 平民 ping mìn, 小民 seədu mìn; people as distinguished from officers, 白衣 pih e, 布衣 pó e; the affections of the people, 民心 mìn sin; people, 黔首 kēen shòw, 黎民 lé mìn, 黎首 lé shòw, 黎元 lé yuèn; simple people, 氓 máng, 愚民 yú mìn; the people of the world, 人在世上 jìn tsaié shé sháng, 世人 shé jìn.

PEPPER, 胡椒 hoé tseəu, 棚椒 hoé tseəu, 樵 tang, 茱萸 choo yu, 芋 tseəu; long pepper, 畢撥 peih pò; a kind of pepper, 角落 kǎo lǎo, 萸菜 sow k'hew, 荻薺 shā sīh; a large pepper tree. 檳 hwuy; wild pepper, 蔓荊子 mán hing tszè; peppered wine, 椒酒 tseəu tsəw.

PEPPERMINT, 薄荷 pò hò, 藝蘭 pwā hò. 薄荷 pò hò, 白芥 pih keaé.

PEPPERWORT, 紫荊 tse king, 墨紀草 mīh kè tsəu.

PERADVENTURE, 或者 hwǒ chày, 歎 han, 邴 han, 若者 jǒ chày.

TO PERAMBULATE, 巡行 seún hing, 周流 chow ləw, 徧行 pēn hing, 踰躍 pēn sēn, 巡 seún, 循 seún; to perambulate, 環智 hwān ché, 環繞 hwān jaòu, 羅 lô, 蹇蹇 pēē seih, 遭 tsəu; a perambulating officer, 游徼 yēw keaou, 邏 wǒ; to perambulate and inspect, 巡守 seún shòw.

TO PERCEIVE, 知覺 che kǎo, 知明 che mīng, 覺 kǎo, 理會 lè hwúy, 悟 woó, 識認 shīh jìn; to perceive thoroughly, 投徹 tóu ché, 洞 tóng, 通 t'hung, 悟通 woó t'hung, 望 ching; to see, 視 shé; do. clearly, 聰明 tsùng mīng; that which is perceived by the eyes and ears, 耳目之所覩 ùrh mūh che sò too; to perceive by the ear, 耳聞 ùrh wān; do. by the nose, 鼻聞 peih wān; to perceive one's meaning, 明晰其意 mīng ché kè é.

PERCH, 栖 se, 樑 pe, 棲 tse.

PERCH, a kind of fish, 鮒 foo, 魴 hoo, 魷 woo, 鮑 mēn, 白鱸 pih loo; a kind of perch, 魴 yaou, 鰱 魴 keuē koo, 鰱 魴 keuē chow, 鰱 fei, 鰱 魴 tseih foo, 鰱 魴 tseih foo.

PERCHANCE, 或者 hwǒ chày, 偶然 gnòw jèn, 恐怕 k'hùng p'há.

TO PERCOLATE, 濾 leú.

PERCUSSION, 相擊之勢 sǎng kèih che shé.

PERDITION, 敗亡之勢 paé wáng che shé, 失落之貌 shih lǒ che maóu, 沉淪之災 chìn lún che tsae; eternal perdition, 永苦 yǜng k'hoò.

TO PEREGRINATE, 遊行 yèw hìng, 遠行 yuèn hìng, 流到遠地 lèw taóu yuèn té.

PEREGRINATION, 遠行之事 yuèn hìng che szé, 遨遊之事 gaóu yèw che szé.

PEREMPTORILY, 一定的 yíh títg teih, 少不得的 shaóu pǔh tih teih.

PEREMPTORY, express, 特特 tih tih; positive, 一定要 yíh títg yaóu; peremptory commands, 特命 tih ming.

PERENNIAL, 週年不彫 chow nēen pǔh teaóu, 寒而不彫 hán ūrh pǔh teaóu; able to survive the winter, 過得冬天 kwó tih tung t'hēen; perpetual, 常常的 ch'hâng ch'hâng teih, 常遠的 ch'àng yuèn teih, 恒久的 hâng kèw teih, 不斷的 pǔh twán teih; perennial plants, 櫚 ch'how,

櫚 ch'how keu, 木本 mǔh pùn.

TO PERFECT, a matter, 成事 ching szé, 成工 ching kung; to perfect a work, 成功 ching kung.

PERFECT, 成 ching, 玉成 yǔh ching, 成全 ching tseuén, 周全 chow tseuén, 凝圓 hwân, 十全 shih tseuén, 完全 wán tseuén, 登成 tǎng ching; a perfect victim, 怪物 tseuén wǔh; perfect comprehension, 圓覺 yuèn kěó, 圓悟 yuèn woó; a perfect man, 成器 ching k'hé, 聖人 shing jin, 全人 tseuén jin, 真人 chin jin, 成人 ching jin; to become perfect in, 登熟 tǎng shǔh, 習熟 seih shǔh, 質成 chih ching, 立 leih; to be perfect in a lesson, 讀熟 t'ǔh shǔh.

PERFECTLY, 十分 shih fun; perfectly sincere, 竭誠 kěe ching; perfectly complete, 十足 shih tsǔh.

PERFECTION, 慥 chan; perfection of knowledge, 致知 ché che, 聖 shing, 誠 ching; to bring to perfection, 玉成 yǔh ching; perfection (according to Buddhists,) 正果 ching kwò; do. according to the Taouists, 成道 ching taóu.

PERFIDIOUS, 失信的 shih

sín tēh, 背信的 peí sín tēh,  
不忠 pūh chung, 不情 pūh  
sín.

• PERFIDY, 背義之事 peí  
é che szé, 虧心事 k'hwei  
sin szé, 沒良心的事  
māh lāng sin tēh szé.

TO PERFORATE, 籤 tsēn,  
鑽通 tswan t'hung, 鑽眼  
tswan yèn, 穿 chuén, 剝  
• p'eaou, 川 ch'huen, 貫 kwán,  
突 tūh, 穿 wā, 穿 chuén; per-  
forated with holes, 孔穿 k'ùng  
chuén; a perforation, 漏 lów.

TO PERFORM, 行 hīng, 做  
uó, 成工 ching kung, 演  
yèn; to perform plays, 演戲  
yèn hé; to perform worship, 行

香 hīng hēang; to perform  
obedience, 叩頭 k'hóu thóu;  
to perform a ceremony, 行禮

hīng lè, 施禮 she lè; to per-  
form the offices of nature, 便  
pēn; principal do, 大便 tá  
pēn; secondary, 小便 seàu

pēn; to perform funeral rites,  
殯 pin, 行喪 hīng'sang; to

perform secret acts of virtue,  
修陰功 sew yin kung; to

perform mass. for souls in pur-  
gatory, 打齋超渡 tà chae  
chaou toó; do among the Bud-  
dhists, 打醮 tà tseau; to

perform fully one's duties, 盡  
本分 tsín pùn fún.

A PERFORMER, 伶侬 kēn

chou, 伶生 yīh sāng; musi-  
cal, do. 樂人 yō jin.

PERFORMANCE, 行事 hīng  
szé, 行功 hīng kung.

TO PERFUME, fumigate, 熏  
之 heun che, 燻 heun, 炷  
choo, 熏 hin; to perfume with  
fragrant herbs, 熏炮 hin lòb.

PERFUME, 香 hēang; do. for  
the clothes, 衣香 e hēang;  
materials for do. 香料 hēang  
leaóu'; perfume-case, 藏香  
之器 chwang hēang che  
k'hé; a perfume bag, 容臭  
yūng héw; strong perfume,  
熏香 heun hēang.

PERFUMER, 賣香料者  
maé hēang leaóu chày.

PERFUMERY, 容 yāng, 香  
物 hēang wūh; to carry about  
perfumery, 背容臭 peí  
yāng héw.

• TO PERFUSE, 撒水 sā  
shwù, 洒水 sa shwù.

PERGULARICA odoratissima,  
夜蘭香 yáy lân hēang, 夜  
來香 yáy laé hēang.

PERHAPS, 或者 hwǒ chày,  
若 jǒ, 若者 jǒ chày, 萬一  
wàn yīh, 且 tsèy, 儻 t'hāng,  
庶幾 shoó kè, 未必 wé  
peih, 欸 han, 渌 han, 汔 heh,  
恐怕 k'hùng p'há.

PERICARDIUM, 心包 sin  
paou, 包心衣 paou sin e,  
包絡 paou lò.

PERICULOUS, 險害 hēen haé.

PERIGEE, 日月今地之勢 jīh, yuē kīn té che shé.

PERIHELION, 星晨近日之勢 sing shīn kīn jīh che shé.

PERIL, 險害 hēen haé, 險危 hēen wei, 危險之際 wei hēen che tsé; to be exposed to peril, 冒險 máou hēen.

PERILOUS, 坡 keih, 岌 keih, 危險 wei hēen, 臨危 lín wei, 可怕得利害 k'hò p'há tīh lé haé.

A PERIOD, 節 tsöë, 期 kè; the period of life, 生活之際 sāng hwō che tsé; to put a period to life, 減命 mēē míng; to put a period to any thing, 完了一件事 wān leaou yīh kēen szé; a period of time, 令 líng, 時令 shé líng, 月令 yuē líng; do. of 15 days, 節令 tsöë líng; a period of 12 years, 紀 kè; the period of a month, 期月 ke yuē; a period of plenty, 盛世 shíng shé; the period of writing exercises, 課期 kò kè.

PERIOD, (sentence,) 句 kéú; a period (full stop,) 圈 keuen; a period in a book, 書節 shoo tsöë; periods and sentences, 句讀 kéú t'hóu.

PERIODICAL, 一時一時有的 yīh shé yīh shé yèu tēih

PERIPHERY, 周道 chow taóu.

PERIPHRASE, 推開講論 ch'huy k'hac kēang lūn.

TO PERISH, 沉淪 chīn lūn, 亡沒 wāng mēh, 亡故 wāng koó, 敗壞 páe hwaé, 殞 yīn, 殺 shā, 顛 tēen, 顛滅 tēen mēē, 斃命 pé míng; perishing of hunger, 餓殍 gnó peàou, 餓殺 gnó shā; to perish for ever, 落到永苦 lō taou yùng k'hòd.

PERISHABLE, 可以亡沒 k'hòè wāng mēh, 容易敗壞 yùng é páe hwaé.

PERIWIG, 髻 fuh, 髻 kēen, 假髻 kēa kè.

PERIWINKLE, 海螺 hàe lé.

TO PERJURE, 背誓 péi shé, 誣證 woó ching, 本說謊以誓定之 pùn shiwō hwàng, è shé tīng che; to take a false oath, 妄誓 wàng shé, 發假誓 fá kēa shé, 啓發虛誓 k'hè fá heu shé.

PERMANENT, 終古 chung koó, 恒常 hāng ch'hāng, 永不改 yùng pūh kàe, 常遠 ch'hāng yuèn, 恒久 hāng kàw.

PERMEABLE, 微 chē, 逕 king, 達 tà, 透 t'hóu, 通 t'hung, 通達 t'hung tà, 兌 t'huy, 通透 t'hung t'hóu; permeable to the air, 透氣的 t'hóu k'hé tēih; not permea-

ble to the air, 氣不外透  
k'hé pūh wáe t'hóu.

TO PERMEATE, 通暢 t'hung  
chang.

PERMISSION, to obtain, 得  
准 ūh chùn ; to grant permis-  
sion, 放縱 fāng tsung ; every  
thing according to the permis-  
sion of Heaven, 萬事由天  
wán szó yéu t'hēn.

TO PERMIT, 許允 hēu yùn,  
允許 yùn hēu, 恩准 gñān  
chùn, 允准 yùn chùn, 准予  
chùn yǎ ; permit him to retire,  
准他退後 chùn t'ha t'hūy  
hóu ; permit me to speak again,  
容我再說 yung gnò tsáé  
shwó ; to permit one to stay,  
准他容邇 chùn t'ha yung  
léu.

PERMIT, passport, 牌 paé, 照  
牌 chaóu paé, 照票 chaóu  
p'heau, 籤 tsēen ; a permit  
office, 單房 tan fāng.

PERMUTATION, 機 ke ; the  
permutations of nature, 氣運  
之變化 k'hé yún che pēn  
hwá.

PERNICIOUS, 有害 yèu  
háé, 利害 lé háé, 深害 shin  
háé.

PERORATION, 總而論之  
tùng ūh lún che.

PERPENDICULAR, 由上  
直下 yéu sháng chíh hēa ;  
standing upright 豎直 shoó

chíh ; perpendicular line, 垂  
線 chuy sēn, 墜線 tuy  
sēn ; to let fall do. 作一垂  
線 tsó yih chuy sēn ; to raise  
a perpendicular. 立一垂線  
lēh yih chuy sēn ; a perpen-  
dicular descent, | kwān, 上  
下通 sháng hēa t'hung.

TO PERPETRATE, 行 hīng,  
行爲 hīng wéi, 作 tsó, 作  
成 tsó chīng, 成就 chīng  
tséw, 舉行 kēu hīng ; to per-  
petrate an offence, 犯罪 fán  
tsúy, 妄行 wāng hīng.

PERPETRATOR, 行者 hīng  
chay ; do. of a crime, 犯者  
fán chay.

PERPETUAL, 恒久 hāng  
kèw, 常久 chāng kèw, 長  
久 chāng kèw, 綿長 mēn  
chāng, 縣長 mēn chāng, 永  
長 yung chāng ; perpetual re-  
pose, 竟寧 kīng nīng ; unbro-  
ken, 不間斷 pūh kēn  
twán ; perpetually in being,  
長在 chāng tsáé, 永在  
yung tsáé.

TO PERPETUATE, 存留  
tsūn lèu.

PERPETUITY, 長在不息  
之勢 chāng tsáé pūh sēh  
che shé, 永遠常存 yung  
yuèn ch'hāng tsūn.

TO PERPLEX, 拮 kē, 混  
亂 hwān lwān, 擾亂 jaóu  
lwān ; perplexed, 躊躇 chóu



choá, 發 fā : persist in  
mind 心 糾 傾 倒 sū hōng  
king tsān 惹 ch'hiu 進 進  
兩難 lāu tsūi tsāng tsān.

PERATISTES of 650c. 宦  
囊 hwan nāng.

PERSECUTE. 小 騷 哥  
seāu ying ko, 喚 起 hwan  
k'hi.

PERSEY. 淡 蘭, 藏 粟 汁  
chwang lí tsāh.

TO PERSECUTE. 摧 殘 tsū  
hwaé, 捕 害 pòu hāé 縛 縛  
tsāh pòu, 指 指 tsou, 難 爲 人  
nān wei jin, 磨 難 人 mō  
nān jin, 加 苦 於 人 k'ā  
k'hoó yū jin, 苦 害 人 k'hoó  
hāé jin, 殘 害 人 tsān hāé  
jin : persecution, 苦 難 之 事  
k'hoó nān che szé, 磨 難 人  
之 事 mō nān jin che szé : to  
suffer persecution for the  
sake of principle, 爲 道 而  
受 害 wei tsāu ūh shóu hāé.

PERSEVERANCE, 志 min ;  
perseverance in virtue, 爲  
善 至 終 wei shān ché  
chung, 恒 心 爲 善 hāng  
sin wei shén.

TO PERSEVERE, 恒 心 至  
終 hāng sin ché chung, 心  
堅 功 成 sin kēn kung  
ching, 心 所 不 了 sin sò  
pūh leāu, 耐 煩 naé fān.

PERSIMMON, 柿 菓 shé kwò  
TO PERSIST, 恒 耐 hāng

naé : to persist in doing, 仍  
做 jing tsó, 守 一 shòu yih ;  
to continue long, 耐 久 naé  
k'ew : to persist in error, 執  
迷 不 悟 chih mē pūh woó.

PERSON, 身 shin, 位 wei ;  
a person, 一 個 人 yih kó  
jēn ; one person, 一 頭 yih  
t'hoú, 一 位 yih wei ; this  
person is my friend, 這 位 是  
我 朋 友 chāy wei shé gnò  
pāng yèu : to become surety  
in person and property, 以  
身 家 爲 保 è shin kēa wei  
pāu : another person, 別 人  
pēé jin : persons, 人 口 jin  
k'hoú : living persons, 生 口  
sāng k'hoú ; one's own person,  
躬 kung : to take care of one's  
person, 謹 身 kin shin ; in  
person, 親 身 ts'hin shin.

PERSONAL property, 浮 財  
foó tsāé ; personal exertions  
are profitable, 躬 行 心 得  
kung hing sin tih ; personal  
explanation, 面 伸 mēén shin ;  
a personal affair, 本 身 的 事  
pūn shin tsēh szé ; personal  
practice, 躬 行 kung hing ;  
personal interview, 晤 見 woó  
kēén ; to cultivate personal  
virtue, 修 身 sew shin ; per-  
sonally present, 本 身 在 pūn  
shin tsāé ; to go personally,  
親 去 ts'hin k'heú.

TO PERSONATE, 代 身 tsá

shin; to personate the sovereign, 替王行事 té wáng hīng szé; to counterfeit, 伴爲他人 yáng wei t'ha jin.

PERSPICACIOUS, 徹 chě, 靈慧 ling hwúy, 睿智 júy ché, 伶俐 líng lé, 通達 t'hung t'ha, 聰明 tsùng ming, 明白 ming pih.

PERSPICACITY, 諳 heuen. 慧智 hwúy ché, 詳明 tsāng ming.

PERSPICUOUS, 分明 fuu ming, 分曉 fun heaou, 條條 leaou, 明晰 ming chě, 炳 ping, 敏慧 min hwúy, 洞洞 tung tung, 通明 t'hung ming, 明然 ming jèn, 顯然 hēn jèn; perspicuous style, 文理透晰 wán lè t'hóu ché.

PERSPIRATION, 汗 hán; profuse do. 忽然 nēn jèn, 漉漉 sow, 熱 ch'hih; the perspiration of the face, 臉 me. 汗面 hán mēn, 汗流滿面 hán lēu mwán mēn.

TO PERSPIRE, 出汗 ch'hih hán, 發汗 fā hán, 流汗 lēu hán, 漢 sē.

TO PERSUADE, 勸 keún, 訓 heún, 勉 mēn, 說 shwúy, 勸 yáng, 護 sow, 遞說 chay shwúy, 勸解 k'heuen keaè; to persuade kindly, 婉勸 yuen k'heuen; to persuade and con-

vince, 勸化 k'heuen hwá; to persuade and induce, 勸導 k'heuen taou; persuasion, 諸 chen, 勸人之言 k'heuen jin che yèn, 勸服之語 k'heuen fūh che yù.

PERSUASIVE eloquence, 天花墮 t'heén hwa tuy.

PERT, saucy, 硬嘴 kǎng tsúy, 揶刺 pō lá; lively, 輕快 k'hiang k'hwá.

TO PERTAIN, 屬 shūh, 維 wei, 關屬 kwan shūh, 干涉 kan shě; it does not pertain to me, 與我無干 yú gnò woó kan.

PERTINACIOUS, 固執 koó chíh, 硬執 kǎng chíh, 執拗 chíh gaou; pertinaciously stupid, 執迷不悟 chíh mǎ pūh woó; adhesive, 膠黏 keaou lēn; pertinaciously attached to one's own opinion, 固執已見 koó chíh kà kéén.

PERTINENT, 相關 sēang kwan, 相干 sēang kan, 相係 sēang hé.

PERTLY, impudently, 無禮 woó lè.

TO PERTURB, 混亂 hwǎn lwán, 惱亂 naou lwán.

PERTURBATION, 悵悵 chang hwáng, 悵悵 tse chang; do. of mind, 悵 haou' 悵 ke, 悵亂 kwaa lwán,

惛憒 lòo mǎng; disturbance,  
混亂之事 hwān lwān  
che szé.

PERTURBED, 惶忙 hwāng  
mǎng, 惶擾 hwāng jaou, 擾  
惹 yaou hwō, 慌惚 hwāng  
hwūh, 恍惚 hwāng hwūh,  
惚恍 hwūh hwāng. 涓涓  
kwan kwan, 僕仆 mǎng  
hwuy, 惛 mǎ, 迷 mǎ, 徬徨  
pāng hwāng, 忤 pēn, 攝  
chē chē, 拂 fūh, 涓 kwan,

TO PERVADE, 迥達 tūng  
tā, 逞 ching, 透通 t'hóu  
chung, 遂竹 suy hing, 廣  
達 kwang tā, 徹 chē, 通暢  
t'hung ch'hāng; to pervade  
from first to last, 徹始徹  
終 chē chē chē chung; to per-  
vade entirely, 周浹 chow  
tsā, 通暢 t'hung chang, 暢  
充 chang ch'hung; to pervade  
every place, 周迺 chow tsā,  
周流 chow léu, 洽 hā, 龍  
lūng 徧 pēn, 宣 seuen,  
徧 chow; pervading, 溥  
pō, 普 pō; pervading influ-  
ence, 亨 hāng.

PERVERT, 詭 kwai, 乖  
kwai, 惡詐 gō cha,  
詭闖 kwai k'hwō, 詭刺  
kwai tsā, 戾 lo, 戾 lo, 刁頑  
t'heou wān, 刁蠻 t'heou  
wān, 偏僻 p'heih, 戾  
hā, 詭 k'hang, 抗 k'hang,  
偏偏 k'hang, 詭怪

keuē kwai, 戾惡 kew gō,  
慘 k'hwā, 戾 gang, 拗慢  
gaou mǎn; perverse conduct,  
橫行 hwāng hing, 悖悖  
pwān hwān, 謬詐 hīh cha,  
執拗 chīh gaou, 悖 heuen,  
詭 hoo, 橫逆 hwāng nyih,  
乖張 kwai chang, 紆 chin,  
嘲 fūh, 拂戾 fūh lé; op-  
posed, 悖 pei, 乖僻 kwai  
p'heih, 悖 peih, 歹 tsā, 刁  
抗 t'heou k'hang, 戾 tāng,  
乖迕違拗悖 kwai woo  
wei gaou pūh; a perverse child,  
拗子 gaou tsā; obstinate,  
剛悖 kang peih, 悖構 gang  
hāng, 悖 hwō, 悖悖 lūng  
lé, 悖仗 ké ke, 悖 lūng  
lūng, 拂 fūh, 拂 fūh, 拂戾  
fūh lé, 按 keaou, 悖 yaou,  
悖 yūh, 嬖 shin, 悖 peih, 悖  
pang ung, 戾 wei hīh,  
悖 kaou, 詭 k'heui; perverse  
language, 詭 k'hwā, 詭訴  
cha yay, 詭 hwā hwuy,  
緯緯 hwuy hwā, 類 lūy, 橫  
逆 hwāng nyih, 戾 sze, 戾  
k'hēn, 戾抗 k'hē k'hang,  
戾 keaou lé, 戾 kew  
lé, 戾 pō wei, 背盤 pei  
le, 戾 juen; a perverse dream,  
謬 woo mung; wrong,  
戾 keaou lé, 悖 chuēn  
wō, 悖 han, 悖 pō kwai,  
謬 koo, 悖 paou, 戾 wei, 戾 e.

TO PERVERT the laws, 規

避 kwei pa; to pervert right and wrong, 撓亂是非 sabu lwán shé fei; to pervert the correct laws of the empire, 悞天下正法 wei t'hiên b'á ching fá; to mislead, 引誘 yin yèw; perverted vision, 亂視 yáoú; perverted speech, 謬 ché; perverted talent, 才偏 tsai p'èen, 原 yuen; perverted, 低邪 kwa s'ây, 枉 wàng.

PERVIOUS, 徹 chě, 通 t'hung, 昶 ch'hang, 暢 ch'ang, 洩 kwáh, 泰 t'haé, 涇 king, 窟 tung.

PERUKE, 髻 fūh, 髮 p'è, 髻 kan, 髮髻 p'he é.

To PERUSE, 讀書 t'chūh shoo, 念書 néen shoo, 看書 k'hán shoo, 覽書 lán shoo, 閱卷 yūh keuén.

PERUVIAN bark, 金鷄勒 kin ke lih.

PEST, 瘟疫 wán yih, 病瘟 ping wán, 瘟疫 wán tseih, 疫症 yih ching.

PESTIFEROUS influence, 毒氣 tūh k'hé, 惡氣 gō k'hé, 烟瘴氣 yen chang k'hé.

PESTILENCE, 癘 lé, 瘟疫 wán yih, 瘟瘍 wán yih, 凡 cha, 疔 cha, 疫 hae.

PESTILENTIAL vapour, 瘴母 chang mò, 疫氣 yih k'hé, 癘 lé.

PESTLE, 杵 chò, 植 che;

pestle and mortar, 臼杵 k'ew chò, 杵臼 chò k'héw, 春杵 chung chò; the blood flowed sufficient to float a pestle, 血流浮杵 heuē lēw fōw chò.

PESTLE, iron, 鈇 ch'hin, 鐵鎚 t'hē chuy; a pestle made of porcelain, 乳鎚 job chuy; stone pestle and mortar, 碓臼 chuy k'héw; a pestle for pounding rice, 杵 ts'haou, 槌 ch'hea, 槌 té.

PET, a slight passion, 乖癖 k'hwaē p'heih, 小怒 seaou noó; a fondling, 寶貝兒子 p'au pei ūh tszè; to be in a pet, 悵 p'how, 悵 che.

PETAL of a flower, 花瓣 hwa pán, 片 p'èen, 花朵 hwa tó, 離 hwang, 花蕊 hwa luy.

PETECHIAE, red spots in fever, 疹子 chin tszè, 紅癍子 hūng pwan tszè, 斑疹 pán chin; to have such breakings out, 發班 fā pán.

PETIT, small, 細小 sé seaou.

PETITION, 呈子 chin tszè, 稟帖 pín t'hē; 帖 t'hē; do. from an inferior, 批 p'he; a supplication or petition, 哀懇稟詞 gae k'án pín szé.

To PETITION, 請謁 t'ing yě, 稟請 pín ts'ing, 稟求

pán k'héw ; to petition for forgiveness, 請急 ts'hing keih : to petition all the superior officers. 通稟上司 chung pin sháng sze ; to petition verbally. 叩稟 k'ow pin ; to petition against, 控告 k'hung ka'ou.

PETITIONER, 稟求之人 pin k'héw che jin.

PETRIFICATION, 石菜 shih tsae, 木變爲石 mūh pēn wei shih.

TO PETRIFY, 變爲石 pēn wei shih ; petrified crabs, 石蟹 shih heaé.

PETROLEUM, 石腦油 shih na'ou yèw, 石油 shih yèw.

PETROUS, 石地處 shih té ch'hoó, 有石地 yèw shih té.

PETTICOAT, 裳 cháng, 幫 keun, 裙 keun, 襦 kēn, 幌 t'hung ; do. worn by foreigners, 帳 chung, 幌 shā, 幃 kwān, 幌 pe, 縛衣 tsun e, 蟻裳 e shāng, 約襠 chō tan, 裙袂 keun tsae, 裙 tsaou, 襦 pe : an under petticoat, 中裙 chung keun, 帷裳 wē chāng ; embroidered petticoat, 誘裙 s'ow keun ; the plaits of a petticoat, 襦 kēn, 襦積 peih tseih, 襦 chē, 襦 kēn.

PETTIFOGGER, 光棍 kwang kwān.

PETTISH, 易怒 é noó.

PETTISHNESS, 小怒 se'au noó.

PETTITORS, 猪脚 choo kēó ; the small feet of Chinese women, 小脚 se'au kēó.

PETTY, 毫 ha'ou, 小 se'au, 瑣屑 sh' s'ō, 尾 wé, 媚 sē, 倖 sze, 寬微 tsuán wēi, 毫末 ha'ou mō, 瑣 sa'ou, 苛 hò, 區區 keu keu, 藐 me'au, 倖 sae, 細 sá, 苛細 ho sé ; petty dislike, 苛妒 ho heaé, 小嫌 se'au hēn ; a petty affair, 毫末事 ha'ou mō szé, 苛虐 ho yang, 批糠 pe kang, 細事 sé szé ; petty calculation, 小家數 se'au kēa soó ; petty resentment, 小怨 se'au yuén ; petty causes, 瑣屑細故 sò sē, sé koó ; petty courage, 小勇 se'au yāng ; petty and vulgar, 褊陋 pēn lóu ; petty consideration, 細故 sé koó ; petty scheme, 瑣細機巧 sò sé ke k'he'au ; petty resentment, 細小忿怒 sé se'au fun noó.

PETULANT, 儻 瑣 lò sò, 囉唆 lò sò, 煩瑣 fān sò, 無故而怒 woó koó ūh noó.

PETUNTSE, 白不予 pih pūh tszè.

PEW, 禮拜堂之坐位 lè paé táng che tsó wéi.

**PEWTER**, 錫 鐵 seih  
 白 鐵 pih lă; a pewter  
 platter, 盜 kwei.

**PEWTERER**, 錫 匠 seih  
 tsáng.

**PEZIZA**, (species of) 梗  
 juer, 木耳 mǐh ùrh, 栳 ùrh.

**PHAETON**, 四 輪 車 szé  
 lún chay.

**PHALCENA**, atlas, female, 羅  
 浮 蝶 母 lò fōw tēē mò; do.  
 male, 羅 浮 蝶 公 lò fōw  
 tēē kung.

**PHALANX**, 百 行 pih hâng;  
 in rank and file, like a phalanx,  
 行 行 hâng hâng; a battalion,  
 兵 營 ping ying, 兵 隊 ping  
 tuy, 軍 陳 kēun chin.

**PHANTOM**, 妖 氣 yaou k'hé,  
 妖 精 yaou tsing, 妖 怪  
 yaou kwac, 魍 魎 mang  
 léang.

**PHANTASM**, 假 像 kēà  
 sēang, 怪 象 kwac sēang, 魔  
 意 之 影 像 mô é che ying  
 sēang.

**PHARISAICAL**, 自 賢 tszé  
 hēan, 自 靠 已 功 tszé  
 k'haóu kè kung.

**PHARISEE**, 離 俗 人 là  
 sūh jìn, 修 行 人 sew hâng  
 jìn, 別 俗 pēē sūh.

**PHARMACEUTICS**, 整 藥  
 之 學 ching yō che hēō, 治  
 藥 之 法 ché yō che fā.

**PHARMACOPŒIA**, 藥 譜

yō p'hoò, 芳 譜 fang p'hoò,  
 本 草 pùn tsaòu.

**PHARMACY**, 弄 藥 之 法  
 lúng yō che fā; the occupation  
 of an apothecary, 藥 舖 生  
 意 yō pòò sāng é.

**PHASE**, 像 樣 sēang yáng.

**PHEASANT**, 山 鷄 san ke,  
 野 鷄 yà ke, 鴉 鳥 che  
 neaòu, 鸛 chō, 夏 翟 hēá teih,  
 鵠 鴉 keaou che; the argus  
 pheasant, 鷩 鷩 lwan ke;  
 the gold pheasant, 駿 驥 seun  
 e, 鶉 鴉 han che, 錦 雞 kin  
 ke; a white pheasant, 白 鵠  
 pūh yūh, 鶉 雄 teaou che, 白  
 鵠 pūh kēen; a bird like a  
 pheasant, 鴝 鳥 tô neaòu; a  
 fat pheasant, 鶉 音 han yin;  
 golden pheasant, 金 鳳 kin  
 fung; a long pheasant's feather,  
 worn by executioners, 雉 鷄

尾 che ke wei; a pheasant's  
 tail, for ornament, 方 釤 fang  
 hēth; a green pheasant, 大 輪  
 tá hán; a variegated do. 翳 e;  
 peacock pheasant, 金 錢 雞  
 kin tsēen ke; medallion do.  
 鷓 鴒 neih; a species of pheasant,  
 鷓 鴒 yuen tsoo, 鷓 鴒 kwang  
 chang, 鷓 鴒 keun ke, 鷓  
 鴒 ming; Tartar do. 雉 鷄 che ke.

**PHŒNIX**, 鳳 凰 fung hwáng,  
 鳳 鸞 fung lwan, 長 生 鳥  
 cháng sāng neaòu, 忍 火 鳥  
 jìn hò neaòu; a species of

phoenix 駿驥 sun é, 驚驚  
yō tsūh.

PHENOMENA extraordinary,  
岸異 sēang ó; celestial  
phenomena. 歷像 leih sēang,

PHIAL. 罇 tsun, 餅 ping.  
玻瓈餅 pō lè ping.

PHILADELPHIAN, 愛兄弟  
者 gnaé heung té chày.

PHILANTHROPIST, 仁心  
之人 jīn sin che jīn.

PHILANTHROPY, 仁德 jīn  
tīh.

PHILIPPIC, 識詞 kō tszé.

PHILOLOGIST, 識字之  
人 shīh tszé che jīn, 講究  
文字者 kēang kéw wān  
tszé chày.

PHILOLOGY, 詳字之學  
sēang tszé che hēō, 詳文之  
學 sēang wān che hēō.

PHILOMEL, the nightingale,  
鶯 ying, 鶯 ying.

PHILOSOPHER, 夫子 foo  
tszé, 聖人 shíng jīn, 聖賢  
shíng hiēn. 賢人 hiēn jīn, 子  
tszé, 博物君子 pō wūh  
keun tszé, 好文學者  
haóu wān hēō chày, 格物  
窮理之士 k'hīh wūh  
keung lè che szé, 上智之  
學士 sháng ché che hāp szé;  
philosopher's stone, 丹 tan,  
仙丹 sēen tan.

PHILOSOPHY, 性理 síng  
lè, 性學 síng hēō, 格物窮

理之學 k'hīh wūh keung  
lè che hēō.

PHILTER, 激淫之藥  
keih yin che yō.

PHLEGM, (accumulation of)  
痰癖 t'hán pēh, 痰火病  
t'hán hò ping; bilious phlegm,  
黃痰 hwāng t'hán; much  
phlegm, 厚痰 hóu t'hán;  
pure phlegm, 清痰 tsing t'án;  
thick do. 粘痰 nēen t'hán.

PHLEGMATIC, abounding in  
phlegm, 多痰 to t'hán; cool,  
冷情 lāng tsing; slow, 慢  
性 mán síng.

PHLOGISTON, 火氣 hò  
k'hé, 遲緩 chà hwán.

PHONICS, 聲音之學  
shing yin che hēō.

PHOSPHORUS, 猛火油  
māng hò yēw, 陰火 yin hò.

PHOSPHORESCENCE of fishes,  
魚爛 yū lán.

PHOTOLOGY, 光學 kwang  
hēō.

PHRASE, 句 keú. 詞 szé,  
辭 szé. 語 yù, 說話 shi wō  
hwá, 話語 hwá yù; one  
phrase, 一句話 yīh keú  
hwá; a common phrase, 常用  
之語 chāng yúng che yù; a  
book phrase, 書言 shoo yēn,  
經文 king wān.

PHRASEOLOGY, 詞 szé, 辭  
tszé; good phraseology, 好  
詞話 haóu szé hwá.

**PHRENETIC**, 瘋癲 fung tēn, 發瘋 fā fung, 癲狂 tēn kwàng.

**PHRENOLOGY**, 心學 sin hēō

**PHRENSY**, madness, 癲狂 tēn kwàng tseih, 迷心之病 mè sin che ping, 心亂 sin lwán.

**PHTHISIS**, 勞病 laáu ping, 勞瘵 laáu chae, 癆症 laáu ching.

**PHYLACTER**, 背經 pei king 負呪 foó chów.

**PHYSIC**, medicine, 藥 yǎo, 藥材 yǎo tsāe; good physic, 良藥 léang yǎo; to take physic, 食藥 shíh yǎo; there is no physic that can cure it, 無藥可醫 woó yǎo k'hò e.

**PHYSICS**, natural philosophy, 性學 síng hēō, 性理 síng lǐ, 格物之學 k'híh wú che hēō.

**PHYSICIAN**, 醫生 e sāng. 醫士 e szé, 內科先生 náy k'ho sēen sāng; imperial physician, 尙醫 sháng e; physicians generally, 方家 fāng kēa, 醫家 e kēa; the chief physician, 太醫 t'ái e; a famous physician, 名醫 míng e; a successful physician, 神醫 shín e.

**PHYSIOGNOMIST**, 看相先生 k'hán sēang sēen sāng; a good physiognomist, 善觀

氣色 shén kwan k'hé sh.

**PHYSIOGNOMY**, art of, 相學 sēang hēō; to observe do. 看相 k'hán sēang; rules of, 相法 sēang fā, 看相的法 k'hán sēang tēih fā, 相面的法 sēang mēen tēih fā.

**PIACULAR**, offence, 可贖的罪 k'hò shūh tēih tsúy; a great offence, 大罪 tá tsúy.

**PIANO FORTE**, 洋琴 yáng k'hín.

**PIAZZA**, a portico supported by columns, 有柱的廊 yǎu choó tēih lāng. 廡 woo, 庑 ya, 庑 ying, 廊廡 lāng woo, 遊廊 yēu lāng; under the piazza, 廊廡下 lāng woo hēā.

**PICA**, 害鵲 hè tseih, 野鵲 yǎ tseih.

To **PICK** up, 拓 chǐh, 拾 shǐh, 拈 keun, 撿 pū loo, 攝取物 shē tseù wū, 拾起 shǐh k'hè, 採 tsāe; to pick up what is lost, 拾遺 shǐh wēi; to pick up a straw, 拾芥 shǐh keaé; to pick up a stray sheep, 撿羊 jang yāng; to pick as fruit, 撿 neaou, 摘菓 chǐh kwò; to pick or gather, 採 shūh, 撿 lo, 摵 sēen, 枕 chin, 拈 k'hēen; to pick a flower, 摘花 chǐh hwa, 折花 chē hwa, 拈花 nēen hwa; to pick the teeth, 齧 tsuy, 剔



齒 t'heih ch'è, 挑剔牙齒 t'heou t'heih yà ch'è, 剔牙 tszé yà, 擦齒 ts'ha ch'è, 齧 chen: to pick out the eyes, 取 wò, 揷目 wò mūh; to pick out any thing with the nails. 揷 lei, 以爪擇物 è jaou ts'ih wūh: to pick the ears. 挖耳 wā èih: to pick and cleanse. 挑剔 t'heou t'heih: to pick out. 揷 tseuen, 捎 shaou, 剔 kow, 取 tsé, 扒 sin: to do, timber. 拾材 ts'ae, 揷 yèn; to pick and steal. 俞取 t'hóu tsèu: to pick and choose, 揷擇出來 ts'ien ts'ih ch'üu laê, 揷出 k'ên ch'üu, 揷 ts'ih, 揷 ts'au 揷 ts'è, 檢 k'ên, 爬爬 ca na; picked soldiers, 精兵 tsing ping.

PICK-AXE. 鉞 kew, 剗 suy, 剗 ts'heou, 鉞 yuen, 鉞 ch'ô, 鉞 k'ê; a single pick-axe, 獨頭斧 t'ih t'hôu fò.

PICKLE. 醬 ts'ang; pickles, 醬醋 ts'ang ts'hoó, 酢 ts'oo, 醃 chüé, 醃 hoo, 醃 ts'oo, 醃 keuh, 醃 yen, 醃 tsuy; brine, 鹽水 yén shwù, 鹽汁 yén ts'ih, 鹹水 hàn shwù; pickled, 醃 he, 酸菓 swan kwò, 醃醬 he ts'ang; pickle pot, 銅甌 t'ung gow; to pickle, 枝 shé; do. in salt, 鹽枝 yén shé; to pickle and

boil, 烹醃 p'hāng hae; pickled fish, 鯉魚 ché yü, 醃 gan, 鮑 ke, 醃鰓 heae l'ang, 鮑 paou; pickled fish-roe, 魚子醬 yü tszé ts'ang; pickled meat, 醃 haè, 肥 nè, 肥 yé; pickled pulse, 豉 shé; pickled vegetables, 苳 tseu, 蔞苳 pow tsow, 菜醬 ts'ae ts'ang, 樅 tse, 壓 tuy.

PICKNICK party, 醃 k'ê, 醃 keu, 相會飲食 s'ang hwü yin shih, 合錢飲酒 h'ô ts'ien yin ts'ew.

PICK-POCKET, 剪綹的 ts'ien k'ew t'ih, 剪荷包的 ts'ien h'ô paou t'ih.

PICTURE, 畫 hwā, 繪圖 hwü to; to draw pictures, 畫畫 hwā hwā; ink-drawings, 水黑畫 shwü m'ih hwā; representation, 畫像 hwā s'ang, 形像 hing s'ang; landscape, 山水畫 san shwü hwā; foreign pictures, 洋畫 yāng hwā; pictures on rolls, 一軸畫 y'ih chüu hwā; picture frame, 鏡架 k'ing k'ê; pictures pasted on paper, 紙裱畫 ch'è peau hwā.

PICUL, of rice, 一石米 y'ih sh'ih mè; do. of 120 catties, 秬 sh'ih, 斛 hwü.

PIE, a bird, 鵲 ts'è; a kind of jay, 鵲 pei keu, 鵲 yuen keu.

PIE, an article of food, 肉  
包 jūh paou, 餡 hēen, 點心  
tēn sin.

PIEBALD. 斑 pán, 駁 pō,  
駝 luy, 騅 lin pēn, 駮  
pán, 駮 pin, 駮 pō ló, 班  
點 pán tēn; piebald horse,  
駮 hēa, 騅 paou, 騅 tan, 騅  
yin, 駮 ke, 騅 yin lin; a  
piebald ox, 騅 lēang.

TO PIECE, 補 pō; to piece  
in weaving, 紵 chih, 緯 kīh,  
編連 pēn lēn, 續 tseih.

PIECE, 一塊 yīh k'hwaé,  
一枚 yīh mei; a piece of  
wood, 枚 mei; a piece of com-  
position, 一篇文章 yīh  
p'hēn wān chang; a dramatic  
piece, 一班戲 yīh pán hé;  
how many pieces, 幾枚 kē  
mei; a piece of ink, 一塊墨  
yīh k'hwaé mīh; a piece of  
cloth, 一疋布 yīh p'heih  
pō; a piece, 一段 yīh twan,  
一分 yīh fún, 一股 yīh  
koo, 幅 fūh; a piece of money,  
白選 pīh seuen, 一文錢  
yīh wān tsēn; piece-work,  
拌工 pwan kung.

PIECEMEAL, 一塊一塊  
yīh k'hwaé yīh k'hwaé.

PEELED, 去皮 k'heú p'hié,  
脫皮 t'ho p'hié.

PIER, landing place, 馬頭  
mà t'hōw; pier-glass, 照身  
鏡 chaóu shin kīng.

TO PIERCE, 刺 tszé, 刺 che,  
戳 ch'he, 辣 sāng, 刺 pēih,  
刺 chaou, 缺 yuē, 刺  
chin tszé, 插 chā, 族 tsūh, 插  
pēih, 桎 chih, 刺 k'han, 挂  
choo, 拔 pēih, 插 chae, 插  
tsan kē, 插 ch'haou, 插 chō,  
插 ts'hang, 插 chan, 插 chan,  
刺 juen, 刺 sha, 刺 kē, 刺  
k'hwei, 刺 chung, 刺 t'ūh,  
刺 ts'hung, 刺 tung, 刺 seih,  
刺 seih, 刺 le; piercing truths,  
箴言 chin yēn; piercing, 銳  
jūy; a piercing cold wind, 果  
列 lēih lā, 寒風凜冽 hān  
fung lin lā; piercing view, 眇  
meaou; to pierce and embroi-  
der, 縵 紵 man maou; to  
pierce with the nails, 指 k'hēa,  
爪刺 jādū tszé; to pierce the  
sole of a shoe, 編 pēn; to  
pierce a hole, 攢眼 tswán  
yēn; to pierce with a spear,  
縱 tsung.

PIETY, 虔孝 k'hēen heaóu;  
piety towards God, 敬上帝  
kíng sháng té; piety towards  
parents, 孝父母 heaóu foó  
mo; piety towards invisible  
beings, 孝於鬼神 heaóu  
yū kwei shín, 敬鬼神 kíng  
kwei shín.

PIG, 猪 choo, 猪 chay, 猪  
gāe kē, 猪隻 choo chíh,  
豕 she, 豕 she, 豕 hēa, 希 e,  
豕 hwūh, 豕 che; a young

pig, 花 tun, 豚 tun, 猪子 choo tszè; a kind of pig, 批 pe, 猓 t'hung, 猪 ha, 猪 ung, 猪 haou, 猪 be; a pig 3 years old, 猪 kēn; a boar, 剛 剛 kang lē; a large pig, 封 封 fung che; pig's bristles, 猪 猪毛 choo ma'u; a pig basket, 芷 lei, 猪 猪籠 choo lūng; a pig's-stye, 猪 tsang, 猪 猪圈 choo kuen, 猪 猪欄 choo lān; the pig louse, 豕 豕 chē; sth; to castrate a pig, 閹 閹 yēn choo; every family kept pigs, 家家養烏鬼 kē kē yāng woo kwei.

A PIGEON, 鸽子 kō tszè; wild, 鳩 鳩 kew chuy, 斑 斑 pān kew, 鴿 鴿 she k'hew, 鳩 鳩 foo k'hew, 鴿 joo, 鴿 鴿 fow kew, 鴿 fow, 野 野 yāy kō, 鴿 鴿 pūh koo, 勃 勃 pūh koo, 步 步 poó koo, 鴿 鴿 mow moò; crown pigeon. 烏 烏 woo kew; pigeon's eggs, 鴿 鴿 kō tán; the brown pigeon, 鴿 鴿 she k'hew; a sort of pigeon, 鴿 鴿 tēh kew

PIGEON-BREASTED, 鵪 鵪 fā.

PIGEON-HAWK, 晨 晨 shin fung.

PIGEON-GRASS, 莠 莠 sēw, 狗 狗 尾草 kōw wei ts'haou.

A PIGMENT, 粉 fūn; a red pigment, 紅 紅 hūng fūn, 胡 胡 粉 hoó fūn; a white pigment,

白粉 pih fūn.

A PIGMY, 侏 侏 choo joó, 矮子 wei tszè; a tribe of pigmies, 山 山 san saou.

A PIG-STYE, 猪 猪 choo kuen, 猪 猪欄 choo lān, 圈 圈 hwān, 厠 厠 yā ūh, 厠 厠 gō, 猪 猪 tsang, 猪 猪 tsang.

PIG-TAIL, a cue, 髮 髮 fā wei, 鬚 鬚 scaou, 辮 辮 p'ien tszè

P.H-CHIH-LE, 比 比 pih chih le, 燕 燕 yēn.

P.KE, a fish, 梭 梭 so yā, 竹 竹 籤 籤 chūh tsien yū, 鱈 鱈 子 子 魚 how tszè yū.

PIKE, a spear, 長 長 chāng tsāng; javelin, 標 標 p'heaou tsāng.

PIKE-STAFF, 鏢 鏢 tsāng kan.

PILASTER, 方 方 fang choó.

TO PILE up 累 lūv 壘 lūy, 壘 tē, 纒 纒 chung, 積 積 tseih, 堊 堊 tsew, 筭 筭 tā hō, 全 全 luy, 朵 朵 luy, 堆 堆 ch'ih chih; pile of stones, 壘 壘 lūy shih; a pile of earth, 堆 堆 tuy, 埠 埠 chun, 堆 堆 yāh, 壘 壘 wei; a pile find for sacrificing to heaven, 晒 晒 vew leaou; a pile of eggs, 壘 壘 lūy lwān, 累 累 lūy lwān.

The PILES, 痔 痔 chē chwang; internal do. 內 內 痔 nuy chē; external do. 外 外 痔 wāé chē.

**PILE UP**, 磊阿 lûy lò, 量起來 lûy k'hè laê, 疊起來 tse k'hè laê.

**TO PILFER**, 據 soo, 盜 taóu, 暗取物 guán tsèu wûh. 偷去 t'how 'heú; a pilferer, 小盜 seaiu taóu.

**PILGARLICK**, 禿頭客 t'uh t'hôw k'hîh.

**PILGRIM**, 遊行客 yêw hing chây, 旅人 lûn jîn.

客 léw k'hîh, 行客 hing k'hîh; a religious pilgrim, according to the Chinese, 香客 hêng k'hîh, 遊香客 yêw hêng k'hîh, 照山燒香客 chaóu shan shaou hêng k'hîh; do. according to the Romanists, 遊行照天主堂客 yêw hing chaóu t'héen choò táng k'hîh.

**PILL**, 丸子 hwân tszè, 藥丸 yô hwân, 煩 hwân, 恤 no; an anti-venious do. 止妒丸 ché toó wan.

**PILL-BOX**, round, made of wax, 蠟丸 lă wân.

**TO PILLAGE**, 寇 k'ów, 寇 k'hóu. 殘 tsân, 劫掠 k'êe l'ê, 打掠 tà l'ê, 打劫 tà k'êe.

**PILLAGE**, 搶的 東西 ts'àng t'eh tung se, 劫物 k'h'êe wûh.

**PILLAR**, 柱 choó. 枝 che, 刺抹 peaou m'ô, 指楠 ch'ê úh; a pillar of the state, 柱

石之臣 choó shîh che chin, 國家之棟樑 kwô k'êa che tung l'ang, 柱國 choó kwô; a short pillar, 株儒 choó joo, 楯 k'ên; the pillar of a wainscoat, 樁 peih, 國柱 kwô choó; a pillar on a Chinese grave, 華表 hwa peáou, 桓表 hwan peáou, 底柱 tà choó; a pillar of brass, 銅柱 tung choó; a stone pillar, 碑 paé; a post, 棟 tung, 楹 ying, 楹 wân; pillars and beams, 棟宇 棟樑 tung yù tung l'ang; a pillar for supporting a roof, 宗棟 wang tung.

**PILLORY**, to stand in, 貢枷 foó k'êa, 帶枷 taé k'êa.

**PILLION**, for a horse's back, 馬鞍褥 m'â gnan jûh.

**PILLOW**, 枕頭 chin t'hôw 穎 king; a pillow for lounging on, 竹奴 ch'uh noó, 妓 k'he; a dy'ing pillow, 臨終之床 枕 lin chung che chwang chin; pillow case, 忪 jín, 枕巾 chin k'ín, 枕袋 chin taé.

**PILOT**, 引水人 yin shw'ü jín, 帶水人 taé shw'ü jín, 舵工 to kung; pilot through the rapids, 灘師 t'han sze.

**PILOTAGE**, 引水銀 yin shw'ü yin, 引水工價 yin shw'ü kung k'êa.

**PILOT-FISH**, 黑鮫 h'ih keaou.

**PILOUS, 生毛的** sāng maou teih.

**PIMP, 王八** wāng pā, **王八頭** wāng pā t'hōw. **烏龜** woo kwei wāng pā, **烏龜頭** kwei t'hōw, **拉皮條** la p'hè teaóu.

**PIMPERNAL, 地榆** té joò. **蒺藜** chow choo, **葵** chung. **繁縷** fán loó, **紫縷** fan leú.

**PIMPLE, on the nose. 鼓子** cha, **臃** cha, **鱧** cha, **瘡** hōw tszè, **疥癩** keaé laé, **疥** yang keaé, **疥癬** seén, **疔** ting, **癰子** fei tszè, **瘰** lo, **疹** chin, **疹子** chin tszè.

**PIN, peg, 樨** hwuy, **樨** ke; nail, **釘** ting; hair pin, **簪** tsan; wooden pin, **栓** 木丁 tsueten mūh ting, **梘** kéen, **梘** ke foo, **梘頭** ning t'hōw; a pin made of wire, **針** 扣 chin k'hōw; pins and bracelets worn by women, **瓊** 嵌 sāng k'han; to pin one's neck, **扼** 項 gih hēang.

**PIN-A-FORE, 涎圍** seén wei.

**PINCERS, 鈐** kēen, **鉗** kēen, **鉗** nēē, **鉗** chē, **鑷** nēē; iron pincers, **鐵** 鉗 tēē chen.

**PINCH, 撮** tsō, **拈** nēen, **捻** nēen; to take a pinch between the fingers, **撮** tsō, **拈** nēen.

To **PINCH**, with nippers, **夾** kēē, **鉗** 夾 kēen kēē; to pinch

with the fingers **捏** nēē, **捏** yē, **捻** nēē, **擷** seuē, **翰** keūh, **撚** nēen, **揉** jow; to be pinched with hunger, **餓** 殺 gnó shā.

**PINE, TREE, 杉** shan, **松** sung, **松樹** sung shoo, **松栢** sung pih, **樅** ts'hing, **樅** wān; a sort of pine, **桧** king, **檜** tseih, **沙木** sha mūh.

**PINE-APPLE, 波羅** p'ho lò, **菠蘿** p'ho lò, **鳳梨** fung le.

To **PINE**, languish, **衰弱** shwae jō, **喪心** sàng sin.

**PINION, the strong feather of a bird, 翮** ché, **鳥之強羽** neaòu che kēang yù; a quill, **翮** heih, **羽莖** yu king, **羽本** yù pùn; a wing, **翼** che, **翼** yih; fetters, **桎** chih küh.

To **PINION**, **鎖** 起來 sò k'liè laē.

**PINK, 瞿麥** keú mūh; do. Chinese, **剪邊羅** tséén pēen lò; do. early, **剪春羅** tséén ch'hun lò; do. late, **剪秋羅** tséén tsèw lò; do. variegated, **番石竹** fan shih chüh.

**PIN-MONEY, 妝奩** chwang lēen tsēen.

**PINNACE, 小舟** seàoú chow, **使篷船** shè pung chwân.

**PINNACLE**, 頂 t'ing; pinnacle of a temple, 殿頂 t'én t'ing; the ridge of a house, 屋脊 ūh ts'ib; pinnacle of a pagoda, 塔尖 tā ts'een.

**PINT**, 升 shing; ten gills make a pint, ten pints make a peck, 十合爲升 十升 爲斗 sh'ih hō wei shing, sh'ih shing wei tòw.

**PINUS LANCOLATA**, 杉 san, 杉樹 san shoó.

**PIONEER**, 破開道路的 兵 p'hók'haé taóu loó ts'ih, 開路的 兵 k'haé loó ts'ih ping.

**PIOUS**, 虔 k'een, 虔孝 k'een heaóu; pious and holy 虔潔 k'een k'ee; a pious man, 德士 t'ih szé; do. among the Buddhists, 無上士 woó sháng szé, pious feeling, 愿願, 愿而恭 yuén úrh kung; benevolent, 仁慈 jin tszè; pious towards God, 敬上帝 k'ing Sháng té; respectful towards invisible beings, 敬鬼神 k'ing kwei shin.

**PIPE**, (musical instrument.) 簫 壩 che h'een, 簫 k'ee, 簫 keaou. 簫管 seaou kwàn, 簫葉 yě, 簫 chay; a tube, 筒 玊 t'hung kwang, 玊 kwan, 筊 haou, 筊 kwan, 筊 yě, 筊 meaou, 洞簫 t'hung seaou; a pipe for leading off water, 筊 hung; a tobacco pipe, 烟

筒 yen t'hung, 烟嘴 yen tsúy; a small pipe, 簫編 seaou p'een; the Tartar pipe, 羌笛 k'ang ts'ih; a pan-pipe, 簫 seaou; a large barrel, 大酒桶 tá ts'ew t'hung.

**PIPE FISH**, 海龍 haé l'ung.

**PIPER**, a fifer, 吹簫者 ch'ihuy seaou chay.

**PIPER BETEL**, 婁葉 l'ow yě.

**PIPER AGRESTIS**, 牡荊 mow king.

**PIPERCULA**, 馬芹 mà kin.

**PIPKIN**, 瓦罐子 wà kwán tszè, 磁罐子 tszè kwán tszè.

**PIQUANT**, sharp, 利害 lé haé; pointed, 有意 yèw é.

**PIRATE**, 海賊 haé ts'ih, 海盜 haé taóu, 海寇 haé k'ow, 洋盜 yáng taóu, 洋匪 yáng fei; a pirate vessel, 飄海的 賊船 p'heaou haé ts'ih ts'ih chwán.

**PIRATICAL**, 猖獗 cháng keuě, 賊勢 ts'ih shé.

**PISCES**, 鯢 鯢 tseu tsze, 雙魚宮 shwang yü kung, 亥宮 haé kung.

**PISH**, 吁 嘸哉 heu f'ih ts'ae.

**PISMIRE**, 蟻 é, 螞蟻 l'ow é. See Ant.

**PISTACHIO NUT**, 榧子 fei tszè, 銀杏 yin h'ang.

**PISTIL**, of a flower 花蕊

hua lü 荳, 盆 jü, 花  
 蒂 hwa tsé. 花類 hwa seu.

PISTOL. 小銃 seaòu chùng.  
 手鎗 shòw tsáng. 對面  
 笑 túy inén seaòu.

PISTON 杜 mów.

PIT 坑 k'hang. 阮 k'hang.  
 坎 k'han. 阱 窖 tsing kaou  
 埤 lüh, 埂 käng. 埕 lun. 壑  
 lei, 穴 heuě, 窖 hēén, 坎  
 beuen, 壑 hō. 埂 käng. 坑  
 坎 k'hang k'han. 嵌 kēn.  
 埕 kin, 凹 yaòu, 阱 tsing. 埕  
 坎 kin k'han; a pit of fire. 火  
 坑 hò k'hang; to fall into the  
 pit one has made, 布 阱 以

自陷 poó tsing è tszé héén :  
 a coal pit. 煤 窖 mei yaou; a  
 pit fall, 楞 gō, 阱 tsing : the  
 pit of the stomach, 胃 脘 wei  
 wan, 心 坎 裡 sin k'han lè.

PITCH, 瀝 青 lei h tsing,  
 油 蔴 yêw má, 松 香 sùng  
 hēang.

To PITCH, to throw, 拋  
 p'haou, 投 tów, 丟 t'hew; to  
 daub with pitch, 抹 瀝 青  
 mō lei h tsing; to pitch one's  
 tent, 設 帳 shě chang, 搭  
 棚 tā päng.

PITCHER, 甕 yih, 缶 fow,  
 盆 甕 pūn fow; a pitcher to  
 draw with, 罐 kwan. 甕 ung:  
 a pitcher, 鋼 kang. 甕 e, 甕  
 ling, 餅 ping, 盆 pūn. 甕  
 k'ang, 甕 ung, 甕 ung, 水 甕

shwù'ung, 甕 ying, 甕 ying.

PITCHER PLANT, 猪 籠 草  
 choo lùng tsàou.

PITCH-FORK, 杈 把 ch'ha  
 pa.

PITFORS. in the extreme, 不  
 勝 哀 悼 pūh shing gae taòu,  
 可 憐 k'hò lēn, 可 矜 k'hò  
 king. 可 哀 k'hò gae; pitcous-  
 ly entreated. 哀 求 gae k'êw.

PITH, 有 味 yêw wei; the  
 pith of a tree, 楠 māng, 木  
 心 mūh sin; do. of grass, 草  
 心 tsàou sin.

PITABLE, 真 屬 可 憐  
 chin shūh k'hò lēn.

PITIFUL, 哀 憐 gae lēn,  
 哀 憐 lang, 憐 悵 lin lē, 悲 哀  
 pei gae; very pitiful, 深 可 哀  
 也 -hin k'hò gae yà.

PITILESS, 無 點 可 憐  
 wò tēn k'hò lēn, 不 可 憐  
 人 的 pūh k'hò lēn jin tēh.

PIT-SAW, 大 鋸 tá keu.

PITTANCE, 小 分 seaòu  
 fún, 微 分 wei fún.

PITTED with the small pox,  
 成 癩 ching pán, 班 麻 pán  
 má.

PITTIPOURUM TOBIRA, 海  
 童 花 haò tung hwa.

To PITY, 哀 憐 gae lēn,  
 哀 矜 gae king, 憐 憫 lēn  
 min, 憐 惜 lēn seih. 矜 憫  
 king min, 嘖 hwae, 慥 sēn,  
 悽 ling, 惜 seih, 悼 taou, 悽

ts'he, 殞 mēen, 殞 mēen, 齡  
king, 齡 kin; to pity the peo-  
ple, 愛民 gae mīn, 愍 mīn,  
to pity the poor, 憐貧 līn  
pīn, 矜恤 king seih.

PITY, 哀情 gae tsing, 悲  
哀 pe gae, 恤憐 seih lēen,  
囑導 chūh jō, 獲 hō; affect-  
ed pity, 伎哀 ning gae.

Pivot, 樞機 ch'ó'ke, 鉸  
keau, 樞紐 ch'óu new; the  
pivot of a scissors, 釘鉸 ting  
keau, 房 t'heēn; the pivot of  
a door, 樞 wei, 門樞 mūn  
ch'hoó.

Pix, 盒子 hō tszè, 匣子  
kē tszè.

PUZZLE, of a bull, 犏 joo,  
牛莖 nēw king.

PLACABLE, 溫和的 wān  
hō teih, 易和的 é hò teih.  
宜合 é hō, 平心和氣的  
pīng sin hó k'hé teih.

PLACARD, 告白 kaóu pīh,  
招牌 chaóu paē; an anony-  
mous placard, 匿名揭帖  
neih mīng kēē tē; a placard  
issued by government, 牌示  
paē shé, 曉諭 heāu joó, 告  
示 kaóu shé, 招帖 chaóu  
tē; do. by the people, 揭帖  
kēē tē, 白頭帖子 pīh  
t'hōw tē; tszè.

TO PLACE, 置設 ché shé;  
窠 ché, 案堵 gnan too, 置  
ché, 錯置 tsóo ché, 厝 ts'óo,

措 ts'hoó, 措 chō, 搭 tā, 閣  
在 kō tsáé, 店 tién, 撫 foò,  
揜 k'hin, 揜 lēen; to place in  
order, 排列 paē lēē, 擺列  
paē lēē, 真列 chin lēē; to  
place, (lay down) 閣下 kō  
hēá; to place up, 閣上 kō  
sháng, 設立 shé leih; to place  
errect, 植立 chih leih; to  
put down, 放下 fāng hēá,  
放在 fāng tsáé, 按 gnán; to  
place the hand on one's sword  
按劍 'gnán kēén; to place the  
affections on, 眷注 keuén  
choó.

PLACE, 處 ch'hoó, 方 fang,  
地方 té fang, 位 wéi, 所  
sò, 所在 sò tsáé, 地 té, 區  
k'heu, 据 keu, 鼎 ting, 梵  
gow; place of execution 法場  
fí chāng; place of abode, 下  
落 hēá lō; place of official ap-  
pointment, 任 jín; to arrive at  
do. 上任 sháng jín, 到任  
taóu jín; a public place of re-  
sidence, 公館 kung kwán; a  
place of resort, 聚落 tséu lō;  
place of interment, 墓地 móo  
té; a place where to lay one's  
head, 棲身之所 tse shin  
che sò; a place at table, 席  
次 seih tszé, 位次 wéi tszé;  
the place of kneeling, 啟處  
k'hè ch'hoó; a place of con-  
verse, 庇 t'hun; a place where  
several ways meet, 崇期 tsung



kê; a place for standing on, 脚  
步 k'ě poó; in the first place,  
一則 yīh tsīh; in the second  
place, 二則 ūh tsīh; where  
is the place of it? 何黨之  
乎 hô tàng che hoó.

PLACEMAN, 在位之人  
tsaé wéi che jīn.

PLACENTA, 胎衣 t'hae e,  
胞衣 p'haou e, 後人 hów  
jīn, 紫河肢 tsze hô che, 紫  
河車 tsze hô chay.

PLACID, 愜 ch'ing. 溫潤  
wān jūn, 晁 wān, 溫和 wān  
hó, 心平 sin ping, 從容  
tsūng yāng; a placid counte-  
nance, 相貌 sēang maóu,  
怡然 é jēn.

PLAGIARISM, 倍文 péi wān;  
to commit do. 拓拾遺文  
ch'ih shīh wéi wān, 竊人之  
文以爲己作 ts'ě jīn che  
wān è wéi k'è ts'ò.

The PLAGUE, 病疫 ping  
yīh, 瘟疫 wān yīh, 瘟疾  
wān tseih.

TO PLAGUE, 苦害 k'hoó  
haé, 加害 k'haé, 難爲  
人 nān wéi jīn, 磨難人 mó  
nān jīn.

PLAICE, a kind of, 鮓鰯  
k'heú tā.

PLAID, 華布 hwa poó, 徽  
hwuy, 緯 hwuy.

PLAIN ungarnished 樑 k'ung,  
樑 p'hoó, 樑實 p'hoó shīh,

素樸 soó p'hoó; plain, even,  
片 t'hing, 平 ping, 均 keun;  
plain and easy, 平易 ping é,  
淺輕 ts'een king, 淺近  
ts'een kīn; a plain pagoda, 光  
塔 kwang tā; plain, perspicu-  
ous, 洞洞 tung tung, 質慤  
ch'ih k'hūh; plain (unadorned),  
朴 p'hoó, 木 mūh, 寒素 hān  
soó, 忱惻 chin kwān, 侃  
kan, 光 kwang, 質樸 ch'ih  
p'hoó; honest, 惇恪 chiu k'ih;  
plain language, 諤 r'ò; plain;  
but not vulgar, 質而不俚  
ch'ih ūh p'ūh lè; plain and  
simple, 頓篤 tun tūh, 侗  
tung, 彥 yen, 紉 hwan, 縑  
keun; plainness of speech, 審

諤 k'ēn gō, 審詞 k'ēn szé,  
直言 ch'ih yēn; plain silk,  
縵 man, 縵帛無文 mán  
p'ih woó wān; plainly, to speak,  
講得明 k'àng t'ih m'ing;  
plain garment, 袞 fan, 無色  
衣 woó s'ih e, 布衣 poó e.

PLAIN, level country, 原  
yuén, 平原 ping yuén, 平  
地 ping té, 坦 tan, 塹坎  
k'ēn līn, 衍沃 yen yūh;  
plainnees, 質素 ch'ih soó,

PLAINT, 哀詞 gae szé.

PLAINTIFF, 原告 yuén  
kaóu; plaintiff and defendant,  
兩造 l'èang tsaóu.

PLAINTIVE note of a bird,  
鸞 tsin, 悲哀之聲 pe

gae che shing, 鳥之鳴哀  
neáu che ming gae.

PLAIT, 褶子 chē tszè; the  
plaits of petticoat, 襪襪 peŋh  
tsēh, 襪襪 keun chē; do.  
of a garment, 襪 kow, 襪 chē,  
襪 ying.

To PLAIT, 襪 juen, 編 pēn,  
打編 tà pēn. 辮 pēn; to  
plait the hair, 辮髮 pēn fā,  
編髮 pēn fā; to plait a  
cord. 纂 pē; plaited grass,  
提 tsē; plaited silk, 條 teaou.

To PLAN, 籌策 chōw tsŋh.  
計謀 ké mōw, 慮 léu, 謀  
事 mōw szé, 打點 tà tēn,  
圖 toó, 經營圖度 king  
ying toó ũ, 輯畧 t'haou lēō,  
經 king, 冊 tsŋh, 咨 tszé, 惟  
wei, 猶 yēw, 募 móo, 憚 wān,  
笑 tsŋh, 樓營 chŋh ying. 經詢  
度 king toó, 誠 tsze, 咨詢  
tszé seuen, 課 ko, 講謀  
kēang mōw, 譟 woo, 靖謀  
tsing mōw; to plan rebellion,  
謀亂 mōw lwān, 謀反  
mōw fān.

A PLAN, 課 ko, 方 fang,  
方法 fang fā, 法子 fā tszè,  
計策 ké tsŋh, 規度 kwei  
toó, 技術 che shŋh, 圖緯  
toó wei, 畧 yēw, 苑 fan. 由  
yēw, 略 lēō, 觚 koo, 議謀  
é móo; plans of proceeding,  
經畧 king lēō; a general  
plan, 亡慮 wāng léu; plans

well organized, 謀 móo, 謀  
謀 mōw móo, 計謀 ké  
mōw, 謀畧 mōw lēō; a good  
plan, 嘉畧 kēa yew; the 3  
plans, 三畧 san lēō; to lay  
a plan, 弄個法子 lúng kó  
fā tszè; this is not a very good  
plan, 此計不狠妥 tszè  
ké pŋh hān t'hò; a malicious  
plan, 毒計 tŋh ké; a hun-  
dred plans, 百計 pih ké.

To PLANE, 刨 paou, 鉋削  
paou sŋō, 刨平 p'haou ping,  
刨一刨 p'haou yŋh p'haou.

PLANE, 鉋 pun, 銼 kwei,  
鏹 tsung, 鏹彌 sze me, 錫  
tang, 平木器 ping mŋh  
k'hé, 平鐵 ping t'hē, 銼  
chan, 鉋 p'haou, 鉋子 p'haou  
tszè, 鉋 yin, 銼 sze, 銼 luy:  
a plane in geometry, 平面  
ping mēn.

PLANE TREE, 楓樹 fung  
shoó, 楊樹 yāng shoó.

PLANET, 行星 hŋng sing;  
the five planets, 五星 woó  
sing. 五緯 woó wei; the pla-  
nets and fixed stars, 星辰  
sing shŋn; the sun and moon,  
and five planets, 七政 tsēh  
ching; names of planets, Ve-  
nus, 金星 kin sing; Mercu-  
ry, 水星 shwŋy sing; Sa-  
turn, 土星 t'hoó sing; Mars,  
火星 hò sing; Jupiter, 木  
星 mŋh sing.

PLANETARIUM, or armillary sphere, 璇璣 seuen ke.

A PLANK, 版 pàn, 梁 lêang, 板 pàn, 木板 mǔh pàn, 桔 pei, 桁 chō; the planks of a bed, 牀 fun; a plank-house, 板屋 pàn ŭh; a plank across a stream, 牓 nēē.

TO PLANT, 栽 tsāē, 植 chīh, 種 chúngh, 耨 she, 樹 shoó, 森 sǎn, 揸 t'hǔh, 殖 chīh, 插 chā, 種 chā, 稼 kǎa, 執 e, 屢 low, 豎 shoó, 樹立 shoó lēih; to plant trees, 蒔 she shoó, 種樹 chúngh shoó, 栽樹 tsāē shoó, 植樹 chīh shoó, 藝 e; to plant flowers, 種花 chúngh hwa, 栽花 tsāē hwa, 農 nūng; to plant grain, 殖穀 chīh kǔh; to plant and manure, 栽培 tsāē pei; to plant in fields, 蒔 gan; to plant anything, 植物 shīh wǔh; plant it, 樹之 shoó che; to plant the five kinds of grain, 樹藝五穀 shoó é woó kǔh; plant it with clary and pulse, 藝之荏菹 é che jin shǔh; to plant upside down, 倒豎 taò shoó.

PLANTS in general, 草類 ts'haò lúy, 葍 hwuy, 薺 kan, 芥 hwuy, 藜 chōo shoó, 藜 gaou saou; names of plants, 擗擗目 pǔ kwang; a beautiful plant, 嘉卉

kēa hwuy; flowers and plants, 花卉 hwa hwuy; water plants, 水草 shwuy ts'haòu.

PLANTAGE, 茅苳 fow e, 車前草 keu tsēn ts'haòu, 馬寫 mà seih, 茅苳 fow e, 葛 seih, 薺 yu seih, 蓬 tā, 薺 chīh sēay; do. aquatic 澤薺 seih sēay, 薺 sūh.

A PLANTAIN, 芭蕉 pa tseou, 蕉子 tseou tszè, 芭苳 pa tseu, 蕉蓬 tseou tā; drumstick plantains, 鼓椎蕉 koò t'huy tseou; fragrant teeth do. 香牙蕉 hēang yāy tseou; the plantain grass-cloth, 蕉葛 tseou kǔ.

PLANTATION, 栽花木之處 tsāē hwa mǔh che ch'hoó.

PLANTER, 栽花木之人 tsāē hwa mǔh che jin.

PLASTER, for walls, 灰坭 hwuy nē, 白土粉 pih t'hoó fūn; for a sore, 膏藥 kaou yǔ, 貼藥 t'hēē yǔ.

TO PLASTER, 刷灰坭 shwā hwuy nē, 上灰 sháng hwuy, 上白灰 sháng pih hwuy, 抹灰 mǔ hwuy, 墁 k'hin, 抹上白灰 mǔ sháng pih hwuy, 檁檁 mán mán; to plaster a wall, 墁 ké, 塗墁 toó ké, 墁 k'hin, 墁 meih, 塗牆 toó tsēang, 圬 woo, 墁 gǔ, 墁 meih; a plasterer, 圬人 woo jin, 泥水匠 nē

shwù tseáng, 泥瓦匠 ná wà tseáng.

PLASTIC, 柔軟 jèw juén.

TO PLAT, 辦 pién. 編 bién: to plat the hair, 辦頭髮 bién thóu fā.

PLAT, of ground, 一塊田 yí k'hwá t-én. 小塊地 xiǎo kuài dì. 家業 jiā yè. 小家業 xiǎo jiā yè.

PLATANE, the plane tree, 楓樹 fēng shù.

PLATE. 碟 tē, 碗 wǎn. 碟子 tē tse, 盤子 pán tse, 細碗 sè wǎn; a ho water-plate, 匣盤 xiá pán, 美觥 měi gōng; a plate or cut, 圖形 tú xíng; a brass plate, 銅板 tóng pán; a thin plate, 葉 yè: plates and basins, 盤盆 pán pán; a plate of iron, 鐵片 tiě piàn, 鐵葉 tiě yè; gold and silver plate, 金銀器 jīn yín qì.

TO PLATE, 鑲銀 xiāng yín.

PLATFORM, terrace. 露臺 lù tái; a framework, 棚 péng; model, 範 fàn, 模子 mó zǐ; 儀型 yí xíng; a platform in fortification, 棚台 péng tái.

PLATINA, 白金 bái jīn.

PLATOON, 四方陳 sī fāng chén.

A PLATTER, 盤子 pán tse, 盆子 pín tse, 小盆 xiǎo pán. 盆 he, 盂 kē, 碟 tē, 盂 kan. 盞盂 pǎn yu; a carved platter, 獻豆 xiàn dòu; a platter on which to place writing apparatus, 都承盆 dōu chéng pán.

PLAUDIT, 稱譽詞 chēng yù cí, 稱讚語 chēng zàn yǔ, 讚言 zàn yán.

PLAUSIBLE, that which may be applauded, 可稱讚的 kě chēng zàn de; specious talk, 巧言 qiǎo yán; a plausible statement, 鉗夾 kēn jiā; resembling what is right, 似是 sì shì.

TO PLAY, 玩耍 wán shà, 戲耍 xì shà, 娛 he, 嬉 he, 盾 kwan. 散 he, 詆 kwei, 擲 zhì, 擲擲 chī hoo foo; to play at ball, 打球 dǎ qiú; 白打 bái dǎ, 戲毬 xì qiú; to play at games of chance, 賭 toù, 打賭 dǎ toù, 賭博 dǔ bó; to play for money, 賭錢 dǔ qián; to play at dice, 打雙陸 dǎ shuāng lù; to play at chess, 博奕 bó yì, 奕奕 yì yì toù, 棋局 qí jú; 茶壘 chá lǐ; to play at shuttle-cock, 打燕 dǎ yàn; to play at cards, 打紙牌 dǎ zhǐ pái; to play the fool, 耍獸子 shuǎ shòu zǐ; 戲沙 xì shā, 上 hé shā.

sháng; to play tricks, 弄手  
脚 lúng shòw kǎo, 姦 neaou,  
舞弄 woò lúng, 優 yew, 弄  
戲法 lúng hé fá; to play with  
the fingers. 拈弄 nēn lúng;  
to play on an instrument with  
do. 揼 pe, 搏拊琴瑟 pō  
foo k'hin seih; to play on the  
flute, 郁捋 yǒ leuě, 吹笛  
ch'huy teih, 弄笛 lúng teih;  
to play the fiddle, 彈絃 tan  
hēn; to play on the guitar,  
彈琴 tan k'hin, 鼓瑟 kōo  
seih, 搏 pō; to play on a  
stringed instrument, 拚 ping,  
彈 chín; to play on the harp,  
彈琴 tan k'hin, 起樂 k'hè  
yō; to play up music, 奏樂  
tsóu yō. 作樂 tsō yō, to play  
with, 弄 lúng, 摩挲 mò so,  
玩 wàn, 儻 hwán; to play  
with the hand. 擢 hó; to play  
with water, 澣 hwán; to play  
with, as in fencing or dancing,  
舞弄 woò lúng; do. for a-  
musement. 玩弄 wàn lúng;  
to trifle. 戲謔 hé hēō. 則劇  
tsih keih, 劇 keih, 戲弄 h-  
lúng; to play and trifle, 詼嘲  
kwei chaou. 伶 lūng; to play  
and sing, 彈唱 tan ch'hang;  
to play antics, 尛 so, 嬉戲  
he hé; to play one's part, 弄  
手端 lúng shòw twan.

PLAY, frolic, 嬉戲 he hé,  
嬉玩 he wàn, 玩耍 wàn

shà, 嬉笑 he seaóu, 俳優  
paê yew; play on the stage,  
戲 hé, 戲劇 hé keih, 劇  
keih; a play-book, 戲本  
hé pùn; a play-house, 戲園  
hé yuén, 戲場 hé ch'hang; a  
plaything, 琦 ke. 玩琦 wìn  
ke; useless play, 無益之戲  
woó yih che hé; to act a play,  
演戲 yen hé; obscene plays,  
淫戲 yin hé.

PLAY-DAY, 放假日子  
fáng kǎa jīh tsze.

PLAYERS, 戲子 hé tszè,  
倡優 chang yew, 梨園第  
子 lé yuén té tszè; a company  
of do. 戲班 hé pán.

PLAY-FELLOW, 同戲玩  
者 tūng hé wàn chàv.

PLAYSOME, 喜歡玩耍  
hè hwan wàn shà.

PLAYTHING 玩物 wàn wūh.

PLEA, defence, 訴狀 soó  
chwáng; excuse, 推故 t'huy  
koó, 托故 t'hoó koó, 推諉  
t'huy wei.

TO PLEAD, (sickness) 稱病  
ch'hing ping; to plead for ano-  
ther, 說情 shwō tsing; to  
plead a cause, 保護人事  
paòu hoó j'in szé; to plead a  
request, 懇求 kǎn k'haw; to  
plead an excuse, 推辭 t'huy  
szé.

PLEASANT, 安樂 guan ló,  
高興 kaou hing, 爽快

chwàng k'hwaé, 快樂 k'hwaé;  
lô, 賜美 ch'hang mei, 有  
趣 yew tseu, 甘 kan, 芳  
fang; a pleasant day. 好天 haòu  
t'hien; pleasant journey, 沿  
途平安 yuèn toò ping gnan;  
pleasant prospect, 好景致  
haòu king ché, 好光景 haòu  
kwang king: pleasant to the  
taste, 可口 k hò k'hòw, 美  
味 mei wé; a pleasant breeze,  
涼風 lēang fung. 淳風 chun  
fung; pleasant discourse, 美  
談 mei tán.

To PLEASE, 爽 shwàng, 樂  
人 lô jin; when you please.  
隨你便 sūy nè pēn, 隨  
你意 sūy nè é; as you please,  
隨心所愛 sūy sin sò gnáé;  
please instruct me, 請教 tsing  
keáu; to please the eyes, 悅  
目 yuē mǎh; to be pleased,  
中意 chún é, 怡悅 é yuē,  
歡喜 hwan hè, 欣喜 hin  
hè, 喜悅 hè yuē, 欣暢  
hin ch'hang, 高興 knou hing;  
pleased 訢然 hin jèn, 悅  
yuē yā. 興悅 hing yuē,  
yu, 囑 gow 僖 he, 台 é, 煥  
yu 煥 é, 憫然 hēn jèn, 栩  
栩 heu heu. 歡 hin, 娛 hing.  
逞 ching, 摩 mung, 行樂  
kan lô, 諤諤 hēn hēn, 悅  
豫 yuē yū. 歡 he, 緒 he. 軌  
teaou, 欣欣 hin hin. 飲飲  
seun heu, 款款 heh t'hae,

欣憲 hin hè, 慥慥 lung  
nung, 悋 seun, 憚 yih,  
懌 lo, 竹 hang, 恂 seun, 念  
yu, 恂 che. 愉 yū, 愁 kew,  
懌 pung. 僖 yaou, 咕 heih,  
僖 yaou. 喘 hēn, 嗜 yaou,  
娉 foo. 婁 hēn, 婁 yao,  
娶 e, 嫵 he, 嫵 hing, 忙 e,  
忻 hin. 忤 pēn, 怡 e, 憚  
hēn, 懷 e.

PLEASING, 快暢 k'hwaé  
ch'hang, 快意 k'hwaé é, 有  
趣 yew tseu: a pleasing sound,  
怡聲 é shing; a pleasing  
countenance, 怡色 é sīh; a  
pleasing style, 斐美之文  
fei mei che wān; a pleasing  
frame, 和愛 hō gnā: 嬌嬌  
keau jaòu, 康溫 k'hang wan;  
a pleasing smile. 嫵色 yu sīh,  
眉開眼笑 mei k'hae yèn  
seaóu.

PLEASURE, gaiety, 風流  
fung lēw, 嘖樂 k'hēn lô, 菩  
樂 hè lô, 宴樂 yen lô. 凱  
澤 kae tsīh. 樂 lô. 譽 虎  
yū ch'oh, 諒 tsung, 豫 yū. 枕  
tan, 堪 tan, 堪 tan, 暢樂  
tszè lô; ease, 安樂 gnan lô;  
a man of pleasure, 安樂公  
gnan lô kung; a pleasure par-  
ty, 遊嬉 yēw he; a pleasure  
boat, (disreputable,) 花舟  
hwa chow; a pleasure boat,  
烏舟 neaòu chow, 花艇  
hwa t'hing; with pleasure, 欣

然 hín jén : pleasure is the cause of pain, 樂是苦因

lō shé k'hoò yin : pleasure and

gaiety, 盤樂 pwán lō : to

take pleasure in water, 樂水

lō shwày ; voluptuous plea-

sure. 色 sīh, 淫樂 yin lō :

stupidified by pleasure, 以色

迷住 è sīh mé choó ; pleasure

should not be employed to the

utmost, 樂不可極 lō pū-

k'hò keth ; goodness is the

chief pleasure, 爲善最樂

wei shén tsúy lō : the imperial

pleasure, 上旨 sháng ché : a

pleasurable feeling, 趣意

tsen ó.

PLEBEIAN, 私 sze, 庶人

sho' jín, 布衣 póo e, 百姓

pīh sīng, 白丁 pīh tīng, 平

常的人 pīng ch'āng teth jén.

PLEDGE, 質 ché, 賽 keu

chí, 質錢 ché tsén. 以

財質 è tsāo ché ; to pledge a

thing, 按當 gnán táng ; to

pledge one's clothes, 當衣

táng e ; one who pledges any-

thing, 質當 chih táng ; to

put down pledges, 節 mēn,

質 ché, 典受 tién shóu : to

redeem a pledge, 贖當 shūh

táng ; to pledge one's self for

anything, 包管 paou kwán :

pledge and repledge, 酬酢

chow tsó ; to pledge in return,

昨 tsó.

PLEIADES, 昴 mào, 西陸

se lōh.

PLENARY, 滿足 mwán

tsūh

PLENIPOTENTIARY, 欽差

k'hín ch'hae.

PLENTHOUS, 豐盛 fung

shíng, 盛 shíng 慶 pa. u. 充

斥 ch'hung ch'hih : a plente-

ous year, 豐年 fung nién,

豐登 fung táng, 大有年

ta yew nién ; do. table, 豐席

fung seih.

PLENTIFUL, 蕃 fan 阜 fow,

狼戾 láng lí, 穰穰 tang

ang, 豐 fung, 腴 t'en, 爾爾

ěr ěr, 猥稠 wei chow ; peo-

ple numerous and goods plen-

tiful, 民豐物阜 mín fung

wáh foo, 絜粢 kē tsze :

plentiful and deficient, 盛衰

shíng shwae ; plentiful harvest,

豐登 fung táng : enough

and to spare, 足用有餘

tsūh yung yew wó.

PLENTY, 豐盛 fung shíng,

豐甚 fung shín, 匪 jaou, 狼

藉 ling tseih, 穡 mow ; a

period of plenty, 盛世 shíng

shé ; every year great plenty,

連年大熟 lién nién tá

shāh ; plenty and dearth, 豐

耗 fung haou, 寬裕 k'hiwan

yū, 豐厚 fung hóu : the bles-

sings of plenty, 福穰 fūh

jang.

PLETHORA, 血氣方盛  
heú k'hé fang shíng.

PLEURA, 胸中皮被  
heung chung p'ih mō

PLEURISY, 胸中病  
chung ping.

PLIABLE, 柔弱 jōw jō, 輒  
ju-n, 軟 ju-n. 變 juén, 反  
m'en, 恣 nê 設 kew: easily  
turned in opinion, 容易隨  
人的 yāng é sây jin teih, 隨  
人的意 sây jin teih é; plia-  
ble metal, 錢 keuen: easily  
bent, 容易彎曲 yūng é  
wan k'heuh.

PLIANT, 揉 jōw. 柔 jōw.  
柔輒 jōw juén. 縣柔 m'en  
jōw 韞韞 te ne, 紉紐 vew  
nê 荷泥 e nê, 并弱 yen  
jō, 勑 yang. 集 iin 孺 uen;  
pliant wood, 椅梃 e ne.

TO PLICATE, 辯 pién, 協  
hê, 摺 chē.

PLIERS, 鋏剪 sâ ts'ien,  
鉗子 k'h'ien tszê, 小鉗子  
seâu k'h'ien tszê.

PLIGHT, pledge, 質信 chih  
sín; perplexity, 災厄 tsae  
gih; condition, 形執 hūg  
shé.

PLIGHTED, 相約過的  
sēang yō kwó teih.

PLINTH, 柱條四方脚  
choó teaôu szé fang k'ê.

TO PLOD, 慢慢做久可  
成功 mán mán tsó k'òu k'hò

ching kung: to plod in study,  
學而時習之 h'ô ūrh shâ  
s'ih che; to drudge. 用犬馬  
之勞 yūng k'heuen mà che  
láu.

PLONDER, a laborious stu-  
dent, 困而知之者 k'wán  
ŭrh che che chây.

PLONDING, industrious, 勤  
勞 k'hin lau.

PLOT, of ground, 一塊田  
yih k'hwaá t'ên, 一區田  
yih keu t'ên, 畦 hwuy; do.  
for a residence, 塲 guou, 四  
方土可居也 sze fang  
t'hoò k'hò kru yâ.

PLOT, scheme, 計策 ké  
tsih; a dark plot, 暗計 nán  
ké; the plot of a play. 情節  
tsing ts'ê; to be in a plot. 句  
通 kow t'hung, 句串 kow  
ch'uen, 相串 s'ang ch'uen;  
TO PLOT 計謀 ké mōw. 構  
kow, 構想 kow s'ang, 算計  
swán ké, 圖謀 toó mōw; to  
plot rebellion, 謀反 mōw  
fan. 謀逆 mōw nyih; to plot  
mischief 謀害 mōw haé.

TO PLOUGH, 耕 k'ang, 犁  
lé, 耩 k'ang, 農 nung, 耨  
nung. 桂 wa 畝 lew, 田 t'ên,  
佃 t'ên, 稈 e, 耨 paou. 垡  
fâ, 塚 chuen, 犁 le, 耩 pe,  
耩 tsze, 耩耕 t'uh k'ang,  
耩耩 k'ang yih, 耩 k'ea,  
耩 low, 耩耕 hō k'ang, 耩



keūh, 鑿 耕 lā pow : to plough the ground, 耕田 käng tēn. 畛田 chaou tēn. 畛 chaou : to plough in pairs. 耦耕 gōw käng. 耨 han. 耨 hea. 畝 che. 畝 foo. 畝 po. 耨 le 耨 laē : to plough the ground into furrows. 畝 lew. 耨 chow. 耨 leuē : to plough with a double furrow. 耨 f-i : to plough up grass. 耨草 mng tsauu : to plough the field. 耨 leuē : to plough with the pencil. 耨耕 peih käng : to plough with the tongue. 耨耕 ah käng : do. with the eyes. 耨耕 mūh käng : to plough diligently. 耨耕 leih käng.

PROUGH. 耨鑿 kēn to. 耨 lē 佃 tēn. 耨耨 keu lūy. 耨耨 lūy. 耨耨 pe : a sort of plough. 耨 pang.

PLOUGHSHARE. 耨耨 lēy szé. 耨 tsze. 耨 mwan. 耨耨 le t'how. 耨 pang. 耨 pang.

PLOUGH LAND, 耨 han.

TO PLUCK. flowers or fruit. 摘 chih. 抄 tseih. 拈 nēē. 揀 wò gò ; to pluck a flower. 折花 chē hwa. 摘花 chih hwa. 拈花 nēen hwa : to pluck or pick. 拈 tō. 拈 shih tō ; to pluck or pull up. 拈 pā. 拈 cha. 拈 pō. 拈 yēn. 拈 pō. 拈 t'hing. 拈 yā pā. 拈 mēē. 拈 keuē. 拈 teih ; to

pluck up by the hand. 手拈 shōw pā. 揀 mēē ; to pluck or gather. 採揀 tsāē kēuē. 揀 s'en. 採摘 tsāē chih. 揀 tsāē. 揀 wò gò. 揀 tsāē. 採餐 tsāē tsan. 揀 ch'he. 揀 tsāē. 揀 che ; to pluck out. 揀 ch'how. 揀 hung. 揀 yuēn. 揀 tsan ; to pluck out the sinew. 揀 ch'how kin : to pluck out the eyes. 揀 yuē. 揀 yō yān. to pluck off. 揀 lo k'hoē : to pluck up courage. 大着胆來 tsā ch' t'ān laē.

PLUG. 塞子 sīh tszē. 水槌 mūh tsēē.

PLUM, small species. 李子 lē, 李子 lē tszē ; don't adjust your hat under a plum-tree, 李下不整冠 lē hēā pūh ching kwan. a larger kind. 梅 mei. 快梅 ying mei. 模 ying ; a sort of plum. 梓梓 tszē nan. 奈 naē. 模 ying. 楠 nan. 萋楚 chang ts'hoē. 桤 tso. 桤棋 che ke. 白石李 pih shih lē. 掩欖 yēn gow. 桤 桤 jō lew. 桤 tā. 桤 tso. 桤 tā ; red plum. 紅梅 hūng mei ; a sour plum. 酸梅 swan mei ; yellow plum. 黃梅 hwāng mei ; a black plum. 烏梅 woo mei ; apricot. 杏梅 hāng mei.

PLUMB, a weight. 鍾 chuy.

PLUMB line, 準繩 chùn shing.

To PLUMB, to make use of the plumb-line, to ascertain the perpendicular, 用準繩照正斜 yung chùn shin chao ching sây.

PLUMBAGO ZEYLANDICA, red. 雁來紅 yen laè hâng; do. white, 雁來白 yen laè p h.

PLUMBER, 錫匠 sêh tsáng. 鉛匠 yuân tsáng, 鉛依 yuân tsô.

PLUM, 羽毛 yù maòu. 烏毛 neaou maòu.

To PLUM, to pick feathers. 撮毛 tseuè maòu, 去毛羽 k'heú maòu yú; to plume or set in order the feathers, 唰 shwô, 髹 sê, 毬 seen, 毛毬 maòu seen.

PLUMERIA, acuminata. 鷄蛋花 ke tan hwa, 鷄春花 ke ch'hun hwa.

PLUMMET, to sound the depth of water. 砵子 to tsz; 探水之砵子 thán shw'ny che to tsz; plummet used by carpenters. 準繩 chùn shing. 吊砵 tea u tò, 鉛墜 yuân tuy.

PLUMP, fat. 膠 che. 肥美 fei mei. 丰茸 fung yun. 嬰 tsin. 盈姿 ying tsz. 肥胖 p'wân. 肥壯 fei chwang; a plump face 醜 hwuy, 頤 hway,

大面 tá méeu.

PLUMP, suddenly, 偶然 gnòw jêu.

PLUMY, feathered, 多羽毛 to yù maòu.

PLUNDER, 賊 ts'hang. 殘 tsân. 賊 ts'ih, 侵 tsin. 劫掠之物 k'êe l'êo che wuh. 劫 ts'ang k'êe. 掠物 l'êo wah, 劫掠 k'êe l'êo. 搶奪 ts'ang to, 搶去 ts'ang k'êu, 掠 ts'ang, 打劫 tà k'êe.

To PLUNDER, 削 sêo. 掠 sêo l'êo. 抄掠 ch'au l'êo, 盜 ts'au. 擄 che. 寇 k'w; to plunder and murder, 寇殺 k'w shâ. 掠 l'êo, 擄掠 l'êo, 剽掠 p'heau l'êo, 勦 ch'au; to plunder and burn, 燒掠 sh'au to, 強劫 k'ang sê; 強掠 k'ang ts'ang; to plunder a camp. 劫寨 k'êe ts'at; to plunder the people, 對對 tow low.

PLUNDERER 強盜搶劫 k'ang ta u ts'ang k'êe. 寇賊 k'w ts'ih. 賊人 ts'ih j'ou. 搶馬 ts'ang mã.

To PLUNGE, into the water, 投水 t'w shw'ny. 搥搥 wân n'ah. 沉下去 chin h'ak k'êu; to plunge into the water and come out again. 入水又出 juh shw'ny y w ch'au to chun; into the mire, 陷入泥中 hân juh ué chung.

PLURAL. 多數 to soó ; sign  
of do. 儕 tsê, 曹 tsau, 等  
tāng, 們 mîn, 羣 keun ; men of  
virtue, 羣賢 keun hiên ; he-  
roes. 羣英 keun ying ; men  
of talent, 羣才 keun tsai ;  
teachers 先生們 sîen sāng  
mîn ; foreigners, 夷輩 e pei ;  
banditti 匪類 fei lûi ; mer-  
chants 商等 shang tōng.

PLURALIST, 兼攝 kien  
shê ; to direct affairs without  
allowing of pluralists, 官事  
不攝 kwan szê jûh shê.

PLUS, in arithmetic, 强  
krang.

PUSH, 毛布 maon poó,  
貂絨 cheou jang, 慘 sin.  
毼 nò, 毼毼 t'hang nò, 緝  
jang, 緝 ke, 褐 hò, 黻 fú  
keu joo, 黻 sung leu, 衣  
裳 mao, 垂貌 e shang  
ma u yù chuy mao.

PLUTO, 地藏王 té tsang  
wáng, 閻王 yin wáng.

PLUVIAL. 多雨 to yù.  
To PLY, in learning 學而  
時習之 hō ūh shí sêh  
che ; to ply the oar. 過槳  
kw' tsang ; to ply, or bend,  
彎曲 wan k'heh.

PNEUMATICS. 氣學 k'he  
hō.

PNEUMATOLOGY, 神理  
shiu lè.

PO-YANG lake, 鄱陽湖

po yang hoó.

To POACH, to kill, 'game  
clandestinely, 偷打生畜  
t'hoú tà sāng heh ; to boil  
slightly, 煮半熟 chò pwan  
shuh.

POCK, 疹 chin,

POCKET, or purse, 荷包 hó  
paou 襯袋 tsin tai ; a pock-  
et-book, 袖珍 seu chin ; a  
pocket handkerchief, 手巾  
shòu kin. 开巾 hán kin : to  
pick (or cut) a pocket, 剪荷  
包 tsien hó paou : a pocket  
dial nary and letter writer,  
江湖尺牘 kang hoó  
chih t'uh.

POCKET-MONEY, 現錢  
hiên tsien.

To POCKET, an affront, 吃  
虧 keih k'wei.

POCK-FRETTED, 有斑麻  
yèw pán má, 成癍 ching  
pwan.

POCK-MARK, 麻子 m' tszè,  
癍痕 wàn hén : pockmark-  
ed. 麻面 m' m' á.

P. of peas, 豆甲 t'w  
k'á 豆皮子 t'w ph' tszè.

PO. AGRA, 脚瘋痛 k'ō  
fung t'hung.

PŒDARIA, fetida, 鷄屎簾  
ke shè t'ang.

PŒNY, (small), 藥 yō.

POEM, 詩 shê, 詩歌 she  
ko.

POESY, 詩詞 she szè; the art of making poesy, 學詩 she hōō.

POET, 詩人 she jin, 風騷 fung saou, 騷人 saou jin, 山人 san jin, 詩翁 she ung, 詩伯 shè pih; poets generally, 詩家 she kēa; poet laureate, 街詩 yù she.

POETESS, 閨秀 kwei séw.

POETRY, 詩 she; a family devoted to poetry and letters, 詩書之家 she shoo che kēa; to write poetry, 作詩 tsò she; the subject of poetry, 詩事 she szé; the form of poetry has undergone many changes, 詩體多變 she tshè to pēn; bland poetry, 融會詩樂 yung hwáy she yō.

POET'S CORNER, 詩壇 she tán.

POIGNANT words, 刺人的話 tszé jin teih hwá; poignant satire, 刺 tszé, 譏刺 ke tszé.

POIGNARD, 劍 kēén, 短劍 twán kēén.

POINCIANA pulcherrima, 金鳳花 kin fung hwa.

POINT, 銳 jây, 尖 tsēen, 鏑 mâng, 刺 tszé, 剗 gō, 鏃 tē; the point of a knife, 刀鋒 taou fung, 刀嘴 taou tsúy, 鏃 mâng, 剗 peau; the point of an arrow, 鏃 鏃 laou loo,

矢鏃 shé tsūh, 鏃 teih; the bright point of a spear, 鏃 鏃 yaou mâng; the point of an awl, 鏃 刀末 chuy taou mō, 鏃 鏃 chuy mâng; do. of a needle, 針嘴 chin tsúy; the point of the tongue, 舌尖 shé tsēen; the point of an arrow, made of stone, 鏃 noó; a point in writing, 圈 keuén; a point of land, 埼 ke; a sharp point, 芒 mâng; point in view, 意向 é hāng; the point of a weapon, 鋒 fung, 戣 gaou, 鏑 gō, 鏃 juy, 鏃 p'eaou, 剗 gō, 戣 tsē; the point of a pencil, 筆尾 peih wei, 穎 ying; points and bays, 芮鞠 juy kan; the points of the compass, 四面八方 szé mién pā fang, 四方 szé fang, 四向 szé hāng, 四極 szé keth; point or stop, 點 chèn.

TO POINT, 指 chē, 扞 yù 拘 hung, 揮 hwuy; to point, to, 指揮 chē hwuy; to point to the heavens, 指天 chē t'heén; to point out the line of duty, 繩人 shing jin; to point with the hand, 手指 shòw chē, 指搗 chē hwuy, 指麾 chē hwuy; to point out, 指示 chē shé, 指點 chē tēn, 拈 nē; to point at, 指斥 chē chih; to point out and blame, 諫

kéen ; to point out errors, 繩 shing k'een : to point out and direct, 指示 ch'è shé, 指使 ch'è shé, 旂 ch'hih, 旂 woo ; to point out the right way, 啓迪 k'hè teih, 繩 shing, 導 taóu, 點 t'èu, 指點 ch'è t'èu ; to point a book, 駐 ch'ò, 點書 t'èu shoo ; to point at in writing, 風刺 fung tszé ; to point to, 相射 s'ang sháy ; to point with a stick, 挑 t'uh, 杖指 cháng ch'è ; to point out and instruct, 視教 shé keaóu, 觀示 kwan shé.

POINTED, 撓尖 ts'han ts'een, 銳 tsin, 銳 jü, 銳利 yü lé, 尖頂 ts'een ting, 鎗 jü, 鋒鏑 fung mâng ; 芮 jü, 鐮 ts'een, 鐮 hwuy ; a pointed weapon, 戟 wan, 刃 jin ; pointed language, 親切 ts'hin ts'heé ; pointed instructions, 箴誠 chin keaé ; pointed remonstrances, 箴諫 chin k'èu, 喁喁 g'ü g'ü.

POINTLESS, 無味 woó wei, 無鉞 woó mâng ; blunt, 鈍 t'ün.

TO POISE, 較輕重 keaóu k'hing ch'ung.

POISON, 毒 t'uh, 鳩毒 chin t'uh, 鴆毒 chin t'uh, 毒 ke, 毒 laón, 砒 tsing ; moral poison, 蠱毒 koo t'uh ; a slow poison, 漸毒 ts'een t'uh ; to

apply poison, 放毒藥 fáng t'uh yǎ ; poisoned wine, 鴆酒 chin ts'ew, 鳩酒 tsin ts'ew, 鳩酒 chin ts'ew.

TO POISON, 酖殺 chin shǎ, 毒害 t'uh hae, 毒死 t'uh szé ; to poison a stream, 毒溪 t'uh k'he ; to poison a person, 毒死人 t'uh szé jin.

POISONOUS, 毒 t'uh, 候 tselh, 毒 ke, 癘痢 laón la ; poisonous drugs, 癘痢 t'ung la ; poisonous language, 毒言 t'uh yèn ; a poisonous preparation, 蠱 koo, 蠱藥 koo yǎ ; he ordered him to be poisoned, 使酖之 sh'è chin che ; to take poison, 服毒 fuh t'uh.

TO POKE, 刺 tszé, 觸 ch'uh.

POKER, for stirring the fire, 火杖 hò cháng.

POLAR star, 北斗星 pih tów sing, 魁星 kwei sing, 北辰 pih shia.

POLE, 樁 chwang, 竿子 kan tszé ; do. for carrying with, 杠 kung ; the pole of a sedan, 轎棒 keaóu k'ang ; short do. 轎担 keaóu tán ; a pole for carrying burdens, 擔干 tán kan, 擔挑 tán t'heau, 扁擔 p'èu tán, 柁 tsung ; the pole of a carriage, 轅 yuen, 梁轅 leang chow ; the poles of a cart, 車輔 keu foó ; pole,

for pushing a boat, 撐 chang, 找 hwa, 篙 kaou, 橈 kaou, 篙 he, 橈 chow, 進舟竿 tsín chow kan; a pole or stick, 棒 pàng; a pole used as a signal, 橈 e, 爻 shoò; pole of wood, 一條木 yih teāu mūh; the north pole. 北極 pih keih; the south do. 南極 nán keih; the pole of the heavens, 天極 thēen keih; the poles of the equator, 赤極 tsieh keih; do. of the ecliptic, 黃極 hwáng keih.

To POLE, a boat, 刺船 tszé chwán, 划 hwa 找 hwa, 撈 pang, 撐船 chang chwán, 撥 tun, 橈 pang, 般 pēn, 撥進船 pō tsín chwán, 撐篙 chang kaou; to pole across a river, 撐渡 chang tò.

POLE-CAT, 臭貓 ch'hóu maóu.

POLICE, officers, 門班 mún pán, 衙役 yá yih, 役卒 yih tsūh, 捕役 póo yih, 卓役 tsàou yih, 卓隸 tsàou lé, 暗役 pow yih; do. runners, 快班 k'waé pán; night police, 爆直 paóu chih. 原差 yuén ch'ha, 員差 yuén ch'ha, 員役 yuán yih, 皂班 tsàou pán, 捕廳 póo ting, 捕役 póo yih.

To POLISH, 磨光 mó kwang,

磨歸 mó shih 剛 teāu. 瑤 ts'ho. 磋 ts'ho. 珩 kwan 磨 mó, 脩治 s'w chā; to polish gems, 理玉 lè yūh, 磋摩 tsó mò, 攻玉 kung yūh; like cutting and polishing. 如琢如磨 joó chō joó mó, 琰 hwān 璵 hwān; to polish ivory. 磋象牙 tsó tseang yā; polished bone. 玢 ya.

POLISHED, 文禮的 wán lè teih.

POLITE, 讓 jáng, 禮讓 lè jáng; polite literature, 文章 wán chang; polite and genteel. 有禮 yèw lè. 有禮貌的 yèw lè maóu teih; polite intercourse, 好 yú, 人以禮交 jūn è lè keāou; polite manner of speaking, 文禮的話 wán lè teih hwá; polite and agreeable. 醞藉 wān tsāy; the six polite arts, 六藝 lūh é; a polite man, 知禮的人 che lè teih jūn, 明禮的人 ming lè teih jūn.

POLITIC, 計巧 ké k'heāou, 伶俐 líng lé.

POLITICS, 國政 kwō ching, 政事 ching szé, 衙門之事 yá mún che szé; to talk about politics, 談論國政 tán lūn kwō ching, 講政事 k'ang ching szé.

POLL, of the head, 煩 hwan; 凶 sín, 頂門 líng mún, 腦

蓋 naòu kaé.

To POLL, the hair, 剪髮  
tsièn fā; to poll at an election,  
隨人揀選 sūy jìn kèen  
seuèn, 揀選做事 kèen  
seuèn tsó szé.

POLL-TAX, 各頭還糧  
kô t'how hwân lāng.

POLLEN, of a flower, 花粉  
hwa fūn; fine flour, 精麵  
tsing mēen.

POLLUTE, 染汙 jèn woo,  
汙, 污穢 woo wēi, 沾  
汙 chen woo, 玷污 tēn  
woo; polluted, 混濁 hwān  
chūh, 腌臢 gnan tsan; a pol-  
luted age, 濁世 chūh shé.

POLY, 一打 yih tà, 打一  
下 tà yih hēa.

POLTROON, 懦夫 nô foo.

POLYANTHUS, tuberosus,  
夜香蘭 yáy hēang lán, 夜  
來香 yáy lai hēang.

POLYGAMY, 多娶婦女  
之事 to tséu fô nyù che szé.

POLYGON, 多角形 to kēō  
hìng.

POLYGONUM, knot-grass, 龍  
葦 lūng kò. 萊 yāng, 蕭蒿  
pēen hēuh, 荳人葉 hūng  
jūn yē; polygonum tinctorium,  
藍草 lân tsauò; do. aquati-  
cum, 水蓼 shwà keaou; do.

amphibium, 水荳 shwà y hāng

POLYHEDRON, 多邊之形  
to pēen che hìng.

POLYPODE, 多脚 to kēō.

POLYNESIA, 萬嶼 wān soó

POLYPODIUM, 骨碎補  
kwūh tsúy pò.

POLYPUS, 瘰癧 seih  
kwān, 癰腫 pēh  
seih, 鼻疣 pēih yéw, 鼻中  
瘰癧 pēih chung seih jōh.

POLYTECHNIC, 多手藝  
to shòw é.

POLYTHEISM, 奉拜五帝  
百神之事 fūng paé woò té  
pīh shīn che szé.

POLYTHEISTS, 信有多  
帝多神之人 sūn yéw to  
té to shīn che jūn.

POMATUM, 燕脂 yén che.

POMEGRANATE, 石榴  
shīh lēw, 石留 shīh lēw;  
(sort of do.) 柎榴 jō lēw;  
flower of do. 榴火 lēw hò, 石  
榴花 shīh lēw hwa; poeti-  
cal name of do. 丹灶 tan  
tsau.

POMFRET, 鰓鯪 chiāng  
hōw, 昌鼠 chiāng choò, 鰓  
魚 chiāng yū.

POMMEL, of a saddle, 鞍之  
圓頭 gnan che yuēn t'how;  
pommel of a sword, 劍首  
kēen shòw; see hilt.

To POMMEL, 撻 chuy, 撞  
chwang.

POMP, 繁華 fān hwā, 榮  
花 yāng hwa, 威風 wei fūng,  
體統 chè t'hùng; pomps and

vanities of the world, 繁華

世界 fân hwà shé keaó, 威

勢 wei shé, 體面 t'hè mēén.

Pompos, 整肅 ching sūh,

誇 keaou, 虛大 heu tá : a

pompous essay, 鋪張文詞

poo chang wān szā.

POMPION, 番南瓜 fan

nān kwa, 王瓜 wāng kwa, 黃

瓜 hwāng kwa, 喆瓜 tēén

kwa.

POND, 沼 chaou, 池 chē,

塘 tāng. 塢 pāng, 湊池 wa

chē, 塘池 tāng chē, 渠 k'heú ;

a fish pond, 魚池 yū chē, 魚

塘 yū tāng ; a pond on a hill,

水埕 shwù y leuē.

POND-WEED, 眼治菜 yèn

chē tsao.

TO PONDER, 思想 sze

sāng. 斟酌 chun chō, 悌 he,

緬 mēén, 緬想 mēén sāng,

思緬 szé mēén, 定意 tīng

é. 念 nēén, 憫 tan, 靜 tsing,

沉吟 shin yin, 聰 lew ; to

ponder over the ancients, 重

玩溫故 chūng wān wān kō.

PONDEROUS, 重 chūng. 沉

重 chin chūng, 太重 t'haé

chūng.

PONTIFF, high priest, 主祭

choè tsé, 主祭首人 choè

tsé shòw jīn, 主祭元魁

choè tsé yuén k'hwēi ; a chief

in religious matters, 主教

choè keaó, 教皇 keaó

hwāng, 教王 keaó wāng.

PONTIFICATE, 教皇之

勢 keaó hwāng che shé.

PONTOON, 西瓜扁船

se kwa pēén chwān.

PONY, 小馬 seaòu mà, 馬

子 mà tszè, 駒子 keu tszè,

馬駒 mà keu.

Poor, 沼 chaou, 池 chē, 塘

tāng, 塢 pāng, 汪 wāng, 汧

k'hēén, 淵 yuén, 渠 k'heú,

湫 tsew, 潢 hwang ; semicir-

cular do. 泔水 pwán shwù y,

泔池 pwán chē ; to pass do.

游泔 yèw pwán.

POOP, of a ship, 船後樓

chwān hów lōw.

POOR, 貧 pīn, 窮 keūng,

敝 pe, 寒 hān, 薄 pō ; a poor

scholar, 寒士 hān szé, 貧

士 pīn szé ; a poor family, 寒

家 hān kēa ; a poor person,

褐 hō ; do. and distressed, 窮

苦 keūng k'hoè, 貧窮 pīn

keūng. 空 k'hūng, 困窮

k'hwān keūng, 單寒 tān hān,

單薄 tān pō, 淡薄 tān pō,

儻 tsūng, 貧隘 pīn yāé, 寒

苦 hān k'hoè ; poor and mean,

貧賤 pīn tsēén, 貧陋 pīn

lōw, 寒貧 lōw pīn ; poor

and destitute, 貧乏 pīn fā,

鮮乏 sēén fā, 乏絕 fā

tseuē, 落魄 lō tō ; poor treat-

ment, 薄待 pō t'haé ; a poor

fate, 薄命 pó mīng ; poor



compliments, 卑禮 pe lè: poor  
and miserable, 寒 hàn, 寒  
leà. 窮苦 k'ang k'ò: poor  
and blind, 窮瞎 k'ang hā; :  
poor and unpolite. 寒貧 keu  
pin; poor land, 瘠土 tseih  
t'hoò, 瘠 tseih. 境 k'heau.  
境 k'heau, 藥藥 lwan  
lwan; a poor lane. 陋巷  
lów háng; poor food. 惡食  
gō shih; poor virtues. 涼德  
léang th; poor people who  
may be pitied. 粉人 k'ing jin;  
poor presents, 薄禮 pō lè;  
poor abilities, 謝才 ts'ien  
ts'at; poor and yet happy, 貧  
而樂 pin êrh ló; poor win-  
ner, 薄酒 pō ts'ow; the  
poor, 貧民 pin min; poor  
in spirit, 虛心 heu sin; poor  
and penniless, 無錢 wó  
ts'ien; poor without flattery,  
貧而無諂 pin êrh wó  
ch'ên; poor people require pa-  
tience, 窮須要忍 k'ang  
seu yaó jin.

POORLY, 微病 wei ping.

To POP out, 闖出 chwang  
ch'üh; to pop out of a hole,  
率 ts'uh, 穴中卒出 heu  
chung ts'uh ch'üh.

POPE, as used by the Ro-  
manists, 法王 fā wáng. 象  
王 séang wáng. 教皇 kea'ou  
hwáng, 教化王 kea'ou hwá  
wáng.

POPEDOM, 教皇之勢  
kea'ou hwáng che she.

POPGUN, 射筒 sháy túng.

POPIN JAY, 鸚歌 ying ko.

POPULAR, 械 tseih. 風尾  
松 fung wei s'ung, 白楊樹  
p'ih yáng shó.

POPLOES, under the knees,

腿脚 kwó ch'uh.

POPPY, 罌子粟 yin ts'at

s'uh, 鶯粟 ying s'uh, 罌粟

ying s'uh, 玉美花 yüh mei

hwa 玉美人花 yüh mei

hwa; poppy heads 罌粟

球 ying s'uh k'heu 罌子

ying s'uh ts'at. 粟殼 s'uh

k'uh. 阿芙蓉 a foo yung;

the wild poppy. 蒜 hin.

POPULACE, 民 min. 庶民

shóo min, 小民 seáu min,

百姓 p'ih sin.

POPULAR, 民所喜愛 min

s'ò há gnaé; popular opinion,

民意 min í, 民心 min sin;

popular saying. 俗語 s'uh

yü; popular ruler, 庶民所

奉爲王 shóo min s'ò fung

wei wáng.

POPULARLY, 依百姓的

樣 e p'ih síng ts'ih yáng.

POPULATION, 戶口 ho'ó

k'òw; the first denotes families

and the other individuals; po-

population returns, 版籍 p'án

tseih, 版圖 p'án to'ó; a list of

the population, 民簿 min

pó ; do. numerous, 允殖  
yàn chíh ; the population daily  
increasing, 生齒日繁 sāng  
ch'è jh fān.

POPULOUS, 人烟許多 jìn  
yen heu to, 人住蜜蜜 jìn  
choó meih meih.

PORCELAIN, 磁器 tszê k'hé,  
瓷器 tszê k'hé, 瓷器 tszê  
k'hé, 釉色 pá sīh : porcelain  
clay, 堊 gō, 白墩子 pīh  
tun tszê, 白瓦子 pīh tun  
tszê 瓷土 tszê t'hoó.

PORCH, 遊廊 yêw lāng,  
串廊 ch'hwán lāng, 廡  
woó, 廈 hé, 廊廡 lāng woó ;  
entrance of a house, 門口  
mún k'hòw ; shed in front of do.  
簷篷 chen pūng, 拱篷  
kung pūng.

PORCUPINE, 箭猪 tséén  
choo, 猬 wei, 豪豪 haou,  
獼猴 hwán yú, 豪豕 haou  
che, 鼯 tseun.

PORE, 竅 k'heaòu ; all the  
pores, 百竅 pīh k'heaòu ; the  
pores of the skin, 毛孔 maòu  
k'hùng, 毛竅 maòu k'heaòu,  
毛管 maòu kwán.

PORK, 猪肉 choo jūh, 髻  
e, 豚 tēn : pork fat, 猪腓  
choo yú, 猪膏 he kaou, 猪油  
choo yêw.

PORCKING, 小猪 seàòu  
choo.

POROUS, 多孔 to k'hùng.

PORPHYRY, 白斑之紅  
石 pīh pān che hūng shīh.

PORPOISE, 江猪 kēang  
choo, 江豚 kēang tun, 鮪  
poo, 水豚 shwày tun, 河豚  
hò tun, 猪魚 choo yū ; a sort  
of do. 規魚 kwei yū.

PORRIDGE, 羹 kang, 湯  
t'hang ; rice porridge, 糜粥  
me chūh, 糲 chen, 糴 è ; see  
congee ; porridge of millet, 餲  
chēn è : porridge pot, 罐子  
kwan tszè.

PORRINGER, 喫粥的碗  
keih chūh teih wán.

PORT, 埠頭 fow t'hôw,  
港口 kēang k'hòw, 海口  
haè k'hòw, 海門 haè mún ;  
landing place in a river, 馬頭  
mà t'hôw, 河岸 hô gán ; an  
anchorage for ships, 灣船之  
處 wan chwán che ch'hoó ;  
a port clearance, 紅牌 hūng  
paè, 大牌 tá paè, 紅單 hūng  
tan ; to take out a port clear-  
ance, 出紅牌 chūh hūng  
paè ; a port hole, 炮眼 p'áo  
yèn, 眼 tē.

PORTABLE, 容易搬移  
yēng é pwan è ; a portable fur-  
nace 煙 wei, 行竈 hīng  
tsaòu.

PORTAGE, 搬費 pwan fei.

PORTAL, 小門 seàòu mún,  
門口 mún k'hòw ; portals of  
bliss, 天闔 t'hēn kwán.

PORT-CHARGES, 船灣泊  
之費 chwân wan pò che feí,  
船鈔 chwân chaou.

PORT-CULLIS, 吊門 teaóu  
mûn; 懸門 heuèn mûn.

TO PORTEND, 預先兆出  
yü sēen chaou ch'hūh, 先兆  
明白 sēen chaou nīng pīh.

PORTENTOUS, 怪異非常  
kwaé é fei chāng; portentous  
omens. 國敗之兆 kwō páe  
che chaou; wonderful, 奇異  
kô é.

PORTER (a bearer,) 挑夫  
t'heau foo. 擔夫 tan foo. 脚  
夫 kēō foo. 夫馬 foo mà, 門  
上 mūn shāng. 門子 mūn  
tszé. 門公 mūn kung; a por-  
ter, at a gate. 閤 hwān, 掌門  
狗 chāng mūn kōw; to act as  
porter, 晨閤 shīn hwān: a  
porter to the Imperial harem 閤  
人 hwān jīn, 閤寺 hwān  
szé; a porter to the palace, 管  
簫 kwān yō; a porter's knot,  
揸 kung.

PORTICO, 遊廊 yēw lāng.  
門樓 mūn lōw; a pavilion,  
亭子 tīng tszé.

PORTION, 分額 fún gīh, 分  
子 fún tszé, 股子 koo tszé.  
分業 fún nēē; a part, 一塊  
yīh k'hwāé; a portion appoin-  
ted by Providence, 緣分 yuèn  
fún; a marriage portion, 聘  
禮 p'híng lè.

PORTMANTEAU, 包 筏  
paou fūh, 行李 hīng lè.

PORTRAIT, 像 sēang, 畫  
像 hwá sēang, 形像 hīng  
sēang, 影像 yīng sēang, 圖  
像 toó sēang.

PORTUGAL, 西洋國 se  
yāng kwō, 大西洋 tá se  
yāng, 博爾都鳴爾國  
poo urh too gō urh kwō; the  
Portuguese, 西洋人 se yāng  
jīn.

TO POSE, 叫人想不解  
keaóu jīn sēang pūh keàè.

POSITION, 方面 fang  
mēen, 地位 té wéi, 安位  
gnan wéi, 地執 té shé, 境  
勢 kīng shé; a position, 据  
keu, 次 tsze, 位次 wéi tsze,  
昨位 tsoó wéi.

POSITIVE, explicit, 特 特  
tīh tīh; absolute, 一定的  
yīh tīng teih; real, 實在的  
shīh tsáé teih; stubborn, 執  
一 chīh yīh.

POSITIVELY, 一定 yīh  
tīng. 斷斷 twán twán, 定  
然 tīng jēn, 必然 peih jēn;  
positively required, 決 然  
須要 keuē jēn seu yaóu, 務  
必要 woó peih yaóu; will  
positively go, 決去 keuē  
k'heú; to represent a thing  
positively and negatively, 正  
筆反筆之論 chīng peih  
fau peih che lún.

TO POSSESS, 有 yèw, 有之 yèw che, 在手 tsáe shòw, 歸我 kwei gnò; to possess in a slight degree, 有稍 yèw shaou; not yet in possession, 未有 wé yèw; to possess every thing, 無所不有 woó sò pūh yèw; with regard to riches possessing the empire, 富有天下 foó yèw t'héen hēa.

POSSESSED, with the devil, 懷鬼 hwaê kwei; vulgarly, 上堂 sháng tâng.

POSSESSION, 基業 kê nē, 家業 kēa nē, 家產 kēa chàn; in one's possession, 東西在手 tung se tsáe shòw; demoniacal possession, 逃神 t'heaou shìn; to take possession of, 竊取 k'han tsèu; anything in possession, 得物 tih wáh.

POSSESSOR, 業主 nē, 有之人 yèw che jin, 物主 wūh chò.

POSSIBLE, 可能 k'hò nǎng, 做得來的 tsó tih laê teih, 行得的 hìng tih teih; is it possible? 昇哉 e tsáe, 或有未定 hwò yèw wé tìng.

POST, or pillar, 支柱 che choó, 柱 choó; wooden post, 木樁 mùh chwang, 拱 kung, 桡 tsuy, 桿 han, 樺 hwàn, 棟 tung, 楹 ying, 檣 t'hang,

檣 twan, 樯 k'hē, 楔 sē. 槓 tih; to drive a post in the ground. 打樁 tà chwang, 樁 槓 chwang keü; a post over a grave, 槨 kē; the post of a door 闔 kwàn; a post to which animals are tied, 杙 yih, 柳 yâng, 馬柳 mà yâng; a post to which boats are tied, 牂 ts'hang, 舳 t'hung, 舫 ko, 舫 ko, 截 chwang; upright and slanting posts, 枝梧 che woo; a post for tying a horse to, 椿 chwang; do. a cow, 櫟 chih; a post or stake, 槩 choo, 欄 swan, 杙 yih.

POST-STATION, 驛 驛 choó peih; a post-horse, 馬 yih mà, 驛馬 yih mà, 駭 leu, 快馬 k'hwaé mà, 置驛 che yih, 郵驛 yew yih, 驛站 yih chen, 行書舍 hìng shoo shà; a post-house, 郵亭 yew tìng; a post on a journey, 驛程 yih ching; a post carriage, 遽 keü; a military station, 堡障 pàou chang, 營汎 ying sin.

POSTAGE, 信資 sìn tsze, 檳資 pin tsze, 酒資 tsèw tsze.

POST-BOY, 快馬 k'hwaé mà.

POSTDILUVIAN, 洪水後 hùng shwù y hów.

POSTERIOR, 在後的

tsaé hów tēh, 後來的 hów  
laé tēh, 晚來的 wàn laé  
tēh, 後邊的 hów pēn  
tēh.

POSTERIOBS, 屁股 p'hè  
koo.

POSTERITY, 後裔 hów é,  
苗裔 meáu é, 子孫 tszè  
sun, 嗣 szè, 瓜瓞 kwa  
tē, 後嗣子孫 hów szè  
tszè sun, 奕葉 yīh yě, 後  
葉 hów yě, 胤 yīn, 胄 chów,  
瓜葛 kwa kō, 襲 e; with-  
out posterity, 絕後 tseuē  
hów; numerous posterity, 烝  
tsung, 子孫隆盛 tszè sun  
lûng shíng.

POSTERN, 後門 hów  
mún, 房後小門 fang hów  
seáu mún.

POST-HASTE, 駟馬之快  
yīh mà che k'hwaé.

POSTHUMOUS work, 遺文  
é wān, 遺書 é shoo; a post-  
humous son, 晚來的子  
wàn laé tēh tszè, 墓生者  
moó sāng chāy; posthumous  
name, 死後之稱 szè hów  
che ch'íng, 諡 shé; the a-  
voided or dreaded name of a  
parent or ruler after death, 諱  
名 hwíy ming; when alive  
their designation is called a  
name, and when dead, an a-  
voided name, 生曰名死  
曰諱 sāng yuē ming szè yuē

hwúy; his posthumous or avoid-  
ed title was the filial king, 諱  
曰孝王 hwúy yuē heáu  
wāng; a posthumous title  
given to an emperor, 廟號  
meáu haáu.

POSTILION, 圉 yù, 轅子  
tsew tszè, 攬轅子 lân tsew  
tszè, 掌馬者 cháng mē  
chāy.

POSTMAN, courier, 千里  
馬 tsēen lè mà; letter carrier,  
帶書信者 taé shoo sīn  
chāy.

POST-MERIDIAN, 下午 hēa  
wò, 過午 kwó wò.

POST-OFFICE, private, 送  
信家 sūng sīn kēa; public,  
駟郵 yīh yèw.

TO POSTPONE, 後之 hów  
che, 以爲後 è wei hów, 不  
息 pūh kēh; to postpone  
a promise, 宿諾 sūh nō; to  
put anything last, 放在  
後邊 fang tsáé hów pēn;  
to delay till afterwards, 攔  
在後頭 kō tsáé hów t'hōw,  
遷延 tsēen yēn, 延攔 yēn  
kō; to put off till the end, 留  
在末節 lēw tsáé mō tsēē, 棄  
置末節 k'hé ché mō tsēē,  
留棄 於末 lēw k'hé  
yū mō.

POSTSCRIPT, 贅筆 chuy  
peīh, 跋 pō; P. S. in a letter,  
又及 yéw kēh; the addenda

to a book or writing is called a postscript, 書文字後曰跋 shoo wán tszé hóu yuē pǒ.

TO POSTULATE, to require, 問要 wán yaóu, 討要 t'haóu yaóu, 討索 t'haóu sǒ; to beg or ask, 乞求 k'heih k'héw.

POSTULATE, supposition assumed, 所取之意 sò tsèh che é; gratuitous assumption, 無根之端 woô kán che wan.

POSTURE, condition, 形勢 hng shé; situation, 方位 fang wei; attitude, 儀容 é yung; carriage, 容止 yung ché; posture making, 歌舞 ko wòd, 蹁跹 pēn seen, 舞樂 wòd yǒ; to make postures, 打舞 tà wòd; posture master, 舞師 wòd sze.

POTY, bunch of flowers, 一把花 yih pà hwa.

POT, for dressing food, 釜 甑 so tsāng; an earthen pot, 土罐 t'hoò kwan, 缶 fow, 甗 fow, 盎 gang, 缸 kang, 瓶 ping; an iron pot, 鑪 luy, 竈 mow, 鑊 hwǒ; a pot for wine, 壺 hoò; a pickle pot, 銅甌 tūng pow, 甌甌 pow low; chamber do. 便壺 pēn hoò.

POTASH, 鹼 kan, 鹼 kuen, 灰汁鹽 hwuy tsèih yèn,

自然灰 tszé jèn hwuy.

POTATON, 薯 shoò, 苜蘭 薯 hò lân shoò, 薯仔 shoò tszé; sweet potatoe, 番薯 fan shoò, 薯蕷 shoò yǔ, 諸 蕷 shoò yǔ.

POTATION, of wine, 酒一 喝 tsèw yih hò.

POT-BELLIED, 胖脹 pang chang, 膨脹 pāng hāng, 仁 hng, 瘰 chang, 胛胛 kwa too, 臍胛 te kwei, 臍胛 te kwei.

POT-COMPANION, 酒肉朋 友 tsèw jūh pāng yèw, 喝酒 夥計 hó tsèw hò ké, 同喫 酒者 tūng k'heih tsèw chày.

POTFUL, of tea, 一壺 茶 yih hoò ch'hà.

POT-HERB, 菜 tsáé; strong do. 葷 heun.

POT-LUCK, 常飯 ch'hāng fán, 便飯 pēn fán.

POT-HOOK, 懸鉤 hēn kow.

POT-HOUSE, 酒坊 tsèw fang, 酒店 tsèw tién.

POT-LID, 鑊蓋 hwǒ kaé.

POTSHERD, 破甕 p'hó pāng, 甕缺 k'hé keué.

POTENT, 有能 yèw nāng, 能的 nāng tēh, 會的 hwúy tēh, 有鼎力 yèw tīng lēih.

POTENTATE, 帝王 té wáng, 皇帝 hwáng té, 帝 君 té keun, 有能者 yèw

năng chày, 有權者 yèw | 食處 yuèn tsàng shih c'hoó,  
 keuèn chày, 有權柄者 yèw | 頰裡貯食處 kēē lè choò  
 yèw keuèn pín chày, 有 | shih ch'hoó.  
 權勢者 yèw keuèn shé |  
 chày.

POTION. 嗑的東西 hō  
 uēh tung se 解渴的湯  
 kēh kō uēh t'hang.

POTAGE 羹 hāng. 湯  
 'hang.

POOR. 窮人 chiā ũn.  
 貧乏 t'au tung. 窮夫 chiā  
 貧人 t'au tung. 窮人 chiā  
 均 chūn.

POUNCE. 藥散 yó sán.  
 TO POUNCE, upon prey. 猱  
 chāu. 鷲飛 chiū fī; a pounce-  
 upon; 鳥擊鷲勢  
 ch'au k'hi ch'he shé, 迅飛

斤 kin;  
 斤兩 kin  
 a little pound, 所  
 sh'wang kin.

搗 t'au. 搗  
 敷 t'au. 敷 yin. 敷  
 to pound in a  
 市 chā, 市

to pound rice,  
 捶 chuy, 捶  
 義 chuy, 義  
 春 tse, 春  
 to pound,  
 捏 ch'ih, 捏  
 揸 chā, 揸  
 to pound wheat  
 函 chā; to

POULTERER, 賣鷄者  
 mǎe ke chày.

POULTICE, 貼飯爲藥  
 t'heē fán wei yó.

POULTRY, 雞鴨 ke yā.

POVERTY. 匱窮 gih kéung,  
 類沛 tēn phāē, 空囊  
 khung nāng, 塚堵 hwan  
 lo. 貧約 pín yō. 急切  
 kēh ts'heē, 貧窮之勢  
 pín kéung che shé.

POUNCE. 藥散 yó sán.  
 TO POUNCE, upon prey. 猱

鷲飛 chiū fī; a pounce-  
 upon; 鳥擊鷲勢  
 ch'au k'hi ch'he shé, 迅飛

斤 kin;  
 斤兩 kin  
 a little pound, 所  
 sh'wang kin.

搗 t'au. 搗  
 敷 t'au. 敷 yin. 敷  
 to pound in a  
 市 chā, 市

to pound rice,  
 捶 chuy, 捶  
 義 chuy, 義  
 春 tse, 春  
 to pound,  
 捏 ch'ih, 捏  
 揸 chā, 揸  
 to pound wheat  
 函 chā; to

pound earth in order to build mud walls, 築 chūh; to pound rice (10 measures to 8,) 穀 hwuy; to pound medicine, 搗藥 taòu yǔ.

POUNDED RICE, 粳 se; pounded wretch, a worthless fellow, 侑飢 chā tē.

POUNDER, pestle, 靡 tuy.

TO POUR OUT. 斟 chin, 傾倒 king taòu, 倒出 taòu chūh, 靡 me, 洩 chō, 注 choó, 灌 k'hēz, 溉 kaé, 灌 kwán; to pour out wine, 斟酒 chin tsèw, 酌 chō, 酌酒 chō tsèw, 裸 kwan, 刺 keu, 漿 k'hing; to pour out as a libation, 灌 kwán, 盥 hwán, 瀉 lúy, 瀉 hing, 灌地 kwán té, 裸 kwan, 斟 luy, 奠酒 téen tsèw, 裸 kwán, 沃斟 yǔh luy; to pour out tea, 倒茶 taòu ch'hā; to pour wine on the ground, 以酒酌地 è tsèw luy té; to pour out the last drop, 瀝 leih; to pour out of one vessel into another, 挹注 yǐh choó, 抒 choó; to pour down in torrents, 瀉 hwò; to pour down medicine, 灌藥 kwán yǔ; pouring with rain, 爾漫 lan man, 瀉 hō, 遭 teih teih.

TO POUR, 吐腎 t'hoè shūn, 叻 wǎn, 暫降 lo to, 腎垂 shūn chuy.

POWDER, meal, 粉 fūn, 糝 keuen; gunpowder, 火藥 hò yǔ; medicinal powder, 藥散 yǔ sán, 藥末 yǔ mǔ; tooth-powder, 牙散 yā sán; powder-mill, 火藥局 hò yǔ keuh; powdered gems, 玉屑 yǔh sē; powdered sugar, 沙糖 sha t'hāng.

POWER, ability, 能 nǎng, 才能 tsāe nǎng, 能幹 nǎng kán; strength, 力 leih, 力量 leih léang, 氣力 k'hé leih, 勇力 yǔng leih; an authority, 權柄 keuen ping; influence, 勢 shé, 權勢 keuen shé, 德 tih; in one's power, 在握 tsāe ūh, 在掌握之中 tsāe chāng ūh che chung; not in my power, 勢不能 shé pūh nǎng; not in the power of man, 非人力所能 爲 fei jin leih sò nǎng wei; the power of a nation, 國柄 k'wō ping; to stand in awe of power, 畏威 wei wei; the three powers, 三才 san tsāe; power of vision, 目力 mǔh leih; do. of hearing, 耳力 ěh leih; power of fire, 火力 hò leih; do. of wine, 酒力 tsèw leih; the powers of numbers, 乘房 shing fāng.

POWERFUL, 強 k'āng, 疆 k'āng, 強 k'āng, 彭 p'hāng, 城 tseih, 胥 ne, 律 羈 leih



keäh; a powerful foe, 勍敵  
k'ing teih; a powerful robber,  
目盜 keü taü.

POWERLESS, 絕能 tseuē  
näng, 無力 woó leh.

Pox, small, 天花 t'hēen  
hwa; lues venerea, 白濁 pih  
chah.

PRACTICABLE, 做得來  
的 toó tih laó teih.

PRACTICE, doings, 行爲  
hing wei; a practice, 習俗  
seih süh, 玩 wán, 將 tsāng.  
習行 seih hing; constant  
practice 溫習 wán seih.

TO PRACTICE, 演習 yen  
seih, 服 fuh, 習鍊 seih lēn.  
練熟 lēn shūh; to practice  
with assiduity, 力行 lei  
hing, 習 seih, 習鍊 seih  
lēn; to practice virtue, 修陰  
隲 sew yin tseih; to practice  
archery, 習射 seih sháy; to  
practice personally, 體行 t'hē  
hing; to practice riding on  
horse-back, 步馬 poó mà, 習  
馬 seih mà; the practice of  
medicine, 療 leaou.

PRACTISED, 肄 e, 慣 kwán,  
歷練老成 lei lēn laóu  
ching, 鍊熟 lēn shūh, 鍊  
精 lēn tsing, 玩習 wán  
seih, 慣弄 kwán lúng, 相習  
成風 tsāng seih ching fung.

PRACTITIONER, in medi-  
cine, 醫生 e sāng.

PRAGMATICAL, 善辨嘴  
shén chā tsúy, 好插口 haóu  
chā k'hòw.

PRAIRIE, 草埔 tsabu poo,  
荒蕪之地 hwang woo che  
té.

PRAISE, 讚美的話 tsán  
mei teih hwá, 稱頌之語  
ch'hing súng che yü, 嘉美  
之言 kēa mei che yēn; praise  
and blame, 褒貶 paóu pēen;  
praise and censure impartially  
distributed, 褒貶適中 paóu  
pēen shih chung; praise, 聲  
譽 shing yü.

TO PRAISE, 讚嘆 tsán  
t'hán, 嘆美 t'hán sēn, 嘆  
美 t'hán mei, 讚美 tsán  
sēn, 讚頌 tsán súng, 稱讚  
ch'hing tsán, 揚譽 yāng yü,  
誦 shing, 聲 shing, 頌讚  
súng tsán, 上評 sháng p'ing,  
高評 kaou p'hing, 稱美  
ch'hing sēn, 賞 shàng, 稱賞  
ch'hing shàng, 稱呼 ch'hing  
hoo, 稱揚 ch'hing yāng, 稱  
譽 ch'hing yü, 嘉美 kēa mei,  
褒嘉 paóu kēa, 舉 keü, 讚  
美 tsán mei, 褒 paóu, 繩譽  
shing yü, 舉揚 keü yāng,  
訓 lé, 誣 peáu, 贊 tsán, 褒  
獎 paóu tsēang, 揄揚 yú  
yāng, 譽 yü, 贊美 tsán mei,  
傳驛 chuen yih, 獎予  
tsēang yü, 誇獎 k'wá tsēang,  
嘉獎 kēa tsēang, 讚揚 tsán

yáng, 揚 yang, 揜揚 yú  
 yáng, 美譽 mei yú; to praise  
 too much, 稱譽過頭 ch'ing  
 yá kwó t'hôw; to praise men  
 verbally, 以口譽人 è k'òw  
 yá jín; to speak in praise of  
 one, 稱舉 ch'hing keù, 論  
 議 lún tseuen; to praise the  
 good, 獎善 ts'àng shén; to  
 praise one, 多之 to che; to  
 blame one, 少之 shaou che;  
 to praise one's virtues, 頌德  
 súng tih; to praise one's-self,  
 稱己 ch'hing kè; do. others,  
 稱人 ch'hing jín; to praise  
 and blame, 褒貶 p'au p'een;  
 to court praise, 沾名邀譽  
 chen ming yaou yá; to praise,  
 or bless the Deity, 祝頌上  
 帝 ch'uh súng Sháng té; prais-  
 ed be God, the preserver of the  
 whole world. (a Mahomedan  
 expression) 感讚保養一  
 切世界之主 kàn tsán  
 p'au yáng yih ts'è shé keá  
 che choò; praise (a Buddhist  
 expression) 頌 paé; to praise  
 Buddha, 稱讚佛 ch'hing  
 tsán fūh.

PRASEWORTHY, 可稱  
 讚的 k'hò ch'hing tsán t'eh.

TO PRANCE, 驕 keaou; pran-  
 cing gait, 驕驕 keaou gaou;  
 a prancing horse, 驕驕 gang  
 gang; a horse prancing about.  
 秋秋 ts'ew ts'ew, 馬騰驤

貌 mà t'ang jang maóu, 其馬  
 驕驕 k'è mà keaou keaou; to  
 prance, 跑來跑去 p'haou  
 laé p'haou k'heú.

PRANK, 戲玩之事 hé  
 wán che szé.

TO PRATE, 談譚 k'è ch'è,  
 妄語 wáng yù, 囉唆言  
 語 lo so yèn yù; to prate a-  
 bout anything without doing  
 it, 空言 k'hung yèn; to prate  
 about government, 談朝政  
 tán ch'au ch'ing.

The PRATTLE of a child,  
 穉言 che yèn, 囉囉, 呢囁  
 ne gow, 啣 t'haou, 呢囁  
 yae gow, 啣 yà, 囉唆 ko so,  
 譚 taou, 譚譚 l'een low.

PRAWNS, 鰕 h'è, 紛鰕  
 fun h'è; salt water prawns,  
 鰕 ma, 大海鰕 tá hà h'è;  
 a kind of prawns, 鰕 keu;  
 prawns (dried,) 鰕米 h'è mè.

The PRAYA GRANDE, at  
 Macao, 南灣 nán wau.

TO PRAY, 祝禱 ch'uh taò,  
 告禱 kaóu taò, 禱 kaóu,  
 禱 kaou, 祈禱 k'è taò, 乞  
 求 k'heih k'hêw, 仰求 n'ang  
 k'hêw, 懇求 k'h'án k'hêw,  
 禱 k'uh. 祈求 k'è k'hêw, 臬  
 kaou, 禱 luy; to pray to invi-  
 sible beings, 稟神 pín shín,  
 巫 woo; to pray to heaven,  
 祈天 k'è t'h'een; to pray for  
 rain, 祈雨 k'è yù; to pray to

the gods, 禱告 he kaóu; to pray to the Supreme, 請於帝 ts'hing yú té; to pray in silence, 默祝 mǐh chūh; to pray for another, 代稟 taé pin, 轉祈 chwàn kè; pray be seated, 請坐 ts'hing tsó; to pray or beg, 請 ts'hing, 賽 kēen.

PRAYERS, 工祝 kung chūh, 經呪 king chóu, 呪 chóu; forms of prayer, 祝文 chūh wǎn, 禱文 taòu wǎn, 祈禱式 kè taòu shǐh; prayers for the dead, 安所 gnan sò; to read a form of prayer, 念經 nēen king, 誦經 súng king, 奉經 fung king, 諷經 fung king.

PRAYER-BOOK, 經卷 king keuen.

PRAYING MANTIS, 蚺父 kè foó, 蚺蜋 shǐh lǎng, 蚺蛭 tǐng mow, 蚺蛭 me me, 蚺蜋 tǎng lǎng, 蚺 kwo, 蚺蟻 tang nǎng, 蟻 mǒ chow.

To PREACH, 講書說法 kǎang shoo shwǒ fǎ, 宣化 seuen hwá.

PREADMONISH, 預先告戒 yú sēen kaóu keaé.

PREAMBLE, 題詞 té szê.

PRECARIOUS, 不穩定 pǔh wǎn tǐng, 不安穩 pǔh gnan wǎn, 算不定 swán pǔh tǐng.

PRECAUTION, 先防範 sēen fāng fàn, 先幾防 sēen kè fāng, 預備 yú péi, 安排 gnan paé.

To PRECEDE, 先 sēen, 存 yu, 率先 seūh sēen, 超 chaou, 迨 seún; to go before, 先行 sēen hing, 先走 sēen tsòu, 頭裡行 t'hoū lè hing.

PRECEDENCE, 昆 kwán; not to take precedence of others on account of worth or knowledge, 不以賢知先人也 pǔh è hēen che sēen jǐn yà; to bring forward as a precedent, 援以爲例 yuen è wei lé.

PRECENTOR, 唱詩歌的首 ch'háng she ko teih shòu, 首領 shòu ling.

PRECEPT, 誡勅 keaé chǐh, 法 fǎ, 戒 keaé, 誡 keaé, 術 shūh, 戒律 keaé leūh; precepts of Buddha, 佛訣 fūh keuē, 佛法 fūh fǎ, 命令 míng, 條理 teaóu lè, 命令 míng líng; a negative precept, 戒 keaé; a preceptor, 學師 hǎo sze, 訓導 heún taóu, 先生 sēen sāng, 誡勅 keaé chǐh.

PRECESSION, of the equinoxes, 歲差 súy ch'ha.

PRECINCT, 交界 keaou keaé, 境界 kǐng keaé, 近的地方 kín teih té fang.

PRECIOUS, 珍 chin, 琦理 kè wei, 瑰璋 k'hwei wei, 理

瑤 *keung keu*, 財寶 *tsaé paòu*, 奇珍 *k'há chin*; rare, 罕見 *hàn kén*; a precious thought, 瑰意 *k'hwei é*; valuable, 寶 *paòu*, 寶貝 *paòu peí*; precious stone, 玉 *yü*, 珍寶 *chin paòu*, 玉石 *yü*, *shih*, 瑤瑰 *seuen k'hwei*; a precious article, 貴重之物 *kwei ching che wü*.

PRECIPICE, 險處 *hèen ch'hoó*, 嶓 *chan*, 陲 *chuy*, 巖 *yèn*, 險 *hèen*, 嵌 *kèen*, 礮 *ké*, 嶺 *lin*, 峭 *seaou*; an overhanging precipice, 懸崖 *heuèn yaé*, 崖 *yaé*, 厓 *k'ho*, 厥厥 *hin he*, 陡坡 *tow po*, 塹 *k'an*, 圻 *k'he*, 陁 *king*, 崖 *yaé*, 崕 *gö*, 嶂 *chang*, 嶺 *t'hä*, 巖 *nèe*, 巖 *kwei*, 礮 *e*, 礮 *tsan yèn*, 山險 *sann hèen*, 險處 *hèen ch'hoó*, 嶺 *lin*, 嶺 *seun*, 嶺 *he*, 礮 *tsan gan*, 礮 *yèn täng*.

PRECIPITATE, (hasty) 紗 *yaou*, 怦 *p'häng*, 悠 *hèen*, 息 *lung tsung*, 逞 *ching*, 悞 *pan*, 惹 *heuèn*, 悞 *hwan*, 悞 *kin ke*, 遽 *keú*, 徑 *king*, 輟 *kö*, 萌 *mang*, 蒙昧 *mung meí*, 悞 *p'häng*, 頻 *pin*, 悞 *p'hing*, 忙速 *mang sö*, 速 *sö sö*, 諧 *tsze wa*, 諧 *chung*, 肅急 *süh kèih*, 悞 *pa*, 狂 *kwäng*, 狂 *kwang*, 悞 *keuen*, 悞 *keaou*, 悞 *heuèn*;

precipitate in talk, 諛 *fei*, 諛 *hèen*; precipitate words, 諛 *tsung tung*; precipitate utterance, 喝喇 *hwä lä*; precipitate or hasty, 躁 *tsaou*, 湊 *tse le*, 攀 *hwüh*, 悞 *chang häng*.

TO PRECIPITATE, 坎 *füh*, 廣 *fün*, 沛然 *p'haé jèn*, 猝 *tsö*; to precipitate a person into a well, 陷人落井 *hèen jín lö tsing*; to precipitate one's self from a high place, 隕崖 *yun yaé*; to be precipitated, 崩 *päng*, 崩 *päng*; precipitation, 奔 *pun*, 竭 *e*.

PRECIPITATELY, 輕率 *k'hing süh*, 苟且 *ków tsäy*.

PRECIPITOUS, 嵌然 *k'han jèn*, 嵯峨 *k'han gö*, 岬 *yèn*, 摧峯 *tsüey wei*, 嶺 *laou*, 嶺 *tsaou*, 嶺 *chàn yèn*, 嶺 *tsan gan*, 嶺 *k'hö kö*, 嶺 *wei*, 屹 *yih nèe*, 礮 *gö gö*, 坡陀 *po to*; a precipitous bank, 礮 *kan*, 嶺 *kan yèn*, 礮 *kan*, 嶺 *ké*; precipitous mountain, 嶺 *kèen hèen*, 嶺 *k'hin kin*, 礮 *k'hin yin*, 危 *kwei*, 厓 *ts'ho*, 厓 *yin*.

PRECISE, brief, 簡切 *kèen tsëe*; exact, 端方 *twan fang*, 齊聖 *tsä shing*; nice, 截 *tsëe*; determined, 定 *ting*, 斷 *twán*, 的 *teih*; formal, 執

禮 chhī lè.

PRECISELY, 不 錯 pūh ts'hó; precisely at the time appointed, 正合其時 ching hō kē shē; exactly, 切切 ts'hēē ts'hēē.

PRECLUDE, 塞住進路 sth choó tsín loó; to preclude from the enjoyment of anything, 除其享福 choò kē hēang fūh; to preclude from an opportunity, 奪其機會 tō kē ke hwúy; to prevent from happening, 免有 miēn yèw, 杜絕 toò sǎ; to shut the door against any one, 閉門以拒人 pé mūn è kéú jīn.

PRECOCIOUS talents, 年 少才高 nēn shaòu tsāo kaou, 諛 疑 hih; a precocious child, 疑 yih, 小兒 有知 seāu ūh yèw che, 早 知 tsāu che.

TO PRECOGITATE, 預 先 思想 yū sēn szo sēang, 先 謀 sēn mōw.

TO PRECONCEIVE, 先 有 此意 sēn yèw tsāo ē, 早 已料之 tsāu è leāu che.

PRECONCEPTION, 先 意 sēn é.

TO PRECONCERT, 預先計 謀 yū sēn ké mōw, 先約 sēn yō; without preconcerting they met together, to the number of 900, 未計而會九

百 wé ké ūh hwúy kèw pih.

PRECURSOR, 先 驅 sēn keu, 先馬 sēn mà, 開路 的 k'hae loó teih.

PREDATORY, 打劫的 tà k'hēē teih, 擄劫的 tsēang k'hēē teih, 劫掠的 kēē lēō teih.

PREDECESSOR, 先人 sēn jīn, 前輩 tsēn péi; do. in office, 先官 sēn kwan, 原 任 yuēn jīn, 頭裡的官 t'hôw lè teih kwan; predecessor on the throne, 先君 sēn keun.

TO PREDESIGN, 預先圖 度 yū sēn toò tō.

TO PREDESTINATE, 預先 揀定 yū sēn kēn tīng, 先 定 sēn tīng, 預定 yū tīng.

PREDESTINATION, 前定 之理 tsēn tīng che lè, 定 數 tīng soó; predestination according to the Mahomedans, 先天真種子 sēn t'hēn chin chung tszè.

TO PREDESTINE, 早先定 斷 tsāu sēn tīng twán.

TO PREDETERMINE, 預先 立定 yū sēn leih tīng, 先 定妥 sēn tīng t'hò, 早已 立意 tsāu è leih é, 先決 斷 sēn keū twán.

PREDIAL, 屬田 庄的 shūh tēn chwang teih, 屬田 地者 shūh tēn té chày.

**PREDICABLE**, 可說得去  
k'hò shwǒ tūh, 講得去  
kàng tūh k'heú.

**PREDICAMENT**, 形勢 hìng  
shé; come into this predica-  
ment, 到這個田地 taóu  
chày kó tiēn té.

**PREDICANT**, 講道者  
kàng taóu chày.

**TO PREDICATE**, 講 kàng.  
言 yēn, 講道理 kàng taóu  
lè, 曉衆 hēàu chúng.

**TO PREDICT**, 預言 yū yēn.  
先言 sēen yēn, 言未來  
者 yēn wé lài chày, 頭裡  
說明 t'hôw là shwǒ mīng,  
預先說 yū sēen shwǒ; to  
guess at, 猜擬 chae é.

**PREDICTION**, 先說的話  
sēen shwǒ tēih lwá, 先料  
之言 sēen leáu che yēn, 未  
卜先知 wé pǒ sēen che.

**PREDILECTION**, 預先揀  
選 yū sēen kēen seúen.

**PREDISPOSED**, 先有心  
向的 sēen yēw sin hēang  
tēih 早有意向 tsàu yēw  
é hēang.

**PREDISPOSITION**, 先意  
sēen é.

**TO PREDOMINATE**, to pre-  
vail, 勝過 shíng kwó; to  
surpass, 越過 yuě kwó; to  
be superior to, 勝逾 shíng yú;  
to have controlling influence,  
主之 chòè che.

**PRE-EMINENT**, 卓越 chō  
yuě, 超越 chaou yuě, 超卓  
chaou chō, 出衆 ch'hūh chúng  
出類 ch'hūh lúy, 拔萃 pǒ  
tsúy.

**PRE-EMINENTLY** good, 元  
良 yuēn lēang; pre-eminently  
virtuous, 德邵 tēh shaóu, 邵  
德 shaóu tēh.

**PRE-EMPTION**, right of, 准  
其先買 chūn kē sēen mǎi.

**PRE-ENGAGE**, 先約 sēen  
yǒ.

**PRE-ENGAGED**, 先許過  
人 sēen hēu kwó jin; do. in  
marriage, 先許聘人 sēen  
hēu p'híng jin.

**TO PRE-ESTABLISH**, 先立  
sēen lēih.

**TO PRE-EXAMINE**, 先查  
sēen cha, 先察 sēen ts'há.

**TO PRE-EXIST**, 先有 sēen  
yēw; to pre-exist before hea-  
ven and earth, 先天先地  
sēen t'hēen sēen té.

**PREFACE**, 序 seú; preface  
of a book, 書之序 shoo che  
seú; a small preface, 小引  
seáu yin; prefatory remarks,  
序言 seú yēn, 序文 seú  
wǎn; the author's preface, 自  
序 tszé seú.

**PREFECT** of a city of the  
2d order, 知府 che fò; do.  
of the 3d order, 知縣 che  
hēen.

**PREFECTURE**, the government of a prefect, **分府** fòb fūn; prefectures and districts, **州縣** chow hēn; an officer, **官員** kwan yuēn, **官長** kwan cháng; an officer of one's own district **父母官** fòo mòo kwan, **地方官** té fang kwan, **官職** kwan chíh, **官位** kwan wéi.

To **PREFER**, **寧要** níng yaóu, **寧愛** níng gnaé, **寧願** níng yuēn, **寵** chùng, **先** sēn che; to prefer white, **尙白** sháng pīh; to put before, **放在先** fang tsáe sēn, **擱在先頭** kō tsáe sēn t'hôw; to prefer a high office, **升爲上官** shing wei sháng kwan.

**PREFERABLE**, **可取爲上** k'hò tsuē wei sháng; this is preferable to that, **這個比那個好** chày kó pè nà kó haò; a preferable kind, **上等** sháng tǎng.

**PREFERENCE**, **寧** níng, **甯** níng.

**PREFERMENT**, **前程** tsēn ching.

To **PREFIGURE**, **先兆** ch'ien ch'iao, **指明** sēn ch'iao ch'è ming.

To **PREFIX**, **按在前頭** an tsáe tsēn t'hôw, **置於先** ch'è yá sēn, **貼在前頭** ts'è tsáe tsēn t'hôw.

**PREGNANCY**, (first stages of) **胚胎** p'he t'hae, **初孕胎** ts'hoo ying t'hae, **始胎** ch'è t'hae; a last stage of do. **身孕** shin ying lin yuē; a state of, **有身** yèw shin, **娠** shin, **六甲** lūh k'è.

**PREGNANT**, **腫** chung, **孕** ying; to be pregnant, **懷胎** hwaē t'hae, **娠孕** shin ying, **有胎** yèw t'hae, **身懷妊** shin hwaē yin, **妊** jin, **受胎** shóu t'hae, **有胎** yèw t'hae, **妊** jin, **娠** shin, **身** shin, **俛** shin, **俛** shin; do not kill pregnant animals, **不殺胎** pūh shā t'hae; a pregnant woman, **孕婦** ying fòo, **娠** shin, **嫗** ying, **孀** tsau, **嫗** tsow; a pregnant victim, **牲孕** sāng ying.

**PREHENSILE**, **可以執牢** k'hò è chíh laóu; a prehensile tail, **尾柔長可藉** wè jōw chāng k'hò ts'ay.

**PREHNITE**, **玉石** yūh shíh.

**PRE-INTIMATION**, **先兆** sēn ch'iao.

**PREJUDGE**, **未聞先定** wé wān sēn t'ing.

**PREJUDICE**, **嫌** hēn; to conceive do. **挾嫌** k'è hēn, **猜恨** ch'ae hān, **先期預必** sēn k'è yū p'ei, **先起於意而遂於必** sēn k'hà

yâ é, árh sôy yâ peth; prejudiced views, 執一之見 ch'ih yih che kéen, 偏私之見 p'ien sze che kéen.

PREJUDICE, hurt, 害 haé, 不便 p'ih p'ien, 礙事 gaé szé, 碍處 gaé ch'hoó 虧人之事 k'hwei jin che szé; to do a person a prejudice, 害人 haé jin, 斷人 k'hwei jin, 加害於人 k'ea haé yû jin.

PREJUDICIAL, hurtful, 傷害的 shang haé teih, 害事的 haé szé teih.

PRELATE, 主教 choò keaóu, 教宗 keaóu tsung.

PRELECTION, 講論 k'ang lán, 講書的事 k'ang shoo teih szé.

PRELIBATION, 先嘗之事 s'ien shang che szé.

PRELIMINARY, 先商量之話 s'ien shang l'ang che hwà, 預備之言 yû pei che yên.

PRELUDE, 先引 s'ien yin, 小引 seaóu yin.

PREMATURE, unripe, 未熟 wé shüeh; not yet come to the time, 未到其時 wé taóu ké shê, 時辰未到 shê shin wé taóu; too early, 太早 t'áé seaóu, 推早 ts'huy tsaóu; premature death, 夭壽 yaou shòw, 幼年夭的 yèw n'èan shang teih, 早死 tsaóu szè; pre-

mature birth, 小產 seaóu chàn

TO PRE-MEDITATE, 先想 s'ien s'ang, 先謀 s'ien môw 預先思想 yû s'ien sze s'ang, 預先思索 yû s'ien sze só, 先量度 s'ien l'ang tò; to prepare, 預備 yû pei, 防備 fang pei; to premeditate a discourse, 腹藹 fuh kaou; premeditated, 先思後行 s'ien sze hów ling.

PREMIER, 宰相 tsae s'ang, 左右相 tsò yéw s'ang.

TO PREMISE, 先論 s'ien lún, 先講首端 s'ien k'ang shòw twan.

PREMISES, buildings, 家宅 k'ea ts'ih; things spoken of before, 先論之語 s'ien lún che yù, 上文 shang wán.

PREMIUM, 賞銀 shang yin, 賞物 shang wü, 賞賜之物 shang szé che wü, 賞賜之報 shang szé che paóu; reward, 犒賞 kaou shang, 犒勞 kaou laóu, 賞賚 shang laé.

TO PREMONISH, 預先儆戒 yû s'ien k'ing keaó.

PREMONITION, 先戒之語 s'ien keaó che yù.

TO PRE-OCCUPY, 先享 s'ien h'ang; to pre-occupy the mind, 先得人心 s'ien t'ih jin sin; to preoccupy a place, 先沾地方 s'ien chen té fang, 沾



居所在 chen keu sò tsasé.

TO PRE-ORDAIN, 先定 sēn tīng.

PREPARATION, 預備的 工夫 yû peí teih kung foo; a dose of medicine in a fit state to be taken, 一劑藥 yīh tse yò.

PREPARATIVE, 早先預備的 tsau sēn yû peí teih.

TO PREPARE, 預備 yû peí, 備辦 peí pēn, 置辦 ché pēn, 安排 gnan paē, 防備 fāng peí, 弄便 lóng pēn; 脩備 sew peí, 豫備 yû peí, 庀 p'he, 待 che, 忬 yá, 撰 chuèn, 比 pe, 淮備 chùn peí, 飭 shīh; to prepare-baggage for a journey, 收拾行李 show shīh hīng lé; to prepare a feast, 設席 shè sēh; to prepare fully, 周備 chow peí; to prepare rice, 弄飯 lóng fān; to prepare a work for the press, 校正 keaóu chīng, 比 pè; to prepare for death, 俟死 sze szè; to practice virtue in order to prepare for death, 修身以俟死 sèw shin è sze szè; to be prepared for, 防備 fāng peí, 豫防 yû fāng.

PREPARED, 具 keú, 巽 sun, 脰備 kae peí, 處備 yu peí, 被 pé, 訛 pe, 諸時 choo che, 完備 wan peí, 鴻

備 hung peí; fully prepared, 俱 keu, 齊備 tsè pé; prepared for emergencies, 備緩急 peí yuèn keh; everything prepared, 備得十全 peí tīh shīh tseuēn; consider evils and be prepared against them, 思患而預防 sze hwán ūh yû fāng; prepared food, 熟脰 shūh heae; a vessel for preparing drugs, 藥鑪 yǎ tsan.

PREPENSE, 先思的 sēn sze teih, 立意的 leih é teih, 掛之於前 kwá che yû tsēn.

TO PREPONDERATE, 越發重 yuē fā chūng, 更重 kàng chūng; do. in value, 餘貴 yû kweí.

PREPOSSESS, to preoccupy, 先享 sēn hēng, 先得 sēn tīh; to prepossess in one's favour, 先取其心 sēn tsèu kē sin.

PREPOSSESSION, to hold to a preconceived opinion, 執其先見之意 chīh kè sēn kēn che é.

PREPOSTEROUS, having the first last, 顛倒然 tēn tau jēn; confused, 混亂 hwān lwán; self-contradictory, 相反的 sēang fān teih; absurd, 背理 peí là, 反理 fān là; preposterous expressions, 糊

說亂道 hoē shwō lwán  
taóu; how preposterous! 豈  
有此理 k'hà yèw tszè là.

PREPUCE, 陽物先皮  
yâng wūh sēen p'hà, 陽物  
尖頭之皮 yâ ng wūh tsēen  
t'hôw che p'à, 小便之外  
皮 seáu pēen che wá p'hà.

PREREQUISITE, 預先要  
緊 yù sēen yaóu kín.

PREROGATIVE, especial fa-  
vour, 格外之恩 k'hīh wáe  
che gnān; an exclusive privi-  
lege, 超眾的特恩 chaou  
chúng teh tih gnān, 執照  
chīh chaóu.

PRESAGE, 先兆 sēen  
chaóu, 機兆 kè chaóu, 兆  
頭 chaóu t'hôw; felicitous  
do. 祥兆 sâng chaóu, 吉  
兆 kēih chaóu, 喜兆 hē  
chaóu, 祥瑞 sâng suy;  
infelicitous do. 凶兆 heung  
chaóu.

PRESBYTER, 會之長老  
hwúy che chāng làu.

PRESBYTERY, 諸長老  
之會 choo chāng làu che  
hwúy.

PRESCIENCE, 逆知 nēih  
che, 先知 sēen che, 先覺  
sēen kēō, 先見之明 sēen  
kēen che ming.

TO PRESCRIBE, in medi-  
cine, 開藥單 k'hae yō tan,  
寫藥方 sēay yō fang, 開

方予 k'hae fang tszè; to di-  
rect, 指點 chè tēen, 定規  
矩 tīng kwei kēu, 建定條  
規 kēen tīng teaou kwei; pre-  
script, order, 命令 míng  
líng, 號令 haóu líng.

PRESCRIPTION, medical, 藥  
方 yō fang, 醫方 e fang,  
方子 fang tszè.

PRESENCE, 面前 mēen  
tsēen, 眼前 yèn tsēen, 足  
下 tsūh hēá, 當面 tang  
mēen; presence of the Empe-  
ror, 御前 yù tsēen, 轂下  
kūh hēá; presence of mind,  
自在 tszé tsáe.

PRESENT, not absent, 在  
tsáe, 晤對 woó túy; in view,  
在面前 tsáe mēen tsēen;  
now existing, 現在的 hēen  
tsáe teh; the present time, 此  
刻 tszè kīh, 今世 kin shé,  
現在 hēen tsáe, 目下 mūh  
hēá, 今 kin, 如今 joó kin,  
而今 ūh kin, 目今 mūh  
kin, 于今 yū kin, 於今 yū  
kin; the present world, 今世  
kin shé, 此世 tszè shé; the  
present life, 今生 kin sāng.  
今世 kin shé; the present  
age, 今世 kin shé.

PRESENT, 摯 che, 禮物  
lè wūh, 皮幣 p'hà peih; pre-  
sents for a journey, 餞行  
tsēen hīng, 餞禮 tsēen là;  
presents of introduction, 摯見

禮物 che kēn là wūh; presents used on visiting a superior, 贊儀 che é, 餽物 è wūh; presents of congratulation, 賀禮 hô là, 賀儀 hô è; a present of the productions of a country, 饗奠 jàng tēn; presents sent a month after lying in, 彌月之敬 mè yuě che kīng; presents folded up, 苞苴 paou tseu; presents given on marriage, 聘禮 p'hing là; to send do. 下聘 hēa p'ing, 過聘 kwó p'ing; presents of cloth and silk, 布帛 póo p'ih, to make a present of ceremony, 送禮 súng là; presents of silk, 幣帛 pe peih; a present given on waiting on a superior, 摯見之禮 che kēn che là; presents of food made to a family in mourning, 粢粢 tswan heaóu; to make a present, 納幣 nă peih, 詒饋 é é; presents paid in return, 答禮 tă là.

TO PRESENT, 贈 sǎng, 賚 nae, 贐 ché, 珍獻 chin hēén, 具 keae, 將 tsǎng, 尚 sháng, 推 chuy, 飫賜 yu tszè, 貽 贈 e tsǎng, 獻 上 hēén sháng, 遣 kēn, 納 nă, 賚 予 lae yú, 餽 tsēn, 贈 ying, 贈送 tsáng súng, 賚 e, 賈賜 kung tszé, 委 賚 wei shoo, 餽 kwei, 奠

kung; to present up, 輸納 shoo nă, 送上 súng sháng, 貢 kung, 奠 tēn, 投遞 tów che, 呈上 ching sháng; to present to, 齎 tsé; to present up with both hands, 忝 ching, 捧 fang, 捧 fung, 捧 fung; to present a visiting card, 投刺 tów tszé, 投帖 tów t'hăe; to present a petition, 呈稟 ching pin; to present an offering, 祭 tsé; to present one's daughter to the Emperor, 納女 nă nyù; to present to a superior, 奉具 fung keú, 奠 kung, 饋 kwei, 上 sháng; to present offerings, 納饗 nă tsin, 納貢 nă kung, 饋 sew; to present a document, 上本 sháng pùn, 上疏 sháng soo; to present gifts, 送幣 súng peih; to present food to a superior, 餉 hēang, 餽 ching, 饋 sew, 饋饗 hō sháng; to present skins and horses, 齎皮馬 tsé p'hê mà; I make you a present of all things, 吾以萬物爲齎 woó è wán wūh wei tsé; to present libations, 託 toó; he presented Confucius with a pig, 歸孔子豚 kwei k'hùng tszé tun; a liberal present, 厚禮 hów là; a poor present, 薄禮 pō là.

PRESENTATION, to an of-

nce, 舉薦 keù tsén, 保舉 paòu keù.

PRESENTMENT, 先有之意 sēn yèw che é.

PRESENTLY, 等一刻 t'ang yih k'hìh; I'll come presently, 我就來 gnò tséw là, 再一時 tsáé yih shè, 過些時 kwó sēay shè.

PRESERVATION, or ruin, 存亡 tsūn wāng.

To PRESERVE, to keep safe, 保 paòu; to protect, 保守 paòu shòw, 保護 paòu hoó; to preserve entire, 保全 paòu tsuén; do. life, 保全性命 paòu tsuén síng míng; to keep, 保貯 paòu choò; to preserve long, 久貯 k'w choò, 收藏 show chwang, 收起 show k'hè; to preserve as invisible beings do, 保祐 paòu yéw, 保庇 paòu pé; to retain, 存 tsūn, 徂 tsòo; to preserve and cherish, 保艾 paòu gaé; to preserve in salt, 鹽枝 yèn shè; a fish preserve, 涿 tsin, 涿魚 tsin yú, 養魚處 yāng yú ch'óo; to preserve fruits in wine, 潑 lan; preserved fruits, 糖菓 t'hāng kwò.

PRESERVER, 保主 paòu ch'óo, 護守主 hoó shòw choò, 護庇主 hoó pé choò.

To PRESIDE over, 掌管

chàng kwàn, 經管 kiung kwàn, 照管 chaóu kwàn; to preside in court, 坐朝 ts; chaóu; to preside and manage, 承督辨事 ching túh páu szé.

PRESIDENT, 監督 k'een túh; a senior manager, 頭目 t'hôw mūh; a president of one of the six boards, 尚書 sháng shoo; the head of an office, 正堂 ching t'ang; president of the board of appointments, 天卿 th'ien k'ing, 吏部尚書 là poó sháng shoo; do. of revenue, 地卿 té k'ing, 戶部尚書 hoó poó sháng shoo; do. of rites, 春卿 ch'hun k'ing, 禮部尚書 là poó sháng shoo; do. of war, 夏卿 h'ea k'ing, 兵部尚書 ping poó sháng shoo; do. of punishment, 秋卿 t'aeu k'ing, 刑部尚書 hing poó sháng shoo; do. of works, 冬卿 tung k'ing, 工部尚書 kung poó sháng shoo.

PRESS, or cup-board, 閣 k'ö, 櫃 k'weí, 櫃子 k'weí tszè, 櫃櫃 túh k'weí, 櫃 kan; do. for clothes, 櫥 k'h'een, 櫥 han, 櫥枱 t'h'ö lew; press for printing, 印書架 yín shoo k'ea; standing press, 夾子 k'èé tszè, 印書的夾子 yín shoo ts'ih

kě tszè; a press for oil or wine, 榨 cha; a wine-press, 酒榨 tsèw cha, 酒醉 tsèw cha.

TO PRESS, urge. 推 tsze. 摩 mó, 逼 peih, 按 tsā, 拮 hēa; to press the hand upon, 逼 peih pih, 壓 tsā; do. on each other, 相

迫 tsāng pih; to press down. 壓 yā, 壓 kō, 壓 nē, 壓 san, 壓着 yā chō; press

it down a little, 壓一壓 yā yī yā; to press down with the hand, 按 cha; to repress,

鎮壓 chin yā, 折 chē; to press upon, 迫 pih tsūh; to press laterally, 決 kē, 叩

kē; to press with the hand, 按 gnán, 捏 nē, 揸 k'hung,

揸 nā, 手重厭 shòw chūng yā, 搨 neih; to press matter

out of a boil, 搨 peih tsó; to press upon, 推急 tsuy

keih, 促 tsūh; to press heavily, 押揸 yīh chā; to press

near, 揸 ying, 迫近 pih kín; to press with the finger,

敲 cha, 摩 yā, 一指按 yīh chē gán; to press towards, 嚮

hēang, 爭向 tsāng hēang; to press forward, 勇 hēang, 先

sin; to press upon in a crowd, 擠擁 tsē yūng.

PRESSED by circumstances, 急 keih; do. by poverty, 窮

迫 keung pih, 窘 keung;

pressed down as by a mountain, 山壓 san yā, 壓 k'ho.

PRESSING, 急迫 keih pih, 緊 kín, 苦 k'ho, 標

p'heaou, 迫 pih, 頻 pin, 切 ts'hē, 疾 tsūh, 臨 yae, 促

tseu tsūh, 要緊 yaou kín, 逼 peih.

PRESSMAN, 印書人 yín shoo jín.

TO PRESUME, 擅 chen, 擅自 chen tszé; to presume to

do anything, 擅自作爲 chen tszé tsā wei; to presume

on, 恃 shé; to presume on one's strength, 恃强 shé

kēang; do. on influence, 恃勢 shé shé; do. on wealth, 恃

財 shé tsā; to presume on violence, 恃力 shé lei; do.

on nobility, 挾貴 hē kwei; I presume, 竊取 tsē tsē;

I do not presume to say much, 不敢多言 pūh kàn

to yēn; do not presume to lay claim, 不敢當 pūh kàn

táng.

PRESUMPTION, 自恃 tszé shé, 倣 so; sins of presumption, 冒犯 maou fán.

PRESUMPTIVE hope, 無根之望 woō kán che wáng.

PRESUMPTUOUS, 逞 ching, 矜而自逞 k'hing úh tszé

ching; presumptuous offence, 故犯 koó fán.

To PRESUPPOSE, 先料  
sēn leaóu.

PRETENCE, 託言 t'ò yēn,  
備言 tséay yēn; to make a  
pretence, 借端 tséay twan,  
藉故 tséay koó; gross, 飾  
詞 shíh szê.

To PRETEND, 借 tséay. 推  
托 t'huy t'ho, 係 he. 訟面  
相是 súng miēn sēang szê,  
假作 k'èa tsò, 借名 tséay  
míng; to pretend madness, 佯  
狂 yāng kwāng, 藉口 tséay  
k'hòw; to pretend not to  
know, 佯不知 yāng pūh  
che; to pretend to be sick. 佯  
有疾 yāng yèw tséih 粧病  
chwang píng, 託言有病  
t'ho yēn yèw píng; to pretend  
to be in distress 打飢荒 tà  
ke hwang; to feign, 假粧  
k'èa chwang, 佯粧 yāng  
chwang, 捏粧 nēh chwang;  
pretended. 佯 yāng; pretended  
scholar. 純儒 shūn joó; pre-  
tended goodness, 貌似善  
maóu szê shén; pretended  
tranquillity. 粉飾太平 fūn  
shíh t'ái píng; a pretender. 佞  
pāng, 詐偽之人 cha wéi  
che jin, 假粧的人 k'èa  
chwang teih jin, 口是心  
非 k'hóh shé sìn fei; pretend-  
ing, 係 he, 慊 scūh.

PRETERNATURAL, 超性之  
事 chaou síng che szê.

PRETEXT, (to make up a)  
捏 nēh; false pretexts, 捏陷  
nēh hēn, 誣捏 woó nēh, 捏  
飾 nēh shíh, 託 t'ho, 託故  
t'ho koó. 推託 t'huy t'ho, 藉  
故 tséay koó, 藉口 tséay  
k'hòw, 借名 tséay míng.

PRETTY, handsome, 姝  
choo, 好看 haóu k'hán, 美  
貌 mei maóu, 靚靚 hēn  
hwán, 姍 heu, 姍 keaou, 波  
俏 p'ho seaou, 肖皮 seaou  
p'ha, 俏措 seaou tsoó, 生  
得頗俏 sāng t'ih p'ho seaou,  
嬌 to. 妍 yēn, 嫵 yēn, 奔  
yíh, 姍 hēn; pretty well, 頗  
有 p'ho yèw, 姍好 k'è haóu;  
a pretty laugh. 姍 chen; a  
pretty woman, 姍色 choo shíh.

To PREVAIL, 強 kēang, 愈  
yú, 勝 shíng, 勝過 shíng  
kwó, 勝逾 shíng yú; what  
was said did not prevail, 所言  
不投機 sò yēn pūh tōw kē.

PREVAILING, 盛 shíng 侈  
ch'ha, 蒸作 ching tsò, 興作  
hing tsò.

To PREVARICATE, 先三  
後四 sēn san hów szé, 口  
是心非 k'hòw shé sìn fei.

To PREVENT, 免 miēn; to  
prevent or hinder, 阻 tsoó, 攔  
阻 lân tsoó, 不致 pūh ché,  
攔住 lân ch'hoó; to prevent  
evils. 捷悍 tsēh han, 雕悍  
teaou han; to prevent discove-

ry. 構搆 kow now; to prevent ingress and egress, 遮遏出入 chay lē ch'ūh jūh: to prevent going further, 遏止 ō chā: to prevent the growth. 闕蓬 ō fung; to prevent trouble, 省事 sāng szé, 免勞 mē'n laou; to prevent censure, 塞責 shih tsih: to prevent a visit, 當駕 t'ang kē; to guard against, 戒備 keā' pei. 防備 fang pei.

PREVENTIVE. 免病之藥 mē'n ping che yō.

PREVIOUS. 先 sēn. 早 tsau. 預 yū: previous appointment, 期約 kē yō: a previous affair. 頭裡的事 t'hōw lē teh szé, 先前之事 sēn tsēn che szé.

PREVIOUSLY. 預先 yū sēn, 曩 nang. 比時 p' shē.

PREY. 搶的東西 t'ang ts'ing: teih tung se, 掠掠之物 loō lēō che wūh, 打劫之物 tā k'heō che wūh.

TO PREY. 搶去 ts'ang k'heū, 搶奪 ts'ang thō: to prey on one's spirits, 常苦於心 ch'ang k'hoō yū sin.

PRICE, 價錢 kē tsēn. 價值 kē chih, 價銀 kē yin, 售賣 shōw kē, 價銀 kē chōw; price of what is sold, 售價 shōw kē, 售值 shōw chih, 價 hwuy; the

price of a field, 田價 t'ēn kē; do. of a house, 屋價 ūh kē; present price, 時價 shē kē; the real price, 實價 shih kē; no two prices, 不二價 pūh ōrh kē; getting up in price, 起價 k'hē kē; falling in price, 跌價 tē kē; an even price, 平價 ping kē; a low price, 低價 te kē; a high price, 高價 kaou kē, 價昂 kē g'ang; to adjust the price, 估價 koo kē; to raise the price, 臺估 tā koo: what is the price, 甚麼價錢 shīn mo kē tsēn; the price at which anything is valued, market price, 市價 shē kē, 眾價 chūng kē; price current, 時價 shē kē.

TO PRICK, (with a style), 刺 chā. 鋏 chue: to prick slightly 刺 lēn. 輕刺 k'ing tszé: to prick letters in the face. 刺面 tszé mēn, 刺 tszé: to prick as a thorn, 梗 k'ang. 策刺 tsih tszé; to prick up the ears, 聳 chih, 耳登現 ūrh t'ang maou. 豪舉耳 haou kē ūrh, 聳聳 jē joo: to prick up the ears to hear, 張耳有所聞 chang ūrh yēw sō wān; pricked up both his ears, 雙耳立 shwang ūrh lēih, 鋏 chuy, 策帛有鐵 ts'ih twan yēw

t'hēē; to prick up the ears as a dog, 揚 ch'hīh, 犬怒張耳 k'heùn noó chang ùrh.

PRICK, a packing needle, 緞 kēang, 搨 kēō, 拈拈 kē kēō; a goad, 撥 chuy.

PRICKLE, 刺 tsz'.

PRICKLY pear, 霸王 pā wáng, 神倦掌 shīn keuén cháng, 神仙掌 shīn sūn cháng; the prickly heat, 火疔瘡 hò t'ing tsing. 痲痺 tso fei 痲痺時有痒疥疾 hā shē y'w yāng keā tseih, 痒 sāng. 熱氣著膚 k'hé ch'ō foo. 痲痺 fei luy; the prickly elm, 藍 gow.

PRICK-WOOD, 海桐草 hāi tūng tsau.

PRIDE, 驕傲 keaou ga'ou; pride is an everlasting evil, 驕萬世之患 ga'ou wán shé che hwán; pride of spirit, 傲氣 ga'ou k'hé, 傲心 ga'ou sin; to display pride 發傲 fā ga'ou; pride and self-sufficiency. 自大自滿之意 tsz'á tá tszé mwán che è; pride and scorn, 傲慢 ga'ou mán.

PRIEST, one who presides at a sacrifice, 祭主 tsé ch'ò; one who offers incense, 香老 hēang la'ou; a priest of Bud-pha, 和尚 hò sháng, 僧 sāng,

沙門 sha mún, 上人 sháng jīn, 比丘 pē k'h'ow, 苾芻 pe tsau. 海闍黎 hāi shay le, 老僧 la'ou sāng, 僧人 sāng jīn. 桑門 sāng mún; do. of Ta'ou, 老師 la'ou szé, 道士 ta'ou szé, 煉士 lēn szé, 僧伽 sāng kēā, 納子 nā tszé; they designate themselves. 衲弟 nā té, 貧衲 pīn nā; priest and people, 僧俗 sāng sūh; priestcraft. 和尚 驢人 之法 hò sháng p'hēn jīn che fā.

PRIESTESS, 師姑 szo koo 女僧 neū sāng; a priestess of Buddha, 闍黎 shay le, 妮姑 nē koo, 比丘尼 pē k'ew nē.

PRIESTLY garment, 衲衣 tauy é, 衲衣 nā e.

PRIESTHOOD, 僧家 sāng kēā; to enter the priesthood, 出家 ch'ūh kēā, 受戒 sh'ow kené.

PRIM, 剛直 kang ch'ih; formal. 執禮 ch'ih là.

PRIMARY, 元先的 yuēn sēn te'ih 頭裡的 t'h'ow là te'ih, 頭等的 t'h'ow t'ang te'ih; primary matter, 氣 k'hé, 元氣 yuēn k'hé; an aggregation of primary matter, 氣積為質 k'hé tseih wei ch'ih; primary and secondary matter, 本末 pún mō; pri-



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皇子 hwàng tszè  
王子 wáng tszè; old-st do.  
太子 t'haé tszè.  
皇太子 hwàng  
t'haé tszè; heir-apparent, 儲

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line. 嫡庶 chhī shoó; principal point of discussion, 綱領 kang ling; the principal thing, 本 pùn; principal and secondary, 胥由 seú yâw; principal scope of a book, 宗旨 tsung chè; the principal station, 正位 ching wei; I will tell you the principal part of the matter, 告汝言首 kaóu jòh yàn shòw; the principal character on a stage, 正末 ching mō; principal and accomplices, 首從 shòw tsung; principal (not interest) 本錢 pùn tsēn; principal and interest, 母子 mòh tszè.

PRINCIPALITY, 郡 keún.

PRINCIPALLY, 大槩 tá k'haé, 大約 tá yō.

PRINCIPLES, opinions, 略道 lăo ta u. 繇道 yew ta' u, 心術 sin shūh, 道術 taóu shūh, 道理 taóu lè; the principle of life, 精氣 tsing k'hé; a fixed principle, 定論 ting lún; first principle, 闕頭 kwan t'hôw; principle (incipient, origin) 朕兆 chin chaóu; right principle, 理 lè; principle of organization, 理 lè; principle of order, 理 lè, 情理 tsing lè; principle of benevolence, 仁之端 jín che twan; principles of right, 義理 é lè; moral principle, 果

葬 ping e; principles of the pulse, 脈訣 mih keú; principles of reason and justice, 經綸 king lún; do. of government and morality, 經記 king kè; principles of government, 國步 kwō poó; principles of moral propriety, 禮義 lè é; principles of nature, 彌綸 me lún, 性 síng, 條理 teaóu lè, 天氣 t'héen k'hé; a principle or foundation, 莽 tsaih.

TO PRINT, books, 印書 yín shoó; do. for distribution, 印送 yín súng, 印施 yín she; to print many good books, 多刻善書 to k'hīh shén shoó; to cut blocks for printing, 刻板 k'hīh pàn; to strike off copies, 刷書 shwāh shoó; to print and publish, 刊刷 k'han shwāh, 刊刻頒行 k'han k'hīh pan hūng; printing in two colours, 套板 t'haóu pàn; printing blocks, 印板 yín pàn.

PRINT, or mark, 號 haóu; a print or drawing, 一張畫兒 yīh chang hwā ér; the print of a horse's foot, 蹄 pōo; it is in print, 篇什所載 pēen shīh sò tsáé.

PRINTER, 書匠 shoó tséang, 刷書的 shwāh shoó teih, 印書的 yín shoó teih;

a type-cutter, 刻字的 k'ih tszé teih.

PRIOR, 第一 t'í yih, 頭一 t'hóu yih, 爲首的 wéi shòu teih; prior knowledge, 先知 先覺 s'ien che s'ien k'ao.

PRIOR, head of a monastery. 方長 fang cháng, 觀主 kwán chòu, 會長 hwúy cháng.

PRISM, 三棱體 san pan t'hè.

PRISON, 監牢 k'ien la'u. 獄 yùh, 圜上 hwán t'hòu. 壩堵 hwán to'. 圜 kenén. 圜圍 líng yù. 狴犴 pe kan. 囚 s'w, 囚圜 t'ung yú. 廁 lí. 周桎 chow pe, 桎 h'ea; prison garments, 赭衣 chay e; a prison for females, 圜 k'uen. 女牢 nyü laóu; to be in prison, 獄中 yùh chung, 坐獄 tsó yùh; to be put in prison, 入監 jūh k'een.

PRISONER, 囚人 s'ew jin. 監牢裡的人 k'een la'ou lè teih jin, 罪人 tsúy jin, 犯人 fán jin; prisoner of war, 俘 foo, 俘人 foo jin; a prisoner at large, 囚突出者 s'ew t'hüh ch'hüh ch'ay, 梃 kwā; a prisoner's cart, 監車 han keu.

PRISTINE, 原頭的 yuén t'hóu teih.

PRIVACY, to dwell in, 隱居 yin keu.

PRIVATE, 私 sze, 黠黠 tsan mang; private opinion, 竊思 ts'èe sze, 隱意 yin é; a private audience, 私覲 sze t'uh; private use, 已用 k'è yung; private gains, 怨財 yuén ts'á; private investment, 家用 k'ea yung; private affairs, 閨事 h'een sze; private altars, 私社 sze sháy; private box, in a theatre, 獨看 t'ah k'hín; a private apartment, 私地 sze té, 暗室 gnán sh'ih; private secretary, 幕賓 mō pin, 幕友 mō y'ew, 幕客 mō k'ih, 師爺 sze y'ay, 作幕 ts'ò mō; a private individual, 白衣人 p'ih e jin, 布衣 p'ò e; a private gentleman, 處士 ch'hoó sze, 居士 keu sze; a private tutor, 西賓 se pin; a private merchant, 私客 sze k'ih; a private office, 私衙 sze y'ay; a private soldier, 士卒 szé ts'uh, 蒼頭 tsang t'hóu, 兵卒 ping ts'uh; a private dwelling, 白屋 p'ih ūh; a private individual, 白徒 p'ih toó; private debt, 私欠 sze k'h'een, 私債 sze ch'ái; private (selfish,) 么 szé, 已 k'è, 懷 hwaè; for private use, 以供已用 è k'ung k'è yung; to rise from a private station, 白衣出身 p'ih e ch'hüh shin; private-

ly, 私下 sze hēá.

PRIVITIES of an infant, 屢  
tsuy, 赤子陰 tsih tszè  
yin.

PRIVILEGE, 自由之理  
tszé yêw che lè; the eight pri-  
vileged classes, 八議 pā é;  
special favour, 特恩 tih gān.

PRIVILY, 暗裡 gnán lè,  
密密 meih meih.

PRIVY, 溷 hwān, 圉 hwān,  
雜 tsā, 厠 tsing, 廁 tsze, 溷  
廁 hwān tsze. 茅廁 maōu  
tszè, 厠 yèn, 厠 ping, 穢  
wei tów, 厠錯 tsze tsó, 茅  
坑 maōu k'hang, 糞坑 fún  
k'hang, 厠坑 tsze k'hang.

PRIVY council, 樞密院  
choó meih yuèn, 軍機大臣  
keun ke tá chin; privy coun-  
cillors, 內閣 nuy kó, 內閣  
學士 nuy kó hēō szé, 內相  
nuy sēáng, 侍郎 she lāng,  
閣 kǒ, 內錄 nuy lūh; privy  
seal, 國璽 kwǒ ūrh.

PRIZE, 賞物 shàng wūh,  
犒賞之物 k'haóu shàng  
che wūh; prize of victory, 得  
勝之犒勞 tih shíng che  
k'haóu láou; reward, 恩賞  
gnān shàng; reward of merit,  
報功之賞賜 paóu kung  
che shàng szé; that which is  
sought after, 所爭前要掄  
之物 sò tsāng tsēen yaóu;  
tsēang che wūh; palms of vic-

tory, 花紅 hwa hūng, 網采  
nā tsàè, 得勝之賞 tih  
shíng che shàng.

TO PRIZE, to value, 以爲  
寶貝 è wei paóu p'í, 看爲  
重貴 k'hán wei chúng kwéi.

PRO AND CON, 長短 chāng  
twàn.

PROBABLE, 可以信得  
k'hò è sín tih, 信得的 sín  
tih tēh, 八分真 pā fún chin,  
似是 szé shé, 近是 kún  
shé; highly probable, 期許  
kē hēu.

PROBABLY, 或者 hwǒ chày,  
尙 shàng. 諒必 lēáng p'eh.

PROBATION, trial, 考試之  
事 k'haóu shé che szé, 試嘗  
之事 shé chāng che szé.

PROBE, 箴 chin, 鑷 tsan;  
do. made of stone, 砭 pēn,  
砭針 pēn chin; a probe for  
performing operations on the  
eye, 金鑷 kin pe.

TO PROBE, to search to the  
bottom, 揣測 chuy tsih, 探  
測 t'hán tsih; to perform ope-  
rations on the eye, 以金鑷  
刮眼膜使復明 è kin pe  
kwǒ yèn mǒ shé fūh ming.

PROBITY, 義道 é taóu, 義  
氣 é k'hé, 善德 shén tih, 老  
成之德 láou ching che tih,  
無妄之爲 woó wáng che  
weí.

PROBLEM, a question propos-

ed, 問言 wǎn yēn; a riddle,  
謎語 mē yù; a doubtful point,  
隱語 yīn yù; to state a pro-  
blem in numbers, and seek a  
solution, 設幾何之分 shě  
kè hô che fūn, 而立相求  
之法 ūrh lěih sāng kêw che  
fǎ.

PROBLEMATIC, 算不定  
swán pūh tǐng, 或有或無  
hwǒ yèw hwǒ woô.

PROBOSCIS, 象鼻 sāng  
peih, 大長的鼻子 tà  
chāng tēih peih tszè.

PROCEDURE, 行爲 hīng  
wei, 行動 hīng túng.

TO PROCEED, to go forward,  
前進 tsēn tsín, 往前 wàng  
tsēn, 進發 tsín fǎ; to pro-  
ceed, to act, 行爲 hīng wei,  
作爲 tsǒ wei; to go forth, 出  
ch'ūh; to proceed from, 生  
由 sāng yēw, 生來 sāng laê,  
由生來 yēw sāng laê, 由  
來 yēw laê, 由之出來 yēw  
che ch'ūh laê, 出乎 ch'ūh  
hoó; to proceed on a journey,  
行發 hīng fǎ, 倣 hēn, 徂  
tsoó, 至 ché, 行 hīng, 進 tsín;  
it proceeds from, 由于 yēw  
yū; to proceed towards, 如  
joó, 櫻 kǎo, 適 shīh, 之 che,  
請 é; to proceed to an office,  
蒞任 lé jín; to proceed from  
the less to the more important,  
由淺入深 yēw tsēn jūh

shin; to proceed from igno-  
rance, 出乎無知 ch'ūh  
hoó woô che.

PROCEEDING, measure, 作  
爲 tsǒ wei, 行爲 hīng wei,  
行狀 hīng chwáng, 行動  
hīng túng; proceeds, 生息  
sāng seih, 利息 lé seih.

PROCESSIONS, (gay.) 扮色  
pàn síh, 春色 ch'ūn síh;  
idolatrous do. 迎神賽會  
yīng shīn saé hwúy, 賽神 saé  
shīn, 遊神 yēw shīn, 會神  
hwúy shīn; to make a proces-  
sion, 設醮 shě tseou, 打  
醮 tà tseou, 行香 hīng  
hāng, 作會 tsǒ hwúy; do.  
according to the Romanists,  
巡行瞻禮 seún hīng chen  
lè, 巡竹誦經 seún hīng  
súng king.

TO PROCLAIM, 宣揚 seuen  
yāng, 曉諭 headu yú, 諭 yú,  
宣 seuen, 聲宣 shīng seuen,  
號說 kǎa shwǒ, 傳說  
chwān shwǒ, 宣讀 seuen  
kaóu, 告示 kaóu shé; to pro-  
claim from the house-tops, 梟  
kaou, 升屋而號告 shīng  
ūh ūrh haóu kaóu; to cry  
aloud, 大聲叫 tá shīng  
kaóu, 叫喊 keaóu hàn; to  
proclaim to all the world, 布  
告天下 poó kaóu t'hién hǎa.

PROCLAMATION, (Imperial,)  
詔旨 chaóu ché, 敕詔 chíh

chaóu, 丹詔 tan chaóu, 號  
令 haóu líng, 誥 ka'ú, 牌  
示 pàè shé; a proclamation at  
the end of a pole, 露布 loó  
poó; a government proclama-  
tion, 告示 kaóu shé, 諭 yú,  
諭 yú; a proclamation of the  
Emperor, 聖諭 shíng yú; a  
proclamation attached to a flag  
on an arrow, 捷書 tsèè shoo;  
a proclamation, 標榜 p'eaou  
pàng, 檄 heih, 檄文 heih  
wán, 竹帛 chüh pih; to is-  
sue a proclamation, 發告示  
fā kaóu shé; a proclamation  
offering a reward, 賞帖 shàng  
tèè.

PROCLIVITY, 歪貌 wae  
maóu, 斜形 sēay hing.

PROCONSUL, 總官 tsùng  
kwan, 總督 tsùng tūh.

TO PROCRASTINATE, 延緩  
yên hwán, 延擱 yên kō, 遷  
延 tsēen yēn, 淹久 yēn kēw,  
遲留 chē lēw, 遲延 chē  
yēn, 遲緩 chē hwán, 疎鬆  
soo sung, 捱日子 yāē jīh  
tszè; procrastinating, 紓 shoó,  
延日推月 yēn jīh t'huy  
yuē; do not procrastinate cri-  
minal cases, 不留獄 pūh  
lēw yūh; to injure affairs by  
procrastination, 遲延悞事  
chē yēn woō szé, 怠玩悞  
事 taé wán woō szé.

TO PROCREATE, 生產 sāng

chàn, 生養 sāng yàng, 生  
長 sāng chāng.

PROCREATOR, 父生 foó  
sāng.

PROCTOR, 代理事者的  
taé là szé chày, 管事的  
kwàn szé tēih, 料理事的  
lea'au là szé tēih.

PROCURABLE, 可以得  
到 k'hò è tīh taóu.

PROCURATION, 經管事  
的職 king kwàn szé tēih  
chīh.

TO PROCURE, 得來 tīh  
laē, 就 tsew, 獲 hwō; to bring  
about, 致 ché; to find, 找得  
來 chaou tīh laē; to procure  
customers, 發客 fā k'hī; to  
procure favour by bribes, 買  
人情 maé jīn tsing.

PROCURER, pimp, 拉皮條  
la p'hē teáu, 王八 wāng pá,  
水戶 shwù y hoó.

PROCURESS, bawd, 牽頭  
婆 k'hēen t'hōw pō.

PRODIGAL, extravagant, 華  
費 hwa feí, 奢侈 chay chē,  
奢華 chay hwa, 奢靡 chay  
me, 奢用 chay yung, 侈  
chē t'haé; a prodigal 浪子  
lāng tszè, 浪蕩子弟 lāng  
táng tszè té, 亂費浪用  
者 lwán feí lāng yung chāy.

PRODIGALITY, 浪費亂  
用 lāng feí lwán yung, 敗家  
業之事 paé kēa nēè che szé

PRODIGIOUS, huge, 最大 tsúy tá, 極大 keih tá; wonderful. 奇異 kē é, 奇異的樣子 kē é teih yáng tszè.

PRODIGY, 怪物 kwaé wūh, 奇怪的事 kē é teih szé, 奇怪事情 kē kwaé szé tsing; prodigies, 妖孽 yaou nē.

To PRODUCE, 生產 sāng chàn, 出 ch'hih, 造化 tsáu hwá; to produce by metamorphosis, 化生 hwá sāng; do from an egg, 卵生 lwàn sāng; do by birth, 胎生 t'hae sāng; to produce or bring forth, 生 sāng, 生出 sāng ch'hih, 孳 tsze, 字 tszé, 息 seih, 生息 sāng seih, 孳 kē, 產 sán, 發育 fā yūh; to produce results, 結果 kē kò; to produce, grow, 殖 ch'ih, 滋 tszè; to be produced, 生遯 sāng tū; something produced from nothing, 無中生有 wu chung sāng yew.

PRODUCT of a country, 土產 t'hoē sán, 產物 sán wūh; result, 結果 kē kwó; effects, 效驗 heaóu nēn, 功效 kung heaóu.

PRODUCTION, (of the soil), 土產 t'hoē sán, 物產 wūh sán.

PRODUCTIVE, fertile, 豐餘 fung yū, 生得多 sāng tūh

to, 生得快 sāng tūh k'hwáé; productive influences of nature, 氤氲 wān yin; productive soil, 息壤 seih jàng.

PROFANATION of sacred things, 犯聖之罪 fán shíng che tsúy.

PROFANE, irreverent, 無恭敬 woō kung k'ing; a profane or common use, 俗用 sūh yīng; common, 平常 ping cháng.

To PROFANE, sacred things, 非聖 fei shíng; to fail of respect, 失敬 shíh k'ing; to profane the imperial name, 犯御名 fán yù míng; to profane what is sacred, 褻瀆 sēē tūh, 褻穢 sēē wei, 污穢 wū wei shíng, 輕慢聖物 k'hing mán shíng wūh, 狎污聖事 hēā woo shíng szé.

PROFANENESS, with regard to the words of the sages, 誹聖人之言 fei shíng jūn che yēn.

To PROFESS, to declare openly, 聲明 shíng míng, 明認 míng jín, 明說出來 míng shwō ch'hih laē; to confess, 招認 chaou jín.

PROFESSEDLY good but inwardly bad, 口是心非 k'hiōw shé sin fei.

PROFESSION, open declara-

tion, 明說之詞 mīng shwō che szê; a public profession of religion, 公然許願 kung jên heù yuén, 明認教規 mīng jín keaou kwei; profession or business, 事業 szé nê, 術業 shùh nê, 手藝 shòw é, 門 mún; medical profession, 醫門 e mún, 醫家 hēō kēā; literary do. 學業 hēō nê; the profession of letters, 課業 kò nê; a profession of virtue, 諛聞 seaou wán.

PROFESSOR, 學正 hēō chīng, 學師 hēō sze; professor of belle letters, 文字 先生 wán tszé sēn sāng; professor of the sacred books, 經書先生 kīng shoo sēn sāng; professor's chair, 函丈 hàn cháng.

To PROFFER, to offer, 賁 kúng shoo: offer for sale, 賁 heuen, 街寶 heuen maé.

PROFICIENCY in learning, 前進以禮樂 tsēn tsín yú lè yō; to make a proficiency in learning, 造詣 tsaoú é.

PROFILE, 畫像 hwá sēang; half-face, 半面像 pwán mēn sēang, 半邊面 pwán pēn mēn.

PROFIT, 利息 lé seih, 利錢 lé tsēn; to obtain profit,

得利 tih lé; profit and loss, 乾沒 kēn mūh, 利害 lé hae; to profit, 裨益 pe yih.

PROFITABLE, 利 lé, 儉 kin, 餽 pe, 有益 yèw yih.

PROFLIGATE, 浪費亂用 lāng fei lwán yúng, 嫖毒 laou yae; 肆 szé, 放肆 fáng szé, 放恣 fáng tszé, 放宕 fáng t'hang, 瞽 tszè, 惕 t'ang 眼瞽 mín shin, 荒淫 hwāng yin; a profligate child, 敗子 paé tszè.

PROFOUND, 寬深 yaou teon, 窖密 kaou meih, 窵窵 teaou yaou, 黝 gan, 奧妙 gaóu meaóu, 歇欬 hēō hwūh, 洞 heung, 泓 hung, 坳 juy, 遑概 tuy k'ae, 微妙 keaou meaóu, 杳冥 meaou ming, 密 meth, neaou, 曩遂 nenou swan, scu, 深 shin; 窵 teaou, tung, 窵 yaou, 有 yéw, 噴 shih, 坳 k'hwae, 幽深 yew shin, 深澳 shin gaóu, 窵寥 yaou leaou; profound wisdom. 智深 ché shin, 深奧 shin gaóu: a profound bow, 深深作揖 shin shin tsó yih.

PROFUSE, 奢侈 chay ché, 破窵 p'hó mē.

PROFUSION of promises, 滿口應承 mwán k'hòw ying ching.



PROG, 吃物 k'heih wüh,  
食物 shíh wüh, 口糧 k'ow  
lēang, 糧食 lēang shíh, 過  
口 kwó k'hòw.

TO PROG, 小竊 seàu wo,  
扒手 pā shòw.

TO PROGENERATE man, 生  
子 sāng tszè; to progenerate  
in the vegetable world, is call-  
ed 生種 sāng chùng.

PROGENITOR, 祖 tsòò, 宗  
tsung, 宗親 tsung ts'hin, 祖  
父 tsòò foó, 祖宗 tsòò tsung,  
宗祖 tsung tsòò, 祖上  
tsòò sháng, 上祖 sháng tsòò,  
先祖 sēen tsòò, 祖先 tsòò  
sēen, 家祖 kēa tsòò, 高祖  
kaou tsòò, 上代祖 sháng  
taé tsòò tsung, 歷代  
的祖宗 lēih taé tsēih tsòò  
tsung; the first progenitor, 元  
祖 yuēn tsòò, 始祖 chē tsòò,  
鼻祖 peih tsòò.

PROGENY, 裔 é, 息 seih,  
苗裔 meáu é, 後代 hów  
taé, 後嗣 hów szé, 種族  
chùng tsūh, 族類 tsūh lúy,  
宗族 tsung lúy; a progeny  
of human beings, 人類 jín  
lúy; a numerous progeny,  
蕃衍 fan yèn; progeny of  
vipers, 蛇毒之種 shây  
tūh che lúy.

PROGNOSIS, of a disease,  
病兆 píng chaóu, 病勢  
píng shé.

PROGNOSTIC, 兆 chaóu, 機  
ek, 卦 kwá, 祥 sēang, 讖  
tsēen le, 靈兆 hín chaóu, 兆  
頭 ch\_áu t'hòw, 先兆 sēen  
chaóu, 機兆 ke chaóu, 預  
兆 yü chaóu; a favourable  
prognostic, 禎 chin, 吉祥  
keih sēang, 吉兆 keih  
chaóu, 祥瑞 sēang suy, 瑞  
應 suy ying; an unfavoura-  
ble prognostic, 凶兆 heungí  
chaóu, 凶祥 heung sēang,  
不祥 pūh sēang, 咎徵 kew  
chin; the fulfilment of prog-  
nostics, 占驗 chen nēen, 占  
應 chen ying, 預兆 占驗  
yü chaóu chen nēen; an un-  
fulfilled prognostic, 占不  
靈 chen pūh ling; the science  
of prognostics, 讖緯之學  
tsēen hwuy che hěo; the secret  
study of prognostics, 隱占  
yin chen; a prognostic by  
dreams, 夢兆 mung chaóu.

TO PROGNOSTICATE, 占  
卜 chen pūh, 卜卦 pūh kwá,  
打卦 tà kwá, 靈巫 ling  
woó; do. according to rule,  
占之以瓢 chen che è koo;  
by three cash, 起課 k'hè  
koó; do. by dreams, 夢兆  
mung chaóu; by the eye, 聯  
chin; do. by shells, 貞 chin,  
by sacred tallies, 求籤 k'hew  
tsēen; do. by the Yih-king,  
卜易 pūh yih.

PROGNOSTICATOR, 起課  
先生 k'hè kwò seen säng.

PROGRAMME, 單子 tan  
tszè do. of an official proces-  
sion, 發馬牌 fā mà pae, 起  
馬牌 k'hè mà pae; do. of a  
religious procession, 路由  
loó yêw, 路由單 loó yêw  
tan; do. of a show or a play,  
願單 yuén tan, 戲單 hé  
tan.

PROGRESS, any course of  
evil or good principles. 流 lîw :  
do. of a ship, 船行 chwân  
hîng; do. in fame and honours.  
前程 tsên chîng, 前程遠  
大 tsên chîng yuén tá.

TO PROGRESS, move onward  
and forward, 進 tsín. 行 hîng,  
前進 tsên tsín, 前行 tsên  
hîng, 先行 sên hîng, 先  
走 sên tsòw, 朝前 chaou  
tsên, 過去 kwó k'heú, 往  
前行走 wàng tsên hîng  
tsòw; to progress in virtue,  
improvement &c. 長進 cháng  
tsín, 前進 tsên tsín, 往  
前進 wàng tsên tsín, 前  
進於善 tsên tsín yû shén;  
to progress in virtue and leave  
off evil habits, 遷善改過  
tsên shén kài kwó; to make  
no progress, 行不前 hîng  
pûh tsên, 做事不就 tsó  
szé pûh tséw; to progress  
with difficulty, 踉跄 choó

chà, 躊躇 chów choó.

PROGRESSIVE, 孤 p'ha.  
PROGRESSIVELY, 累遷  
lûy tsên.

TO PROHIBIT, 禁 kín, 止  
chè, 諫 k'hew, 遏 ò, 洞  
heung, 救 woo, 禁沮 kín  
tsòo, 殷 k'hin, 禁止 kín  
chè, 禁約 kín yó, 封禁  
fung kín, 絀禁 k'hew kín,  
禁戒 kín keaé, 禁誡 kín  
keaé, 捍禁 han kên, 禁忌  
kín ké; by edict, 曉諭禁  
止 heaou joó kín chè, 嚴行  
禁止 yên hîng kín chè; to  
prevent, 阻止 tsóó chè, 阻  
住 tsóó choó, 攔阻 lân tsóó,  
攔住 lân choó; to prohibit  
butchering, 禁屠 kín too;  
to prohibit wine, 戒酒 keaé  
tséw; to prohibit gaming, 戒  
賭 keaé tòò; to prohibit lewd-  
ness, 戒色 keaé sîh, 戒嫖  
keaé p'heau; to prohibit ma-  
gicians and depraved arts, 禁  
止師巫邪術 kín chè sze  
woó sây shûh; to prohibit  
the import of grain, 訖糴  
keih teih; to prohibit private  
butchering of ploughing cattle,  
禁私宰耕牛 kín sze tsà  
käng nêw; to prohibit secret  
coinage of money, 禁私鑄小  
錢 kín sze choó seáu tsên;  
to prohibit opium smoking,  
禁吸鴉片 kín k'heih ya

p'héen; to prohibit impositions  
on the public, 不許妖言  
惑眾 p'uh heu ya-u yên hwō  
chúng.

PROHIBITED, goods, 禁貨  
kín hó; do. place, 禁地 kín té.

PROHIBITION, 勅戒 ch'ih  
keá, 禁令 kín líng, 禁制  
kín ché, 禁止之事 kín ché  
che szé, 禁止的告示  
kín ché tēh kaóu shé; prohi-  
bitions for avoiding certain  
words and actions, 忌諱之  
禁 té hwuy che kín; attend to  
the prohibitions of heaven, 謹  
天戒 kín t'heen keá; to  
break through prohibitions, 犯  
禁 fán kín; violator of pro-  
hibitions, 有犯禁者 y-w  
fán kín chày.

PROHIBITORY, regulation,  
例禁 lé kín, 誡條 keá  
teaóu.

PROJECT, 謀 mōw, 計謀  
ké mōw, 計策 ké ts'ih; to  
project, to scheme, 圖謀 toó  
mōw, 謀事 mōw szé; to de-  
linate, 畫樣 hwá yáng; to  
throw out, 發出 fā ch'hūh,  
拋出 paóu ch'hūh.

PROJECTILE, 所發出之  
物 sò fā ch'hūh che wūh, 擲  
去之物 ch'ih k'heú she wūh.

PROLAPSUS ANI, 穿腸痔  
chuén cháng ché, 脫肛 tō  
kang, 疝 kung, 脫疝下部

病 tó kung heá p'ó ping, 痔  
p'hang.

PROLEGOMENA, 先引 s'ien  
yin, 序文 séu wán, 序詞  
séu szé.

PROLIFIC, 咁 t'han, 養生  
shén sāng, 多會生養者  
to hwúy sāng yàng chày.

PROLIX, 長長的 cháng  
cháng tēh do. in discourse, 講  
話許長 kéang hwá heu  
cháng.

PROLOCUTOR, 先言者 s'ien  
yên chày, 開言之人 k'hae  
yên che jin.

PROLOGUE, 先引 s'ien yin,  
序話 séu hwa, 套話 t'haóu  
hwá.

TO PROLONG, to delay, 遲  
緩 ché hwán, 遲延 ché yèn,  
延緩 yèn hwán, 捱日子  
yae j'ih tszè; to prolong a period,  
寬限 k'hwán heén, 寬日  
子 k'hwán j'ih tszè, 寬日膜  
k'hwán j'ih kē.

PROMENADE, 遊行之廊  
yêw h'ing che l'ang.

PROMINENCE, 凸出之  
貌 t'hūh ch'hūh che maóu.

PROMINENT, in high relief,  
上出 sháng ch'hūh; emi-  
nent, 卓越 chō yuě, 卓異  
chō é; principal, 首先 shòw  
s'ien; conspicuous, 出頭  
ch'hūh t'hòw.

PROMISCUOUS, 參雜 tsan

tsă, 混雜 hwăn tsă, 混亂  
hwăn lwán; mixed matters,  
雜項 tsă hěáng; common.  
公用 kung yúng, 同用  
tùng yúng; promiscuous inter-  
course, 野合成親 yày hō  
ching gòw.

To PROMISE, 許諾 heùn  
nǒ, 許允 heùn yǔn, 准許  
chùn heùn, 許 heùn, 應承 yíng  
ching, 約信 yǒ sìn, 允俞  
yǔn yú, 詎 kwei, 歸 kwei,  
然 jèn, 應許 yíng heùn; one  
promise is worth 1000 pieces of  
gold, 一諾千金 yīh nǒ  
tsēen kin; to promise in mar-  
riage, 字 tszé; I promise you  
我與你 gǒb yǔ nè; to pro-  
mise to give, 聶許 nēē heùn;  
to obtain a promise, 得一諾  
tīh yīh nǒ; to fulfil a promise,  
踐言 tsēen yén; to break a  
promise, 食言 shīh yén, 反  
口 fàn k'òw; to promise, as a  
superior, 恩准 gnǎn chùn;  
to promise as an Emperor, 諭  
允 joó yǔn.

PROMISSORY note, 揭單  
kēē tan.

PROMONTORY, 地首 té  
shòw, 山出之首 san  
ch'hüh che shòw, 山頭 san  
t'hów, 山嘴 san tsúy, 地形  
凸入海中 té hing t'hüh  
jüh haē chung.

To PROMOTE, 超越 chaou

yuě, 前推 tsēen t'huy, 超  
升 chaou shing, 超舉 chaou  
keù; to promote and degrade,  
陟黜 chīh chüh, 擢 chǒ; to  
promote the good, 舉譽 keù  
shén; to promote (advance),  
舉用 keù yúng, 推轂 t'huy  
küh, 超拔 chaou pǎ, 進達  
tsín tǎ; to promote useful  
things, 利用 lé yúng; to pro-  
mote erroneous doctrines, 攻  
乎異端 kung foó é twan;  
to promote an officer, 加官  
kēa kwan, 加級 kēa kēih, 盡  
臣 tsín chīn; to promote to  
office, 封 fung, 提拔 tē pǎ;  
in a literary sense, 拔貢 pǎ  
kúng. 興舉 hing keù; to be  
promoted, 上雲梯 sháng  
yún t'hè, 高登金榜 kaou  
tāng kin pāng, 卓犖 chǒ lô,  
陞 shing.

PROMOTION, 前程 tsēen  
ching; to be promoted to the  
1st rank, 連陞一品 lēen  
shing yīh p'hia; high promo-  
tion, 高陞 kaou shing.

PROMPT, 率 seüh, 率然  
seüh jèn, 直捷 chīh tseih, 徒  
tsǎ; prompt effort, 奮勉 fūn  
mēen; ready, 方便 fang  
pēen, 預備 yū péi.

To PROMPT any one, 推築  
t'huy chuh; arouse, 提醒 tē  
sing, 題起 tē k'hè, 提引 tē  
yìn.

TO PROMULGATE, 聲告 shing kaoú, 傳揚 chuên yâng, 播揚 pó yâng, 布揚 póo yâng; to promulgate virtuous principles, 傳道 chuên taóu; do. every where, 普揚 p'òo yâng, 暴 pǎh; do. an order, 徇 seûn, 傳命 chuên ming; do. books, 推演 chuy yên.

TO PROMULGE, (to the empire) 頒詔天下 pán chaóu t'héen hǎa, 頒書 pán shoo, 敷布 foo poó, 敷施 foo she, 頒行 pán hing, 頒下 pán hǎa, 宣 seuen, 宣揚 seuen yâng, 聲 shing, 旦 seuen.

PRONE, bending downwards, 俯身 fòo shin, 鞠躬 keûh shin, 俯首 fòo shòw; inclined to any thing, 有偏心的 yèw pèen sin teîh, 有偏向的 yèw pèen héang teîh.

PRONG, 杈子 ch'ha tszè; a prong for catching fish, 魚杈 yû ch'ha.

TO PRONOUNCE, 講出來 kǎang ch'hǔh laê, 說出來 shwǒ ch'hǔh laê; to pronounce clearly, 明白說話 ming pǐh shwǒ hwá, 說得明 shwǒ tǐh ming; to pronounce badly, 語音不對 yù yin pǔh túy; to pronounce sentence, 審事定案 shín szé

líng gnán, 聽斷 t'ing twán.

PRONUNCIATION, 口氣 k'hòw k'hè, 口音 k'hòw yin, 話音 hwá yin; pronunciation, (bad) 訛說 chen na, 說得不好 shwǒ tǐh pǔh haóu.

PROOF, 証驗 ching nēen, 憑據 ping kéú, 證據 ching kéú, 券契 keúan k'e; take proof and you will obtain it, 操券而獲 tsau keúen úrh hwǒ; proofs of efficacy, 靈驗 ling nēen; having proof, 有把柄 yèw pǎ ping, 凭據 jin kéú; no proof, 無憑據 woó p'hing kéú.

PROP, 拄 choó, 拄撐 choó tsáng, 竿 tsēen, 頂柱 t'ing choó, 交柱 che choó, 撐 cháng, 樣 t'hang; a slanting prop, 宜 tsēay; a prop of stones, 搭 che.

TO PROP, 抵牾 t'è woó, 拄 choó 拄撐 choó cháng, 插 juen, 柄 juy, 揆 tsze; to prop up, 搯 maou, 擰 neîh, 搯 tsēay, 定 maou, 散 tsang; to prop up with a post, 撐 cháng.

TOPROPGATE, children, 生子 sǎng tszè; to propagate religion, 傳教 chuên keaóu, 廣行教門 kwàng hing keaóu mún; do. plants, 傳種 chuên chùng.

TO PROPEL, a boat, 楊 pǎng, 進船 tsín chwán, 舫

chaou ; to push forward, 推前  
去 t'huy tsên k'heú, 推去  
t'huy k'heú.

TO PROPEND, 向 héang ;  
to propend towards good, 向  
善 héang shén.

PROPENSE, 有意 yèw é,  
偏愛 p'hên gaé, 偏心  
p'hên sin.

PROPENSITY, 癖 p'heih,  
性癖 síng p'heih, 性情  
偏向 síng tsing p'hên héang.

PROPER, fit, 理應 lè ying,  
合當 hō tang, 該 shé, 該  
然 kae jên ; suitable, 宜 é,  
宜然 é jên, 誼 é, 義 é, 儀  
é, 合宜 hō é, 該 kae, 可  
k'hō ; proper dress, 本衣 pùn  
é ; a proper deportment, 容儀  
yung é ; proper for one's-self,  
自應 tszé ying.

PROPERTY, (landed), 產  
業 sán nê, 實業 shih nê ;  
personal property, 浮財 fōw  
tsaé ; family estate, 家貲  
kēa tsze, 家業 kēa nê, 家  
財 kēa tsuè ; property, or  
wealth, 財 tsuè. 錢 tsên, 貨  
貲 hó tsze, 資 tsze, 贖 le ;  
property inherited from one's  
ancestors, 遺業 wéi nê, 祖  
業 tsuò nê, 基業 kē nê ;  
the properties of a thing, 性  
síng, 本性 pùn síng ; to dis-  
criminate do. 辨物之性  
pén wūh che síng ; property

acquired by one's-self, 自創  
業 tszé ch'hwáng nê.

PROPERLY, adjusted, 依規  
矩 ekwei kēu ; 齊整 tsêching.

PROPHECY, 先知之言  
sēen che che yên, 先知所  
傳之經文 sēen che sò  
chuên che king wán, 先知  
所說未來之事 sēen  
che sò shwō wé làe che szé ;  
the Chinese use 讖緯 tsin  
hwuy, 前定徵兆之  
言 tsēen t'ing chin chaóu che  
yên.

TO PROPHECY, 先言未  
來之事 sēen yēu wé làe che  
szé, 未卜先知 wé pūh  
sēen che.

PROPHET, 先知 sēen che,  
達未來者 t'á wé làe chây,  
預知未來者 yū che wé  
làe chây ; the Chinese use for  
an extraordinary teacher, 聖  
人 shing jin ; for diviners they  
use, 卜卦先生 pūh kwá  
sēen sâng, 先知子 sēen che  
tszé ; persons possessed of fore-  
knowledge are called, 術士  
shūh szé.

PROPHETESS, 先知之女  
sēen che che nyū, 先知聖  
女 sēen che shing nyū.

PROPHETIC songs, 歌謠  
ko yaóu, 謠言 yaóu yên ; do.  
used by children, 童謠 t'ung  
yaóu.

PROPHETIC saying, 讖語 tsin yù.

To PROPINE, pledge, 斟酒 ch'in tsèw, 請酒 ts'ing tsèw.

To PROPINQUATE, 就近 tsèw kín, 來近 laê kín, 附近 foó kín.

To PROPITIATE, to conciliate, 復和 fūh hò; to appease wrath, 息怒 seih noó; to atone for guilt, 贖罪 shūh tsúy.

PROPTIATION, 贖罪之祭 shūh tsúy che tsé.

PROPTIOUS, favourable, 依隨的 e súy tēh, 依順的 e shún tēh, 順從 shún tsung; propitious gale, 順風 shún fung; propitious or lucky, 靚 shèn, 吉 kēh, 善 shén.

PROPORTION, 相稱之貌 s'ang ch'ling che maó, 比例 pè lǐ; relative qualities. 配額 pèi gīh; a due proportion of plainness and ornament, 斌 pin.

PROPORTIONATE, 相應 s'ang ying, 相對 s'ang tui, 相當 s'ang tang, 相宜 s'ang é, 相屬 s'ang shūh.

PROPOSAL, 說的話 shwō tēh hwá, 陳的事 ch'in tēh szé, 所陳的意 sò ch'in tēh é.

To PROPOSE, to put before one, 設於面前 shě yú

méan tsēen, 放在前 fang tsae tsēen; to offer for consideration, 陳說本意 ch'in shwō p'án é; respectfully to propose, 謹具 kin kéu, 敬陳 k'ing ch'in.

PROPOSITION, 陳說之事 ch'in shwō che szé; intention, 意思 é szé, 志意 ché é, 志向 ché h'ang.

PROPRIETOR, 原主 yuén choò; proprietor of an estate, 業主 nèh choò.

PROPRIETY, 誼 é, 禮 lè, 所為宜 sò wei é.

To PROROGUE, to delay, 擔擱 tan kō, 遲緩 ch'è hwàn, 遲延 ch'è yèn, 捱日子 yāi jih tszè; to put off the business of a court, 散衙 sán yā.

To PROSCRIBE, to outlaw, 罰流徒 fā l'èw toò, 罰從軍 fā tsung keun; to interdict, 禁 kín.

PROSE, not poetry, 文 wān; common talk, 常語 ch'ang yù.

To PROSECUTE, at law, 追究 chuy kéw, 効 hac, & h'ih, 究辨 kéw p'én, 拿 nà; to prosecute before a magistrate, 告訟 kaó sung, 告狀 kaó ch'wáng.

PROSECUTOR, 原告 yuén kaóu.

**PROSELYTE**, 新入教的 *sin jüh keaóu tsih*, 奉教的 *fung keaóu tsih toó*.

**PROSODY**, (rules of) 詩律 *she leüh*, 音韻之法 *yin yún che fá*.

**PROSPECT**, 光景 *kwang king*, 景勢 *king shé*; a beautiful prospect, 佳景 *kēa king*, 美景 *mei king*; do. near, 景緻 *king ché*; the view of a country, 形勢 *hing shé*, 形狀 *hing chwáng*; the prospect of a house, 坐向 *tsó hěang*, 門面 *mún mēén*, 局面 *keüh mēén*.

To **PROSPER**, 殖 *chih*, 興旺 *hing wáng*, 通達 *t'hung tá*, 順利 *shún lé*, 興發 *hing fá*, 遂 *suy*, 興相 *hing sěang*, 發福 *fá fuh*, 納福 *ná fuh*; the ways of a good man prosper, 君子道長 *keun tszè táu cháng*.

**PROSPERITY**, 吉昌 *keih ch'ang*, 利達 *lé tá*, 利市 *lé shé*, 利路 *lé loó*; prosperity, and happiness, 祐 *hoó*, 事情利達 *szé tsing lé tá*, 平安 *ping gnan*, 安福 *gnan fuh*, 慶福 *king fuh*; prosperity in all things, 百事順當 *pih szé shún táng*; prosperity and adversity, 甘苦 *kan k'òò*, 盛衰之勢 *shing shwae che shé*; in prosperity not to

desert the right way, 選不離道 *tā püh là taóu*.

**PROSPEROUS**, 通暢 *t'hung ch'ang*, 顯達 *hién tá*, 機順 *kēa shún*, 萬事遂意 *wán szé sūy é*, 昌盛 *ch'ang shing*, 熙 *hè*; prosperous dynasty, 熙朝 *hè chaou*; prosperous circumstances, 順境 *shún king*.

**PROSTITUTE**, 娼妓 *ch'ang ke*, 妓女 *ke neù*, 婬子 *p'eaou tszè*, 淫婦 *yin foó*, 武則天 *wò tsih t'hién*, 嫖子 *p'heaou tszè*, 娼優 *ch'ang yew*, 娼婦 *ch'ang foó*, 娼 *che*; to prostitute one's daughter, 賣已女作娼 *maé kè neù tsò ch'ang*.

**PROSTITUTION**, (given up to) 好嫖 *haóu p'eaou*.

**PROSTRATE**, 仆 *foó*, 債 *fín*, 傾俯 *king foó*, 靡 *me*, 匍匐 *poo pih*, 恐怛 *k'eaou k'hěa*, 踏 *pih*, 躓 *tuy*, 僵 *kēang*, 匍 *loo*, 匍 *chě*, 顛沛 *t'hién p'haé*, 趨 *sth*; prostrate strength, 力薄 *leih pò*.

To **PROSTRATE**, 赴 *foó*; to prostrate one's-self in the mire, 泥首 *ně shòw*, 頓首 *tun shòw paé*, 債 *fín*, 偃 *yèn nây*; to fall down prostrate, 蹶仆 *tēn foó*, 蹶 *pih*, 蹶 *keuě*, 伏地 *fuh tá*, 爬在地下 *pa tsáé té hěa*.

**PROSTRATION**, ceremony of,



磕頭 k'ò t'hôw, 叩頭 k'òw t'hôw.

TO PROTECT, 保 paòu, 庇 paòu hoó, 庇 pé, 庇佑 pé yéw, 保祐 paòu yéw, 守 shòw, 衛 weí, 佑 yéw, 主保 chòo paòu, 主守 chòo shòw, 救 kéw, 照顧 chaóu koó, 照應 chaóu ying, 供照 kúg chaóu; may heaven protest, 皇天眷佑 hwàng t'héen keuén yéw; may heaven protect him, 天佑之 t'héen yéw che; to protect the people, 庇民 pé mín; to protect unjustly, 徇庇 sùn pé, 袒護 tan hoó; to protect secretly, 庇蔭 pé yin.

PROTECTION, 祐 heae, 默祐 mih yéw; to protect one's life, 衛生 weí sang; protection of heaven, 天之佑 t'een che yéw.

PROTECTOR, 主顧 chòo koó.

TO PROTEND, 拉長 la châng, 申開大長 shin k'hae tá châng.

TO PROTEST, 告訴 kaóu soó, 說明 shwǒ ming, 當眾面前說明 táng chúg mēen tsēen shwǒ ming.

PROTESTANT, 對眾明說不肯從者 túy chúg ming shwǒ pūh k'hǎng tsung chày; one who professes the Protestant religion, 棄自立

之教皇但從耶穌之聖經者 k'he tszé leih che keaóu hwàng, tán tsung Yàt Soo che shing king chày.

PROTESTANISM, 修整教 sew ching keaóu, 改新教 kaè sin keaóu.

PROTEUSCOPE, 萬花筒 wán hwa tūg.

PROTOCOL, 粘抄 nēn ch'haou.

PROTOMARTYR, 首先為教致命者 shòw sēen weí keaóu ché ming chày.

PROTOTYPE, 表樣 peadū yáng.

TO PROTRACT, 遷延 ts'ēen yēn, 延 yēn, 遲延 chē hwān; to protract a period, 寬日期 k'hwān jīh kē, 緩日子 yāe jīh tszé, 寬限 k'wān hēen; to draw out, 拉長 la châng.

PROTRACTED, 遷延 ts'ēen yēn, 蔓延 mán yēn, 續 yin, 延遲 yēn chē.

PROTUBERANCE in a tree, 瘰木 hwēy mūh, 木瘤 mūh lôw, 檣 chen; protuberance of flesh, 跖 wan, 疣 yew, 疣 yew; a small do. 孿 tsāng, 容 k'hò.

PROTUBERANT, 凸 t'hūh, 凸出來 t'hūh ch'hūh laē; protuberant eyes, 睜 hàn, 目出貌 mūh ch'hūh maóu; pro-

tuberant abdomen, 胖 腹 p'hang châng, 腎 k'he, 腓 腸 fei châng, 肥 腸 fei châng; protuberant swelling, 盼 黃 pan hwâng.

PROUD, 惱 chüh, 驕 傲 keaou gaou, 憊 hoo, 偃 寢 yèn kēen, 喬 k'heou, 嬌 悍 keaou hán, 倨 然 keu jèu, 自 居 tszé keu, 夸 kwa, 怛 tséay, 傲 gaou, 驕 gaou; 撒 鉗 tsew kēen, 拂 fūh, 旭 heüh heüh, 徂 new, 瑟 seih seih, 眼 眶 大 yèn k'hwang tá, 僂 enou, 大 意 tá é, 怛 tsóó, 果 gaou, 喬 keaou, 驕 奢 keaou chay; a proud gait, 搖 搖 yaou yaou; proud flesh, 脰 hin, 愆 seih; proud at first and afterwards respectful, 前 佻 後 恭 tsēen keu hów kung; a proud disposition, 驕 志 keaou ché, 傲 性 gaou síng; proud and haughty, 嬌 keaou, 僂 heaou; proud feeling, 傲 氣 gaou k'hé.

TO PROVE, 証 據 ching kéu, 徵 驗 ching nēen, 驗 yèn, 證 ching, 考 徵 k'haou ching.

PROVED by evidence, 有 徵 yèw ching; proved by the event, 徵 驗 ching nēen; to take the proof of any thing, 取 証 tsèu ching, 証 出 來 ching

ch'hüh làê; to prove by the taste, 嘗 châng, 試 嘗 shé châng, 嘗 滋味 châng tszê weí.

PROVENDER, 糧 草 lêng tsaou, 概 hé, 食 物 shíh wūh.

PROVERB, 諺 yèn, 古 語 koò yù, 俗 語 sùh yù, 諺 言 yén yèn, 俚 語 tsew tsae, 俚 語 lè yù; the proverb says, 諺 曰 yèn yuè, 俗 語 云 sùh yù yün.

TO PROVIDE, 備 辦 pé pán, 預 備 yü pé, 繕 shén; to provide against old age, 防 老 fang laou; to provide against hunger, 防 饑 fang ke; to provide and prepare, 防 備 fang pé; to provide and supply, 供 給 kung keih; to provide, 該 備 kae pé; to provide and secure early, 豫 防 yü fang; to provide the necessary implements for the people, 以 辦 民 器 è pēn mìn k'é; to provide what is necessary for the officers, 具 官 饌 keú kwan tswán; to provide with food, 供 膳 kung chén; to provide against, 提 防 tê fang, 虞 備 yü pé; to provide for, 周 齊 chow tsâ, 侍 che; to be provided for, 供 峙 kung che; to provide with food, 峙 其 che k'ê châng, 侍 che, 饋 時 choè che.

PROVINCIAL city, 省城  
sǎng ching, 省會 sǎng hwáy;  
provincial dialect, 白話 pih  
hwá, 土話 t'hoó hwá, 鄉談  
hūang tán, 土音 t'hoó yin.

To PROWL, 暗行欲取  
gnán hīng yŭh tseù.

**PROXIMITY**, 隣近之勢  
lin kín che shé.

**PROXY**, 代行 taé hing, 代  
管的 taé kwán terh.

**PRUDENCE**, 裁智 tsàè ché,  
裁度辨事 tsàè tò pán szé,  
才智 tsàè ché, 賢智 hēn  
ch. 明哲 míng chě, 智慧  
ché hwúy, 高識 kaou shíh.

**PRUDENT**, 穩 hēn ; cauti-  
ous, 小心 seáu sìn ; a pru-  
dent mán, 變通之人 pēn  
t'hung che jín.

**TO PRUNE**, to cut off, 割斷  
kǒ twán ; to cleanse, 淨 tsing ;  
to prune a vine, 排葡萄葉  
子 leūh poo taou yě tszè.

**PRUNE**, 梅 mèi, 梅子  
mèi tszè, 李子 lè tszè ; prune,  
double flowering, 賀正梅  
hó ching mèi ; do. double red,  
紅梅花 hūng mèi hwa ; do.  
double white, 白梅花 pīh  
mèi hwa ; salt prunes, 鹽梅  
yèn mèi ; sour do. 酸梅 swan  
mèi.

**PRUNELLO**, a plant, 荒薜  
ch'ung pei.

**PRUNING-KNIFE**, 初 mǔh ;  
do. for mulberry trees, 治桑  
刀 chē sang taou.

**PRUSSIAN-BLUE**, 靛藍 t'ing  
lân, 洋靛 yāng t'ing.

**TO PRY**, 墨 yīh, 窺視  
kwei shé, 探視 t'hán shé ; to  
spy, 候伺 how sze, 刺探

tszé t'hán ; to pry into matters,  
斥度 ch'híh toó, 詔 keung ;  
to pry into state affairs, 邦汭  
pang chǒ.

**PSALM**, 聖詩 shing she.

**PSALMODY**, 唱詩之法  
ch'hang she che fá.

**PSALTER**, 詠詩之經  
yung she che king, 唱聖詩  
之本 ch'hang shing she che  
pùn.

**PSHAW** ! 嗚哉 fūh tsáé.

**PTERIS**, 鳳尾草 fung  
wei tsáu.

**PTISAN**. 大麥糊 tá mǐh  
hoó.

**PUBERTY**, 成丁之時  
ching ting che shé, 年紀大  
之時 nēn kè tá che shé ; a  
young woman arrived at the  
age of puberty, 及笄 kēh ke.

**PUBLIC**, the generality, 衆  
人 chúngh jín, 衆百姓  
chúngh pīh s'ing, 公 kung, 公  
共 kung kung, 公衆 kung  
chúngh ; the public seal, 封皮  
fung p'hé ; public office, 衙門  
yāy mún, 寮房 leaou fang,  
寮案 leaou tsae ; public busi-  
ness, 公事 kung szé ; public  
lands, 公田 kung t'ien, 圭  
田 kwei t'ien, 爰田 yuán  
t'ien, 轅 yuen ; public duties,  
公務 kung woó ; public hall,  
公所 kung sò, 公館 kung  
kwán, 公廨 kung kcae ; pub-

lic and private duties both fulfilled, 公私兩盡 kung sze lēang tsín; public opinion, 眾論 chún lún, 清議 tsing é; 鄉評 hēang ping, 籍籍 tseih tseih; public granary, 義倉 é tsang; a public field, 義田 é tién; public servants, 義役 é yih; a public school, 義學 é hēo, 學校 hēo heaou; public clamour, 鞠訥 keih heung; public expenditure, 公費 kung fēi; public affairs, 公幹 kung han, 公務 kung woó; a public gate, 公門 kung môn; public-spirited, 公心 kung sin. 佻 chung; public subscription, 募緣 moó yuén, 募化 moó hwá; do. for the repair of a temple, 募化重修 moó hwá chung sew.

To PUBLISH, 著 choó; to publish books, 著述 choó shūh; to publish the list of graduates, 標榜 p'ēnou ping; to publish abroad, 播揚 po yāng 暴 pūh, 聲張 shing chang; he published but did not invent, 述而不作 shūh ér hū pūh tsō; to publish a book, 纂輯 tswan tseih; to publish one's lucubrations, 有文行世 yèw wān hing shé; to publish to all the empire, 頒行 pan hing, 通行下界 t'hung

bing hēa keaé, 通行世間 t'hung hing szé kēen; to publish faults, 揚過 yāng kwó.

To PUCKER up, 縮 sūh; to pucker up the mouth, 噍 tsuy, 撮口 tseuē k'hòw.

PUCKERED, 皺 cha, 褻綳 k'ēen chow, 褻積 p'eh tseih.

PUDING, 粉羹 fūn tse, 糕 kaou, 湯餅 tang ping 湯麵 t'ang mēen, 水引餅 shwù yin ping, 水麵 shwù mēen.

PUDDLE, 窪 wa, 窠 wa, 泥 ná, 汙 woo, 洵 seun, 滓 tsín, 滅 tan, 窠 wa, 塘 tang; the puddles are full, 窪則盈 wa tsih ying.

PUERILE, 小孩子的 seaou haé tszè tseih, 小兒的 seaou árh tseih; puerile affair, 兒女之小事 árh nyù che seaou szé; puerile sports, 小子之戲 seaou tszè che hé.

PUERPERAL diseases, 產婦之病 chàn foó che ping, 變 yew.

To PUFF off, 銜 hēen, 吹助 ch'huy tsóó; to puff and blow, 吹吹 ch'huy hoo, 噓 he, 吹噓 ch'huy he, 噓 heh.

PUFFED up, 腔 k'ung, 呼然 heaou jén, 幅臙 peih yih; a little boy puffed up with pride,

**小子躊躇** seáu tszè  
keau beaou.

**PUFFER, 翽翽** kwa pe.

**PUFF** of breath, **呼** fow,  
**嘯** heuē, **吹** há, **口氣一**  
**吹** k'hòw k'hé yih ch'huy; a  
puff of wind, **風一吹** fung  
yih ch'huy.

**PUFF-BALL, 牛屎菰** náu  
shè koo, **灰菰** hwuy koo,  
**胆星** tán sing, **南星** nân  
sing.

**PUGILISM, 打把勢法**  
tà pà shé fā.

**PUGILIST, 使拳頭者**  
shè k'heuen thòw chày, **拳**  
**家** k'heuen kēa.

**PUGNACIOUS, 喜愛相打**  
hè gnaé s'ang tà.

**TO PUKE, 吐** t'hoó.

**TO PULE, 哇哇** wa wa, **哭**  
**哭** k'hüh k'hüh, **啼啼** t'e t'e;  
to pule, as a chicken. **鶩** chuē.

**TO PULL, 拉** la, **扯** chay,  
**拉扯** la chay, **拉攏** la  
lung, **扯攏** hay lung, **拖**

tò, **拽** s'è, **引** yin, **扳** pan,  
**拐** tang, **搭** k'ih, **挽** wàn, **鏡**  
wan, **攀** p'han, **擰** k'ay, **撻**  
chay, **根攏** hân loo, **撫** chay,  
**牽** k'h'ien; to pull up flowers,  
**蹇華** k'h'ien hwa; to pull  
by the arm. **纓** s'ang; to be  
pulled to pieces by chariots.  
**磔於車** chih yû chay; to  
pull with the fingers, **捩** lè;

to pull the joints of the fingers,  
**折枝** ch'è ch'è; to pull round,  
**掣回** p'h'è hwây; to pull a-  
long, **掣** seuen, **揮援** chen  
yuen; to pull on one side, **撮**  
wei, **掎** k'h'e; to pull out, **攀**  
k'h'ien, **攬** ken, **拔** pā; to  
pull a boat, **船** i'èen chwân;  
to pull up, **援** hwan, **掣** p'ò,  
**掣** t'èen, **握** yā, **擰** ch'ò; to  
pull up corn, **握苗** yā meau,  
**抽起來** ch'how k'h'e laé;  
to pull up by the root, **揭** k'è,  
**握** yā, **拔根** p'ā k'ān; to pull  
a carriage, **拖車** t'ho k'eu,  
**輓** wàn, **輓桶** k'ów k'ih; to  
pull vehemently, **捩** k'āng; to  
pull and drag, **掣** ch'è, **捺**  
yī, **引** k'h'ung yin, **抵** t'e, **搖** yò,  
**搖** ch'ih, **掣** wa, **掣** heih; to  
pull with the hand, **拗** yaò,  
**揆** yaò, **擰** sha; to pull a-  
bout, **拉扯** la chay, **掣** na,  
**擰** ch'huy, **捺人** laon jin;  
to pull a bow-string, **扶弦**  
yü h'ien, **拉弓** la kung, **張**  
chang, **扳** p'ang; to pull back,  
**扳回** pan hwây, **挽回** wàn  
hwây; to pull down, **折毀**  
ch'è hwây, **拉倒** la t'au, **毀**  
ch'è hwây, **折卸** ch'è  
s'ây; to pull or pluck, **摘**  
ch'èih; some pulled and others  
pushed, **或輓或推** hwò wàn  
hwò t'huy; to pull out straws  
(to divine), **撮** sh'è shé;

to pull out of the water. 打撈 tà leaou ; to pull out, 援 yuen, 挺 t'hing ; to pull asunder, 扯開 chay k'hae, 掣 ch'he, 揮援 chen hwan, 掙抑 hán yih, 掀 hien, 涸 hing, 拉 kāng, 牽 kēen, 搆 kow, 樓 low ; to pull away, 拉去 la k'heú ; to pull down branches of trees, 攀下來 pan hēá laá ; to pull a string, 挾 keú ; to pull about in play, 撩人 leaou jín, 撈 neaou ; to pull different ways, 夾 k'hwaá.

PULLEY, 轆子 tsew tszè, 鷄雛 ke tseu.

PULLEY, 綽 leüh, 輾轉 leih lüh, 綽羅 leüh lò, 擦擽 kēē kaou, 桔槔 kēē kaou, 格擽 kaou, 擦擽 kēē kaou, 槌擽 lüh low, 鹿盧 lüh loo, 絡 lō, 輾轉 lüh loo.

PULMONARIA, lung wort, 石花 shih hwa.

PULP, 軟物 ju'w wüh ; marrow, 髓 sù ; to beat to a pulp, 搗碎 taou tsuy, 搗爛 taou lân.

PULPIT, 講書臺 kēang shoo taê.

PULSATION, 脉動 mih túng, 脉跳 mih t'heaou.

PULSE, 燕 jàn, 荏 jin, 荒 hoo, 菽 shuh, 豆 tów, 荳 tów ; to eat pulse, 啜穀 chuē chüh ; a pulse diet, 穀 heaou.

THE PULSE, 脈 mih, 脈門 mih mên, 脉 mih, 脉 keang, 血脈 heuē mih ; the place at which the pulse is felt, 寸口 tsún k'hòw, 氣街 k'hé keae ; the secret of the pulse, 脉訣 mih keú ; 看脉 k'han mih 診脉 hín mih, 按脉 guán mih ; the pulse even and regular, 脉息平和 mih seih ping hò ; the beat of the pulse, 脉息 mih seih ; the pulse stopped, 息全無 seih tseuēn woá.

TO PULVERIZE, 研 yen, 搗碎 taou tsúy, 搗碎成粉 taou tsúy ching fun, 壓碎 yā tsúy.

PULVERIZED, 粉碎 fun tsúy, 搗爛成末 taou lân ching mó.

PULVERULENT, 有灰土 yèw hwuy t'hoè, 滿是灰土 mwan shè hwuy t'hoè.

PUMELO, 柚子 y'w tszè, 鑼柚 lûy yèw ; pumelo skin, 榴皮 lîw p'ha.

PUMICE, 浮石 fôw shih.

TO PUMMEL, 毆 gôw ; to pummel people into tranquillity, 擣平 taou ping, 批 tsze.

PUMP, 抽水器 ch'how, shwù k'hé.

TO PUMP, 抽水 ch'how shwù, 整 chow, 引擎 yin keih.

PUMPKIN, 金瓜 kin kwa,  
 𦰩瓜 tēn kwa, 王瓜 wāng  
 kwa.

PUMPKINOOS, 劉子 lāw  
 tszè, 劉杙 lāw yih. 柚子  
 yēw tszè, 權 k'hěō ; a sort of  
 do. 概 kēa, 模 fā.

PUMPION, 南瓜 nān kwa.

PUN. 戲詞 hé szā, 以言  
 語爲戲 è yēn yù wēi hé.

PUNCH used by silversmiths,  
 銀花鑿 yin hwa t'sō ; Punch  
 and Judy, 提休 t'ē hew, 獨  
 脚戲 tūh kēō hé.

TO PUNCH, to make a hole,  
 鑿孔 ch'ho k'hūng ; to beat,  
 搗捶 tāu tūy.

PUNCTILIO, 微禮 wēi lè.

PUNCTILIOUS, 以外禮  
 爲重 è wāé lè wēi chúng.

PUNCTUAL, to the time, 正  
 合其時 ching hó kē shē,  
 適時 shih shē.

TO PUNCTUATE writing, 駐  
 點 chōē tēn, 點書 tēn  
 shoo, 點一點 tēn yih tēn.

PUNCTUATION, 點書之  
 法 tēn shoo chē fā.

TO PUNCTURE, 鍼 chin ; the  
 art of puncturing. 鍼術 chin  
 shūh, 鍼法 chin fā, 剌  
 p'heau ; to puncture with a  
 stone needle, 砭 pēn.

PUNCTURING and cauteri-  
 zing, 砭灸 pēn kew.

PUNGENT, 辣 lā, 辛 sin,

刺人的 tszé jin tēh : ex-  
 ceedingly pungent, 辣嚙 lā  
 hwā ; pungent discourse, 刺  
 人之語 tszé jin chē yù.

TO PUNISH, 誅責 chōo  
 tsēh, 懲忒 ching è, 伐 fā,  
 伐罪 fā tsúy, 法 fā, 罰 fā,  
 刑罰 hing fā, 加刑 kēa  
 hing, 懲治 ching chē, 懲創  
 ching chwang, 動刑 tūng  
 hing ; to punish at random,  
 濫刑 lân hing ; do. cruelly,  
 酷刑 kūh hing, 殛 keih,  
 敬革 kīng kēh, 刺 tszé, 責  
 tsēh fā, 治罪 chē tsúy,  
 剉 ts'ho, 磔 kow, 討 tāu,  
 誅罰 chōo fā, 謫 chih, 誅  
 chih ; to punish the innocent,  
 殺不辜 shā pūh koo ; to  
 punish by imputation, 誅罰  
 fei fā ; to punish and kill, 詰  
 誅 kēē chōo ; to punish offen-  
 ces, 治罪 chē tsúy, 正罰  
 ching tsúy. 問罪 wān tsúy,  
 天討有罪 t'heēn tāu yōw  
 tsúy ; to punish a refractory  
 state, 征 ching ; to punish  
 with stripes, 撻掠 pang lōē.

PUNISHMENT, 刑罰 hing  
 fā ; severe do. 刑罰利害  
 hing fā lé hae, 辟 pēh ; capi-  
 tal do. 大辟 tá pēh ; pun-  
 ishment. 罪 tsúy, 殃 yang,  
 法 fā, 處決 ch'hoē kēuē ; in-  
 struments of punishment, 刑  
 具 hing keū.



PUNTO, the 10th part of a  
covid, 一寸 yih ts'hún.

PUNY, 細小 sé seaòu 微  
小 wè seaòu.

PUP, 小狗 seaòu kòw, 狗  
子 kòw tsze.

PUPIL, scholar, 學生 héo  
sāng, 門下 mún héa, 門生  
mún sāng, 小子 seaòu tsze.

徒弟 toó té, 門徒 mún  
tò; pupil of the eye, 瞳 tūng.

眼眶 yèn kwang, 眼珠

yèn choo, 牟 môw, 眸子 môw,

眸子 môw tszè, 睛 tsing.

目童 mūh tūng, 瞳人 tūng

jín, 瞳子 tūng tszè, 珠子

choo tszè, 目仁 mūh jín, 睪

ch'hín, 瞋子 loo tszè, 睪

chin, 瞋 he, 瞋 lin; the pu-

pil of the eye clear. 眸子瞭

môw tszè leaon.

PIPPETS, 傀儡 kwei lù, 木

偶戲 mūh gòw hé, 魁

樞 kwei lù, 魁碼子 kwei

lūy tszè; puppet show, 提休

tā hew.

PUPPY, 狗子 kòw tszè.

PUPPYISH, foolish. 欸 gaè.

PURANAS, 華嚴經 hwa

yên king.

PURBLIND, 睪 how, 半盲

pwán mâng.

TO PURCHASE, 買 maè, 買

來 maè laè, 買受 maè shòw.

買入 maè jūh, 買 ché

maè; to purchase rice, 糴 toh;

to purchase an estate, 置產

ché sán, 置業 ché nœ; to

purchase an office, 捐官

keuèn kwan; to purchase rank,

捐功名 keuèn kung ming;

to purchase goods, 買貨 maè

hó, 售貨 show ho.

PURE, 潔清 kě ts'ing. 潔

淨 kě ts'ing, 齷 keuen, 惻

keuen, 廉 lēn, 娛 ming, 純

shūn, 純一 shūn yih, 淳

chun, 冰清 ping ts'ing.

shūh, 純潔 shun suy, 清

ts'ing tan, 篤 tūh, 澄清

ching ts'ing, 純 lūh, 誠

ching, 清陽 ts'ing yang.

滄 kin 漠 mō 澈 shūh. 聚

kě, 涓 keuen. 妥 kē, 澈

p'he, 滄 lān. 清爽 ts'ing

shwang, 聚潔 tsan kē, 察

察 ch'hā ch'hā, 屑 s' : not

consider me pure, 不我屑

以 pūh gòw s' : pure water.

冽 lē. 滌冽 leaou lē. 清

水 ts'ing shwù. 不潔

水 pūh gué shwù. 薄 gae,

淡漠 tan mō; pure and white,

清白 ts'ing pih. 醇白

shun pih. 潔白 kē

pih, 皎潔 keaon kē : pure and upright. 廉潔

正清

有 leu kē ching chih, 清

廉 ts'ing lēn 屑 s' 鮮

seen; a pure mind 潔心

kā sin : pure intelligence. 虛

靈不味 heu ling pūh mei;

pure white, 清白 ts'hing p'ih; pure unspotted 皓 kaou  
 pure and tranquil, 絜靖 k'ê  
 tsing: pure air which ascends,  
 膠葛 keaou kô; pure and  
 undefiled, 清淨無垢 ts'ing  
 tsing woô k'hôw: pure and  
 free from dregs, 皜然不滓  
 ts'ô jên p'ih tsze, pure and  
 genial, 精醇 tsing shun;  
 pure and subtle, 精靈 tsing  
 ling; a pure region, 淨土  
 tsing t'hoô; pure and clean,  
 皎皎 keaou keaou; a pure  
 heart, 清心 ts'hing sin. 潔  
 心 k'ê sin; a pure character,  
 清流 ts'hing lêw; pure and  
 good, 靜嘉 tsing kea; a pure  
 unmixed colour, 通 chung;  
 a pure offering, 醴 yin; pure  
 wine, 清酒 ts'hing ts'ew.

PURGATIVE, 瀉藥 s'ây yô,  
 下藥 h'ê yô.

PPURGATORY, 煉罪  
 所 l'ên tsúy sò, 煉罪獄  
 l'ên tsúy yô.

TO PURGE 瀉 s'ây, 泄  
 s'ê s'ây, 瘕瀉 s'ê s'ây, 瘕  
 s'ê, 瘕 chay, 痢疾 le tseih;  
 to purge and wash clean, 淘  
 淨 taou tsing; to vomit and  
 purge, 吐瀉 t'hoô s'ây.

PURGING, 疔 h'ê, 疥 hew,  
 小痢 seàou lé, 瀉 s'ây; to  
 be weakened by purging, 瀉  
 軟 s'ây jwàn.

PURIFICATION, 洗清之  
 事 s'ê ts'hing che szé.

PURIFIED, 鍊過 l'ên kwó;  
 do. 100 times, 百鍊 p'ih l'ên.

TO PURIFY, 弄乾清  
 l'ung kan ts'hing 去垢 k'hou  
 k'hôw; do. by exorcising, 禱  
 fuh; to purify the heart, 齋  
 戒 chae keaé, 洒濯洗心  
 shae ch'ô s'ê sin, 洒濯其心  
 shae ch'ô k'ê sin, 淨洗俗腸  
 tsing s'ê súh ch'ung; 鍊心  
 l'ên sin: do. by burning, 煅  
 煉 l'ên, 煅煉 twan l'ên;  
 to purify metals, 鍊金 l'ên  
 kin: to purify one's nature,  
 修煉 sew l'ên; to purify  
 and cleanse, 浣 yen, 浣滌  
 hwàn t'eh, 滌 ts'eh.

PURITY, 純精無雜  
 shun tsing woô tsu, 潔淨  
 之道 k'ê ts'ung che taou;  
 do. in the language of the  
 Buddhists, 梵 fan.

TO PURL (as a stream), 潺  
 chan, 潺湲 chan hwàn, 潺  
 chan.

PURLING of a brook, 幽咽  
 yow yin 湑 t'wô, 湑 chwang,  
 湑 hwâh, 湑 tsung, 潺湲  
 chan yuen 湑 kwô, 湑 hwô,  
 湑 ts'ô, 潺湲 chan ts'ô, 湑  
 lin: a purling stream, 汨活  
 yih hwô.

TO PURLOIN, 盜 taou, 偷  
 t'hôw; to take away from, 抽

除 chow choó, 抽出來  
chow ch'hoó laá.

PURPLE, 紅藍 hōng lán,  
葡萄 p'oo taou, tsing, 紫  
tze, 衫 wan; purple robe,  
紫袍 chày hwáng p'au;  
purple (blueish) 紺 kan;  
(reddish) 紫 tze; a purple  
colour, 櫻 juen; purple co-  
loured silk. 縹 tsau; he was  
girded with a purple girdle,  
佩巾 縹 p'ei t'ing 'kwa.

PURPOSE, 意思 í s'í; go-  
noral scope, 大概意思 tá  
k'hoó í s'í, 企圖 ts'üan  
chü.

PURPOSE, 志 chí, 定志  
t'ing chí, 志意 chí í, 定意  
t'ing í, 定止 t'ing chí; on  
purpose, 故 koó; to come on  
purpose, 特來 t'ih laá; to  
maintain one's purpose 節操  
ts'ee ts'haou, 操持 ts'haou  
chê; to fix one's purpose, 立  
心 l'ih sin, 立定志意  
l'ih t'ing chí í; to do on purpose,  
故做 koó tsó; to the pur-  
pose, 恰切 k'ia ts'ee; said  
very much to the purpose, 說  
得恰切 shw'ó t'ih k'ia ts'ee;  
how can I alter my purpose,  
豈能移我志 k'í ná náng  
é gnó chí; for what purpose,  
何用處 hó yung ch'hoó.

To PURPOSE, 擬 e, 擬度  
e toó.

PURPOSELY 故意 k'oi é.  
固意 k'oi é, 特意 t'ih é,  
直 t'ih é; purposely to  
offend. 故意 coó fén; pur-  
posely for me. 專爲我  
chuen wéi gnó.

PURSE, 荷包 h'oi p'ou, 錢  
袋 ts'lin tai, 羅袋 ts'ien tai,  
銀袋 yin tai; a purse string,  
轆 hwuy; a leather purse. 鞍  
kenou; purse as empty as if  
it had been washed. 囊空  
如洗 nang kung joo sè; a  
purse worn in front. 褻 low.

To PURSE up the mouth.  
噤 suy, 嚙 tsuy, 歇 woo, 皺  
嘴 ma seih.

PURSER, of a ship. 船上  
寫字的 chwân sháng s'ây  
tszé t'elh, 船上財副  
chwân sháng tsai foó.

PURSLAIN, 馬薺 芼 mà  
ch'hò héén.

To PURSUE, 追 chuy, 趕  
kàn, 追趕 chuy kàn, 踵  
chung; to pursue without over-  
taking, 趕不上 kàn p'uh  
shang; to pursue and overtake,  
追及 chuy k'elh, 追到  
chuy taóu, 趕上 kàn shang;  
to pursue and seize, 追拿  
chuy ná. 緝獲 tseih hwó; to  
pursue indefatigably 居之無  
倦 keu che woó chuen, 獵  
l'ě; to pursue after, 捕 poó,  
捕緝 poó tseih, 攝 sh'ě, 緝

捕 tseih poó, 措 ts'hoo, 趙 chen, 勵 kēang ; to pursue pleasure, 取樂 tseù ló; to pursue the business of life, 棟樑 chin chüh, 經營 馳逐 king ying chē chüh.

PURSUIT, 事業 szé nē, 趕的事 kàn teih szé.

TO PURVEY, 買東西 mae tung se.

PURVEYOR, 買辦 mae pán.

PURULENT, 有膿的 yèw nung teih, 生膿的 sāng nung teih ; purulent matter, 膿血 nung heuē.

Pus, 膿 nung, 膿血 nung heuē, 於膿 yú nung.

TO PUSH, 推 t'huy, 按 so, 擠 chüh, 戮 chò, 批 p'hè, 拊 p'hó, 拏 yuen, 搥 jung, 搨 kēō, 揆 tsun, 搨 tun, 揆 no, 揆 juen, 揆 yae, 推搡 t'huy t'hang, 搡 sung, 敲 luy, 段 t'hwān, 敲 ch'hang ; to push to the utmost, 究 kéw, 推搡 t'huy nang ; to push from, 推板 t'huy pán ; to push away, 搡 sēang, 推開 t'huy k'hae, 搡 ho, 搡 sung, 搡去 nēen k'heú, 推墮 t'huy to ; to push down, 挫 tso, 推壓 t'huy yén, 推倒 t'huy taóu, 搡抗 pēē chin ; to push forward, 勵 luy, 搡 juy, 搡 nang ; to push with

the hand, 拓 t'hó, 搨 kwān, 搡 ching ; to push against, 抵 té, 推搡 t'huy yaóu, 搡 woo, 抵 te, 搡搡 hō pāng ; to push with violence, 挨 yae ; to push about, 挨揆 yāē sō ; to push aside, 推開 t'huy k'hae, 搡 pe ; to push and strike, 搡 ch'hung, 搡 jung, 搡 chae ; to push a boat along the dry land, 陸盪舟 lüh t'hang chow ; to push enquiries after knowledge to the utmost, 致知 ché che ; to push with the horns, 角抵 kēō tè, 抵 tè, 搡 te. 搡 chüh, 搨 hwān ; the ram pushed against the hedge, 抵羊觸藩 te yāng chüh fan ; to push along a carriage, 駟車 foó keu.

PUSILLANIMOUS, 褊心 p'hēen sin, 寬 tsuán, 懦心 no sin, 小膽的 seáu tāt teih.

PUSTULE, 疹 chin, 瘡子 how tszè, 癰疹 yin chin ; a pustule on the face, 皰 paou ; pustules of the small pox, 痘瘡 t'how chwang, 疹 chin, a watery pustule, 水泡 shwü paou ; a pustule filled with matter, 膿胞 nung p'haou, 泡 paou.

PUT, 置 chē ; to put down, 安下 guan hēá, 放下 fāng hēá, 放在 fāng tsae, 安置

gnán chē, 揆 kin, 擲 neth; to put a stop to, 罷 pá, 吐絕 t'òò tseuē; to put forth, 吐出 t'hoò ch'hüh; do. buds, 萌芽 mīng yāy; to put out of office, 黜職 chúh chih; to put to rights, 糾 leuen, 經綸 king lun, 治 chē; to put off, 解脫 keaè t'hō, 脫卸 t'hō sēay, to put off the veil, 除去蓋頭 choò k'heú kaé t'hōw; to put off clothes, 褫 che, 脫衣服 t'hō e fūh; to put on clothes, 穿衣 chwán e, 著衣 chō e, 射 foo, 駟 駟 foo yu, 革 kīh; to put in order, 捐 chin, 繕修 shén sew, 亂 lwán, 修葺 sew tseih, 陣列 chin lēē, 整齊 ching tsā, 攻 kung, 撥 pō, 排 pá, 匡正 kwang ching, 排比 páe pè; to put away, 放 fàng, 遠 yuèn, 姘 píng, 雪 seuē, 棄 k'hé, 捐 keuen, 去 k'heú, 除去 choò k'heú, 句除 kow choò, 免脫 mièn t'hō; to put away lying, 除謊 choò hwàng; to put away delusion, 遣惑 k'hēen hwō; to put away, abandon, 摯 pwan, 寫 sēay, 泄 sēū, 瀝 sēū; to put away disease, 嫖姚 p'heau kenou, 屏 píng; to put away calamities by prayer, 毀 hwù, 延緩 yēn hwān, 遲留 chē lēw; to put far away, 抹发 chih pá; to put away anarchy and restore order, 撥亂反正 pā lwán, fán ching; to put away noxious influences, 抹拔 chih pō, 赤发 chih pō; to put in motion, (an army), 興兵 hing ping; to put out a fire, 救火 kéw hò, 熄 seih; to put off old and put on new things, 禘飾 fūh shih, 除去舊事更食新文 choò k'heú kéw szé kang shih sin wán; to put off the old man, 革其舊 kīh kē kéw; to put by, 收埋 show maé, 度物 ke wūh, 收貯 show choò; to put off a cap, 免帽 mièn maóu, 免冠 mièn kwan; to put off till evening, 捱到晚間 chuy taóu wán kēen; to put in pawn, 按當 gán táng; to put up with, 含容 hán yung, 喫 k'heih; to put pen to paper, 下筆 hēá peih; to put in irons, 行銷 hing sò; to put into confusion, 搶攘 tsāng jang; to put to shame, 辱欺 ling jūh, 致辱 ché jūh, 侮 jūh; to put in, 放入 fāng jūh; to put in a cupboard, 度閣 ke kō; do. provisions, 度食物 ke shih wūh; to put to silence, 鉗口 k'hēen k'hòw; to put up with an injury, 吃虧 keih k'hwei; to

put to trouble, 斷 k'wei; to put in circulation (the blood), 通身血脈 kwō shīn heuē mīh; to put in a bag, 囊括 nāng kwō; to be put in prison, 坐牢 tsó laóu; to put a stop to military operations, 息天下兵 seih t'heen hēa ping; to put an entire stop to rebellious schemes, 遏絕亂謀 gō tseuē lwán mōw; to put the hands into the pocket, 袖手 sēw shōw; to put into a vessel, 盛 shīng; to put into a basket, 以筐盛之 è k'hwang shīng che; to put to death, 殊死 shoó szè, 誅謬 choo lūh; to put in order (arrange), 打疊 tà tē, 捃 keuen; to put in order as silk, 繹 yih; to put to rights the wicked, 傾惡 ling gō; to put on wooden shoes, 著木屐 chō mūh ke; to put forth flowers, 開花 k'hae hwa; to put on an angry look, 作色 tsō sīh; to put in motion, 舉動 kēu tūng; to be put to the blush, 害羞 haé sew; to put far off, 移 é; to put in order a country, 皇國 hwāng kwó; to put wood in order on the fire, 炆 keaou; to put down in writing, 寫 sēay; to put one's-self forward, 出頭 ch'hūh t'hōw;

to put round a subscription, 募緣 móo yuēn, 募化 móo hwá; to put down a load, 卸擔 sēay tán; to 'put' up the helm, 反棹 fān' chāou; to put forth effort, 懋 mow, 出力 ch'hūh leih, 勉力 miēn leih; to put aside with the hand, 批 hwa; to put in the water, 搵掬 wān nā, to put the hand on, 掄 pēn; to put earth into a basket, 掬 kew; to put on armour, 掇甲 hwan kē; to put out to interest, 放利 fāng lé; to put up erect, 植立 chih leih; to put out by popping into the water, 淬沒 tsuy mūh, 淪淪 yō yō; to put to flight, 趕走 kán tsòw; cannot put up with, 忍不過 jīn nūh kwó; to put into a bag, 裝入袋裡 chwang iūh taé lè; to put aside, 推開 t'huy k'hae, 寫 sēay; to put down, 委 wei, 設 shē; to put off from one's-self to another, 諉托 wei t'hō.

PUTCHUCK, a fleshy root, 木香 muh hēang.

TO PUTRIFY, 壞爛 hwaé lân, 朽爛 hew lân, 腐爛 foò lân.

PUTRID, 枯朽 koo k'hew, 殍爛 mei lân, 朽 hew, 歟 yuē; putrid flesh, 肉敗 jūh

paé, 殞 ch'hóu, 敗敗 gō  
 paé; a putrid smell, 殞 pō,  
 惡嗅 gō héw.

Putry, 油灰 yèu hwuy.

PUZZLED. 迷 mê, 悵 mè.

PUZZLE, 謎語 mè yù.

PWAN-YU district, 番禺  
 縣 fan yù héen.

PYGMY, 矮人 wei jín, 矮

子 wei tszè.

PYLORUS, 幽門 yin mán.

PYRAMID, 塔 t'hä, 高而  
 尖的石牌 kaou árh tséen  
 teih shíh paé.

PYRITE, 火石 hò shíh; a  
 kind of do. 青礞石 tsing  
 mung shíh.

PYX, 盒子 hō tszè.

## Q

QUACK, a travelling doctor,  
 路醫 loó e.

To QUACK, as a duck: 鴨叫  
 聲 yà keaóu shíng.

QUADRAGESIMA, 齋戒  
 之時 tsae keaé che shé.

QUADRANGULAR, 四方  
 的 szé fang teih, 四面的  
 szé mēen teih, 四隅的 szé  
 gòu teih, 四角的 szé kōo  
 teih, 四稜的 szé ling teih.

QUADRANT, a quarter, 四  
 分之一 szé fún che yíh.

QUADRANT, for measuring  
 an arc of the heavens, 玉衡  
 yüh häng, 璣衡 ke häng, 渾  
 天儀 hwän t'heen é, 璿璣  
 玉衡 seuen ke yüh häng, 量  
 天尺 lēang t'heen chih.

QUADRENNIAL, 四年的  
 szé nēen teih.

QUADRILATERAL, 四面  
 平的 szé mēen keae

píng teih, 四邊線形 szé  
 pēen sēen hing.

QUADRUMANOUS, 四手  
 的 szé shòu teih.

QUADRUPED, 獸 shóu, 四  
 脚獸 szé kōo shóu, 走獸  
 tsòu shóu, 畜類 heüh lúy.

QUADRUPLE, 四倍的  
 szé péi teih.

QUAFF, 啜 chuē, 飲 chuē,  
 獸 chuē, 騷 ch'luē, 騷 t'hä,  
 飲 hō, 飲 chuē, 啜 chuē  
 joo, 飲 yin; to quaff largely,  
 大酺 tá poo.

QUAGMIRE, 爛泥之處  
 lân nē che ch'hoé.

QUAIL, 鶉 gan shun,  
 鶉 gan shun; sort of, 天  
 鷄 t'heen lew, 鴉 gan shun,  
 鶉 yēn, 雀 gan shun, 鶉  
 shun, 鶉 gan shun, 鶉  
 mòw mòw, 鶉 gan shun, 鶉  
 鶉 leaou shun; a kind of

quail, 鶉鴉 lew jun.

To QUAIL, 喪心 sāng sin.

QUAINT, 古怪 kòo kwá.

To QUAKE, 振怕 chin p'há, 震動 chin tung.

To QUALIFY, to fit, 使之合宜 shè che hō ē; to abate, 減少 kēen shaòu.

QUALIFICATION, 合宜之勢 hō ē che shé.

QUALITY, character, 形勢 hing shé; nature. 性情 sing tsing; rank, 地位 té wei, 權位 keuen wei; office, 職分 chíh fún; advancement, 前程 tsēen ching; quality of an article, 貨色 hó sīh, 色 sīh; qualities (good.) 善德 shén tīh; do. bad, 惡德 gō tīh.

QUALM, nausea. 疴胃 yew wei, 噁喀 chung yāng; qualms of conscience, 良心 lāng sin tszé tsīh. 自責

QUANTITY, what? 多少 to shaòu, 若干 jō kan; a certain quantity, 額數 ēh soó.

To QUARREL, 誾洞 hung tung. 角口 kēō k'hōw, 咋咧 gō hēen. 頰 yen, 爭 tsāng, 拌嘴 p'hwān tsūy.

QUARRELS, 罅隙 hin keih. 罅端 hin twan, 興隙 hing keih, 喧逐 heuen hwuy, 隙怨 keih yuén, 闐 heih.

QUARRLSOME, 很 hān, 競 king, 姘 hing, 怪 king, 悻

悻 pāng hung, 好辯 haóu péen, 好爭競 haóu tsāng king, 好爭鬪 haóu tsāng tów, 好角口的 haóu kēō k'hōw tēih, 好辯嘴的 haóu péen tsúy tēih.

QUARRY, 石礦 shīh kwáng, 石山 shīh san.

QUART, two pints, 二升 ārh chin.

A QUARTAN, 痼疾 shen, 二日一發瘡曰痼疾 日之瘡曰疴 ūh jīh yīh fā yō yuē hae, to jīh che yō yuē shen.

QUARTER, 四分之一 szé fún che yīh; one quarter, 一角 yīh kēō; a quarter, or region, 方 fang; a quarter of an hour, 刻 kīh, 時辰之刻 shē shīn che kīh; the 100 quarters into which the day and night are divided, 百度 pīh t'hoó; a quarter chest, 角箱 kēō seang; the quarters of the moon, 弦 hēen; the 1st quarter, 上弦 sháng hēen; the last do. 下弦 hēā hēen, 晦 hwúy, 月弦 yuē hēen; a quarter of a hundred weight, 鐸 leuē; a quarter, a grain measure, 石 shīh; a quarter staff, 禡梢 pā sō; the quarter of a viction, 騎 ke; no quarter, 妄殺 wāng shā, 鏖戰 yaou chén; to quarter (the human



paé, 穢 ch'hóu, 賤敗 gō  
paé; a putrid smell, 痰 pō,  
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玉衡 seuen ke yü häng, 量  
天尺 lāng t'heén chih.

QUADRENNIAL, 四年的  
szé nēen teih.

QUADRILATERAL, 四面  
呷平的 szé mēen keae

píng teih, 四邊線形 szé  
pēen sēen hing.

QUADUMANOUS, 四手  
的 szé shòu teih.

QUADRUPED, 獸 shóu, 四  
脚獸 szé kōo shóu, 走獸  
tsòu shóu, 畜類 heüh lúy.

QUADRUPLE, 四倍的  
szé péi teih.

QUAFF, 啜 chuē, 飲 chuē,  
獸 chuē, 騷 ch'huē, 騷 t'ha,  
飲 hō, 飲 chuē, 啜 chuē  
joo, 飲 yin; to quaff largely,  
大酺 tá poo.

QUAGMIRE, 爛泥之處  
lān nē che ch'hoó.

QUAIL, 鶉鶉 gan shun,  
鶉鶉 gan shun; sort of, 天  
鷄 t'heén lew, 鴉鴉 foó wán,  
鶉 yēn, 翟鶉 joó mòw 雉  
shun, 雉 gan shun, 鴉母  
mòw mòw, 鴉鶉 shun yēn,  
鶉鶉 leaou shun; a kind of

quail, 鷓鴣 lew jun.

To QUAIL, 喪心 sāng sin.

QUAINT, 古怪 koè kwaé.

To QUAKE, 振怕 chin p'há, 震動 chin túng.

To QUALIFY, to fit, 使之合宜 shè che hō ē; to abate, 減少 kēn shaòu.

QUALIFICATION, 合宜之勢 hō ē che shé.

QUALITY, character, 形勢 hing shé; nature. 性情 tsing; rank, 地位 té wéi, 權位 keuen wéi; office, 職分 chih fún; advancement, 前程 tsēen ching; quality of an article, 貨色 hó shí, 色 shí; qualities (good.) 善德 shén tih; do. bad, 惡德 gō tih.

QUALM, nausea. 痾胃 yew wéi, 噁喀 chung yung; qualms of conscience, 良心 lāng sin tszé tsih.

QUANTITY, what? 多少 to shaoù, 若干 jō kan; a certain quantity, 額數 gih soó.

To QUARREL, 誾洞 hung tung, 角口 kěo k'hòw, 咋咧 gō hēn, 頻 yēn, 爭 tsāng, 拌嘴 p'hwān tsūy.

QUARRELS, 罅隙 hin keih, 罅端 hin twan, 與隙 hing keih, 喧逐 heuen hwuy, 隙怨 keih yuén, 闕 heih.

QUARRELSOME, 很 hān, 競 king, 辯 hing, 怪 king, 悞

悞 pāng hung, 好辯 haóu péen, 好爭競 haóu tsāng king, 好爭鬪 haóu tsāng tów, 好角口的 haóu kěo k'hóu tēh, 好辯嘴的 haóu péen tsúy tēh.

QUARHY, 石礦 shíh kwáng, 石山 shíh san.

QUART, two pints, 二升 ārh chin.

A QUARTAN, 痾, 痾 shen, 二日一發瘧曰痾 二日之瘧曰痾 ārh jīh yīh fá yō yuē hae, to jīh che yō yuē shen.

QUARTER, 四分之一 szé fún che yīh; one quarter, 一角 yīh kěo; a quarter, or region, 方 fang; a quarter of an hour, 刻 kīh, 時辰之刻 shē shín che kīh; the 100 quarters into which the day and night are divided, 百度 pīh t'hoó; a quarter chest, 角箱 kěo seang; the quarters of the moon, 弦 hēn; the 1st quarter, 上弦 sháng hēn; the last do. 下弦 héa hēn, 晦 hwúy, 月弦 yuē hēn; a quarter of a hundred weight, 銖 leuē; a quarter, a grain measure, 石 shíh; a quarter staff, 褊梢 p'ǎ sǎo; the quarter of a viction, 騎 ke; no quarter, 妄殺 wāng shǎ, 鏖戰 yaou chén; to quarter (the human

body,) 肢解 che keaè ; to divide into quarters, 四分開之 szé fún k'hae che.

QUARTZ, white, 珂 k'ho, 瑪瑙潔白如雪者 mà naòu kěe pih joà seuē chày ; rose quartz, 紫瑛 tsze ying.

TO QUASH, an affair, 拉倒 la taòu ; to quash the decisions of an inferior court, 駁案 pǒ gnán.

TO QUAVER, to sing, 唱 ch'háng ; a quavering sound, 嘸嘸聲 leih leih shing.

QUAY, 馬頭 mà t'hôw.

QUEEN, 后 hów, 王后 wāng hów, 椒房 shūh fāng. 小君 seàou keun, 王娘 wāng nēang, 君夫人 keun foo jīn ; the queen of heaven, 天后 t'hēen hów, 天妃娘 t'hēen fei nēang nēang ; the queen mother, 太后 t'hay hów, 嫡母 shíh mòu ; the queen's eldest son, 冢子 chung tszè, 宗子 tsung tszè, 别子 pēē tszè, 支子 che tszè ; the queen's garments, 褕 joo, 徽 hwuy ; the queen bee, 蜜皇 meih hwāng.

QUEER, 古怪 koò kwaé, 奇怪 ké kwaé.

TO QUELL, rebellion, 服亂 fūh lwán.

TO QUENCH fire, 救火 kéw hò, 滅火 meih hò, 熄滅

seih meih ; to quench thirst, 止渴 chè k'hó, 解渴 keaè k'hó.

QUERCOLA, 立浪草 leih lāng tsau.

QUERULOUS, 怨恨 yuén hān.

QUERY, 問話 wān hwá.

TO QUESTION, 考問 k'haòu wān, 盤問 nwan wān, 問話 wān hwá, 推問 t'huy wān, 訪問 fāng wān, 查問 cha wān, 試問 shé wān ; to question a criminal, 究問 kéw wān.

QUESTIONS put to a criminal, 訊辭 sin tszè.

TO QUIBBLE, to carp, 好辯 haóu pēen ; to evade the point in dispute, 推諉 t'huy wei.

QUICK, alive, 活的 hwó tēh ; the quick and the dead, 殁存 mūh tsūn.

QUICK 快 k'hwáé, 敏捷 min tsē, 迅速 sin sō, 從 sùng. 乖 hwáh, 暢 t'heih ; rapid. 戢 yih, 捷 tsē, 捷 kēen, 疾 tsēh, 綢練 heuen lēen, 緊緊 kin kin, 諱 heih ; fast, 趣 tseu, 活 kwó, 剿 邀 p'eaou sūh, 還 seuen, 疾齊 tsēh tsē ; quick as lightning, 霍昇 shuh yūh ; a quick step, 趨踰 tseu tsang ; quick of apprehension, 伶俐 líng lé, 敏 min ; agile, 伶俐

líng pēn, 輕快 king k'hwaé;  
quick of hearing, 睛 tsing, 醒  
sing, 耳聰 êrh tsung.

QUICKLY, 快 k'hwaé, 遽  
keú; go quickly, 快快去  
k'hwaé k'hwaé k'heú; do not  
move your feet too quickly,  
足毋蹶 tsüh woó kwé; he  
rose up quickly, 蹶然而  
起 keúē jên êrh k'hè.

QUICKNESS of apprehen-  
sion 聰明 tsung ming.

To QUICKEN, 使活的  
shè hwǒ tēh.

QUICKSAND, 動沙 túng sha.

QUICKSET, grass, 茅草  
maóu tsauóu.

QUICKSILVER, 汞 hung, 瀕  
hùng, 水銀 shwù yín.

QUIESCENT, 靜 tsing,  
寂靜 seih tsing, 沉靜  
shin tsing.

QUIET, 寂寞 seih mǒ, 攝  
然 nēē jên. 安靖 guan tsing.  
緩 suy. 倏 tan. 嗽 shüh. 寂  
seih. 靜 tsing. 倅 tso. 姘 tsing.  
炸 cho. 媛 nuy. 燼 hih. 寔  
e. 聿 nā. 康 k'hang. 急 he,  
惺 sing, 慎 shin. 憤 t'han.  
止 chà. 慙 e. 勦勦 yèw  
yèw, 闕 keih. 顚 e; a quiet  
man, 恬靜之人 tēn tsing  
che jín.

QUIETNESS, 平安 ping  
guan 既 k'é, 謐 meih; to be-  
come quiet, 平息 ping seih.

QUIETISM, of the Tao  
sect, 靜坐無思無念  
tsing tsó woó sze woó néén.

QUILL, 羽莖 yù king, 羽  
本 yù pùn, 羽根 yù hān, 翎  
ling. 翻 hih, 猴 how, 鴛 hwuy,  
鴛 ché.

QUILT, 被單 p'he tan, 被  
條 p'he teaóu, 被子 p'hē  
tszè, 被蓋 p'hē kaé; a single  
quilt, 單被子 tan p'hē tszè;  
double do. 夾被子 kēē p'hē  
tszè; a quilt stuffed with cot-  
ton, 線被 mēn p'hē.

QUINCE, 榲桲 wǎn pūh,  
榲桲 ming ke, 木瓜 mūh  
kwa.

QUINQUENNIAL, 五年一  
次的 woó néén yih tszé tēh,  
五年的時 woó néén tēh  
shè.

QUINQUEFOLIATED, 有五  
葉的 yèw woó wǎ tēh.

QUINCY, 痲癩 hoó hēn,  
痲 hēn. 癩癩 hoo hwǒ, 癩  
hēa, 癩 kēang.

QUINTESSENCE, 精 tsing,  
物之最精處 wūh che  
tsūh tsing ch'hoó.

QUIRE, of paper, 一刀紙  
yih taou ché; a body of sing-  
ers, 眾人集唱 chūng jín  
tseih ch'háng, 眾人唱和  
chūng jín ch'háng hô.

QUIRK, quibble, 詭辯  
kwel pe.

QUISQUALIS Indica, 使君子 shè keun tszè.

To QUIT, 離去 lè k'heú, 捨棄 shày k'hé; to quit the world, 去世 k'heú shé, 棄世 k'hé shé; to quit the priesthood, 還俗 hwán sùh; to to quit one's-self of one's duty, 盡已本分 tsín kè pùn fún.

QUITE, 全 tseuén, 十分 shíh fún; altogether, 全然 tseuén jên; in every respect, 萬萬的 wán wán teih; quite right, 正是 ching she; quite certain, 決定 keue tíng; quite sufficient, 敷用 kóu yùng teih, 儘敷 tsín ków.

QUITTANCE, 收單 show tan.

QUIVER, 矢房 shé fang, 箭房 tséén fang, 箭室 tséén shíh, 筈簾 hoo lüh, 胡簾 hoo lüh, 鞬簾 hoo loo, 竿簾 hoo lüh, 鞬鞞

poo chae, 鞞 tüh mwan, 鞞 cha, 磨 choo, 医 e, 服 fuh, 鞞 fuh, 鞞 hō and hwō 鞞 kaou 簾 lüh, 籠 lung, 棚 pang, 竿 tsih, 簾 yung, 鞞鞞 kow chà, 鞞 tüh.

To QUIVER, from cold, 寒冷打顫 hán lǎng tà chen; to tremble, 顫戰 chen chén.

QUIVERING, of the flesh, 瞬眴 hē chē 動瞬 túng hē.

QUIZ, an enigma, 謎詞 mī szè.

QUON, wedge, 楔子 sēō tszè, 木頭楔子 mūh t'hōw sēō tszè.

QUOTA, 分額 fún gih.

To QUOTE, 引 yin, 援結 yuen kē; to quote from a book, 引書 yin shoo, 舉述 keù shūh; the names of the person quoted, 引用姓氏 yin yung shing shé.

QUOTIDIAN, 日日的 jih jih teih, 每日有的 mei jih yèw teih.

R

RABBIT, 兔 t'hoó, 家兔 kēa t'hoó; a white rabbit, 白兔 pih t'hoó; a sort of rabbit, 玃 ke, 兔 ts'hun, 兔 chan; rabbit net, 兔網 t'hoó wàng, 兔罟 t'hoó kò, 兔 le, 置

tsēay, 檣 chuen, 兔置其胃 t'hoó chē kē keuen; rabbit warren, 箇 chih, 兔窟 t'hoó keuh.

RABBLE, 愚民 yū mīn, 下流 hēa lēw.

**RABID**, 狂 kwāng, 猖狂 ch'hang kwāng.

**RACE**, offspring, 孽種 nēh chùng, 苗裔 meàu é; the human race, 人類 jín lúy; contest in running, 賽跑之事 saé p'haou che szé.

To **RACE**, 跑馬 p'haou mà, 跑走 p'haou tsòw; to run a race, 賽馬 saé mà.

**RACK**, for torture, 刑具 hīng kéú; a frame-work, 格子 kīh tszé, 木頭格子 mūh t'hôw kīh tszé.

To **RACK**, or torture, 磨難 mô nân, 苦累 k'hoè lúy; to put to the rack, 加苦形 kēa k'hoè hīng, 夾棍 kēē kwān, 棍夾起來 kwān kēē k'hè laē.

**RACKET**, a sort of cress, 水芥 shwù y keaé; a confused noise, 鬧鬧 hung naóu; to make a racket, 吵鬧 tsaou naóu, 嚷鬧 jàng naóu, 喧嚷 seuen jàng.

**RACKING** pain, 痛苦 t'hung k'hoè, 苦楚 k'hoè ts'hoè.

**RACY**, 有滋味的 yèw tszé wéi teih.

**RADIANT**, 光芒 kwang mâng, 光亮 kwang lěang, 射光的 sháy kwang teih, 發光的 fā kwang teih.

To **RADIATE**, 射光 sháy

kwang; a golden light radiating all around, 金光四射 kin kwang szé sháy; to send out rays, 發光一道一道 fā kwang yīh taóu yīh taóu.

**RADICAL**, a primitive word, 部類 póo lúy, 部首 póo shòw; a root, 根子 kǎn tszé, 根本 kǎn pùn.

**RADICAL**, (fundamental), 氏 te, 根 kǎn, 根原的 kǎn yuén teih, 根基的 kǎn ke teih; a radical change, 改心換骨 kǎe sin hwán kwūh.

**RADICALLY**, 原本的 yuén pùn teih, 根底的 kǎn tè teih.

**RADICATED**, 深根的 shin kǎn teih, 帶根的 taé kǎn teih.

**RADICLE**, 樹根 shoó kǎn.

**RADISH**, 菜菔 tsáé fūh, 萊菔 laē fūh. 蘿蔔 loó pūh; white do. 白蘿蔔 pīh loó pūh; red do. 紅蘿蔔 hūng loó pūh.

**RADIUS**, of a circle, 半徑 線 pwán kīng sēen, 輻線 fūh sēen.

**RADIX**, of a word, 原根 的字 yuén kǎn teih tszé, 字母 tszé mòh.

To **RAFFLE**, 投標 tōw p'eaou

**RAFT**, 筏 fā, 筏 fā. 泅 foo, 坭 foo, 拊 foo, 拊機 foo fā, 符 foo, 桴 foo, 肥 pa,

造舟 tsaóu chow, 比舟 pè chow, 漂浮 nēē foo, 控 k'ang, 桿筏 pae fá, 渾 paé, 排 paé, 排 paé, 橫 hung, 橫 hung, 查 cha, 楂 cha, 抹 k'hew; a raft with sails, 篋 lēē.

RAFTER, 框樑 kwang tang, 桁 hāng, 椽 ch'huen, 楹 ying, 榱 suy; rafters on the top of a beam, 梲 chuē, 樑 fung; rafters supporting the eaves, 厝 yew, 簷椽 chen paé: short rafters, 檣 no, 禁樑 kín pēn; a large beam, 梁 lēang, 大梁 tá lēang.

RAG, of cloth, 爛布碎 碎 lán poó tsúy tsúy; in rags, 襤褸 lán leù, 破衣 p'hó e; boiled to rags, 糜爛 mè lán.

RAGE, 奮憤 fūn ché, 歌 chūh, 惱恨 naòu hān, 怒 氣 noó k'hé, 怒心 noó sin, 恚 hwuy, 瞋怒 chin noó.

RAGGED clothes, 襤褸 lán lē, 襤褸 laé saé, 襤褸 lán leù, 爛衣 lán e, 襤褸 leù, 襤褸 laé shaé: ragged silk, 帋 pe tse, 帋殘之帋 tse tsān che ph; ragged cloth, 帋 san, 帋 fei, 縹緲 lā tā, 縹緲 le sze, 縹緲 lā sā; a ragged robe, 破襖 p'hó gaóu.

RAGING, 厲 lé, 烈 lēē, 發 恨的貌 fā hān teih maóu;

a raging wind, 颶 p'eaou, 狂 風 kwāng fung.

RAGWORT, 鵲子草 hō tszè tsaòu, 泥胡菜 nē hoò tsae.

RAIL or paling, 欄 ling, 欄杆 lán kan.

RAIL, (a bird) 竹鷄 chūh ke.

TO RAIL, 咒罵 chóu má, 辱罵 jūh má, 詈罵 lé má, 詈詈 k'ów súy, 詈詈 k'ēen jang, 詈罵 k'ów lé, 詈罵 k'hóu má, 殘罵 tsān má, 嘆 chiu, 詈 chō, 詈 heu, 詈 ke ho, 嘆 shē, 嘆 shē tūh, 詈 sin, 實護 tsih jang, 憊憊 chen tsew, 呖 té, 呖 nēē, 詈 shān, 詈 tsāy ya; to rail at one another, 相詈 sēang k'hóu; to rail at superiors, 詈上者 shān shang chày.

RAILING, 楠 foo, 欄杆 lán kan, 欄 sō, 樊 fan, 欄 屋 mēen ūh, 虎落 hòu lō; a crooked railing, 句欄 kow lán, 離欄 lê tsih; (circular,) 桎桎 pe hoo; the cross piece, 楠 jun; a railing round a coffin, 楠 foo, 桎 tsao; the railing of a carriage, 楠 yūh; the railing round a well, 餘 kán, 井上木欄 tsing shang mūh lán.

RAILING, scolding, 謔 pe.

**RAILWAY** 金路 kin loó,  
鐵路 t'hěe loó.

**RAIMENT**, 衣 e; food and  
raiment, 衣食 e shíh.

**RAIN**, 雨 yù, 泔泔 tsin  
tsin, 霽 tsín, 霽 hwúy; heavy  
rain, 大雨 tá yù, 滂沛 pang  
p'haé, 沛雨 p'haé yù, 滂  
沱大雨 pang to tá yù, 臨  
臨 lin lin, 霽 chā, 霽 chō, 霽  
霽 yth hwō; small rain, 細  
雨 sé yù, 漢 tsíh, 微 wei, 霽  
chung, 零星小雨 ling sing  
seabu yù, 淫淫 k'hung mung,  
霖霖 mih mūh, 霖沐 ming  
mūh; incessant rain, 霖雨  
lin yù, 淋漓雨 lin lê yù;  
rain in the 3d moon, 迎霖  
雨 ying meí yù; do. in the  
5th moon, 送霖雨 súng meí  
yù; excessive rain, 霖 yin;  
the rain stops, 雨息 yù seih,  
雨晴 yù tsing; timely rain,  
時雨 shé yù, 霖雨 ling yù;  
rain-cloak, 蓑衣 shwae e,  
襌襌 pō shíh; rain coats and  
caps, 蓑笠 so lei; a shower  
of rain, 一陳雨 yth chín yù;  
a rain maker, 弄翳 ping e;  
rainy, 滂 p'hang; rain descen-  
ding, 霖 sō; a slight shower  
of rain, 微雨 wei yù; a long-  
continued rain, 滂 haóu, 淫  
yin, 淫淫 tsin tsze, 淫  
tsze: a great rain, 霖 leaou,  
淫 hō.

**TO RAIN**, 下雨 hēa yù, 落  
雨 lō yù, 下雨 hēa t'hō, 雨  
yú; to rain heavily, 沛然下  
雨 p'haé jèn hēa yù.

**RAIN-BOW**, 虹 hūng, 天虹  
t'hēen hūng, 雲霓 yún nē,  
縵 hwan, 霓 nē, 虹霓 hūng  
nē, 蟬蜩 tao tung, 天降  
t'hēen kēang, 析翳 seih e; in  
the end of the spring the *rain-  
bow* begins to appear, 季春  
虹始見 k'hé ch'hun hūng  
chè hēen.

**RAIN-WATER**, 雨水 yù  
shwūy, 天水 t'hēen shwūy.

**RAINY**, 沛 p'haé, 滂沛  
pang p'haé, 霽霽 ping ping,  
多雨之貌 to yù che maóu,  
淅淅 sō sō; rainy season,  
衆雨 chún yù, 下雨天  
hēa yù t'hēen, 霖雨 chún  
yù, 霽 heae.

**TO RAISE**, 起 k'hè, 舉起  
keù k'hè, 擡起 taé k'hè, 擡  
舉 hà keù, 提起 tē k'hè,  
提拔 tē pō, 紅 kēō, 担 tán;  
to raise up, 扶起 foó k'hè,  
拊 ching, 擡 pō, 昂 gang, 援  
拔 yuen pō, 擡 k'ang, 扛  
kung, 擡 k'ē, 抗 k'liang, 披  
p'he; to raise an army. 起兵  
k'hè ping, 招募兵 chaou  
moó ping; to raise on end, 豎  
起 shoó k'hè; to raise one's  
expectations, 開心花 k'hae  
sin hwa; to raise the wind,



打秋風 tà tsew fung; to raise to view, 揀 kēen; to raise the price of goods, 擡估 taē koo. 殖貨 chih hò, 稱價 ch'bing kēā, 起價 k'hè kēā; to raise up with both hands, 共舉 kung keū, 昇 yu; to raise up, 扳起 pā k'hè. 佈備 te hwuy 搥 chāng, 擱 kàng, 措 ts'hoó, 捷 kēen, 揚 yāng; to raise the head, 傑 kín, 擡頭 taē t'hôw · the wind raising the sand, 風颶沙 fung yāng sha; to raise the eye-brows with delight 展眉 chèn mei; to raise, or cause to grow, 惱 chūh, 養 yàng; to raise money, 弄到 錢來 lúng taóu tsēen laē; to raise up a draw-bridge, 担橋 tán keaóu; to raise and lift out, 掀 hēen, 揷 k'hew, 以手高舉 è shòw knou keū; to raise the hand and point, 拈 hēen, 舉手擬之 keū shòw è che; to raise the hand, 擡 keaou; to raise by a lever, 撬 keaou; to raise up by dragging, 撈起 laóu k'hè; to raise troops, 募兵 moó ping. 與兵 hing ping; to raise the hand in making a salutation, 擎拳 king k'euén; to raise between two, 舉 yu, 對舉 túy keū; to raise doubts, 起疑 k'hè é; to raise the foot, 躡正 keaou tsūh;

to raise the characters higher in the line, 題字 tíng tszé, 題頗 t'hè tíng; to raise to a happier state of existence, (a Buddhist expression) 迢 度 chaou toó; to raise a dust, 揚塵 yāng chn; to raise the eyes, 昂 gang, 舉目 keū mūh. 盱 heu; to raise in office, 擢用 chō yúng; to raise, elevate, 糾舉 kew keū, 勝 shing; to raise a siege, 解圍 kenè wei; to raise by leaven, 起酵 k'hè heaóu; to raise the head, 舉首 keū shòw; to raise high, 擎起 king k'hè; to raise one's hat, 陞冠 shing kwan; to raise false reports, 捏造謠言 nēē tsaóu yaóu yēn.

RAISINS, 葡萄乾 poó taóu kan, 葡萄干 poó taóu kan.

TO RAKE, 抄 chih, 把 pá.

RAKE, a wild young man, 烟花浪子 yen hwa láng tszé, 學霸相公 hēō pá sēang kung, 花花公子 hwa hwa kung tszé, 貪花浪子 t'han hwa láng tszé, 游丐 yēw seú, 游手 yēw shòw, 花子 hwa tszé; a rake for raking things together, 耙 pa, 鈹 pa, 篦 pe, 杷 pa, 槎 ts'hóu, 槎槎 k'heu neu; a five-toothed rake, 五齒耙

wò ch'liè pà; a delving rake, or pronged hoe, 鐵搭 t'hě tá; a rake with four teeth, 耨 keu; a rake, 渠疎 kéu soo; the teeth of a rake, 鉞齒 pa ch'è.

To RALLY, to reunite and advance, 再合向前 tsáé hō hēang tsēn.

RAM, 公羊 kung yāng, 雄羊 héng yāng, 羯子 kē tszè, 羯羊 kē yāng, 抵 to, 牡羊 mòu yāng, 犂 wei, 犂 tsang, 犂 fun, 胖 tsàng; a white ram, 羴 fun, 羴 kē; a ram for beating anything, 夯頭 hàng t'hōw; a ram's horn with three curls, 羊角 三莽 yāng kēo san keuen.

To RAMBLE, 遊行 yêw hīng, 游蕩 yêw tang, 衍 yēn, 徜徉 ch'hang yāng, 閑走 hēn tsòw; to ramble among the five arts, 游於藝 yêw yū é; to ramble among the hills, 逛山水 kwāng san shwù; to ramble about, 遊奕 yêw yī; to ramble in the garden, 游花園 yêw hwa yuén; to ramble abroad, 出遊 ch'hūh yêw, 遨遊 gaou yêw, 遨 gaou, 嬉 hà, 觀 kwan, 遊玩 yêw wán; to ramble on the banks of the river, 河上逍遙 hō shāng seaou yaou; to ramble about for pleasure, 遨嬉 gaou liè, 遊戲 yêw hé.

RAMBLER, 遊行之人 yêw hīng che jin; do. and saunterer, 遊手好閑者 yêw shòw haou hēn chày, 好逍遙者 haou seaou yaou chày; a summer ramble, 秋豫 tsew yū.

To RAMIFY, 分瓜 fun p'haé, 派別 p'haé pē.

RAMMER, or ramrod, 送鎗子 sūng yuén tszè.

RAMPANT, 跳上跳下 t'heaou shāng t'heaou hēa; rampant tiger, 跑虎 p'haou hò.

RAMPART, 壘 lù; city wall, 城牆 ching tsēang; fortified place, 城池 ching ché, 城堡 ching paou, 衛所 wei so; deep ditches and high ramparts, 深溝高壘 shin kow kaou lù, 壘 yung; a defence, 柵寨 sīh tsáé, 營寨 ying tsáé.

RANCID, 臭腥 héw sing, 臊 saou, 哈臘 hā lā; rancid pork-fat, 臊 saou.

RANCOUR, 怨恨 yuén hān, 惱恨 naou hān.

RANCOROUS abuse, 毒口 tūh k'hòw, 惡罵 gō má.

RANDOM, talk, 諛諛 lēn lēn, 信口亂言 sīn k'hòw lwán yēn; random, 苟且 ków tsèay, 粗糙 tsou tsau, 道次 tsau tszè, 糊說亂道 ho shwō lwán taou; to go

out and in at random, 出入  
不制 ch'hüh jüh p'ih ché.

RANGE, order, 次第 tszé  
té, 品級 p'hin k'eh; ranged  
in order, 照行列 chaóu  
hâng lě, 排列 p'á lě; a  
range of hills through a coun-  
try, 地脊 té ts'eh.

To RANGE, 間廁 k'een ts'ih;  
to ramble, 閑遊 h'een yêw;  
to range up and down, 遊  
來遊去 yâw laê yêw k'heú.

RANK, order, 等 t'ang, 行  
b'ang, 次序 tszé séu, 班位  
p'au wéi, 次第 tszé té, 次  
等 tszé t'ang, 等第 t'ang té,  
等級 t'ang k'eh, 品級 p'hin  
k'eh; official rank, 官品  
kwan p'hin; the first rank,  
第一品 té y'ih p'hin; offi-  
cer of the 4th rank, 四品官  
szé p'hin kwan; the nine ranks,  
九品 k'ew p'hin: what rank?  
何品 hó p'hin; rank in the  
state, 功名 kung ming; the  
ranks in an army, 戎伍 j'ung  
wò, 戎行 j'ung h'ang, 列  
lě; rank and file, 隊伍  
t'ey wò, 行伍 h'ang wò, 戎  
伍 j'ung wò, 戎行 j'ung  
h'ang; to rise from the ranks  
行伍出身 h'ang wò  
ch'hüh shín; rank (line of men),  
陣 chin; to ascend the ranks,  
to enter the army, or engage  
in battle, 上陣 sh'ang chin;

what rank do you hold in the  
army? 行幾 h'ing k'è; I am  
the third rank, 行三 h'ang  
san; rank or series, 科 k'hò,  
班 pán, 班列 pán lě, 班  
次 pán tszé, 輪班 l'un pán.

RANK, strong, 膾 shen, 臭  
héw, 膾 shen, 韓 shen,  
隔 ung; rank in smell, 極  
嗅 k'eh héw, 殺 séu; rank  
poison, 最毒 tsúy t'uh, 毒  
死的 t'uh szé ts'ih.

To RANK with any one, 與  
之等列 y'ü che t'ang lě.

To RANSACK, to search to  
the bottom, 掃靈 saóu tsín;  
to plunder, 搶去 ts'ang  
k'heú.

To RANSOM, 贖 shüh, 贖  
回 shüh hwáy, 贖出來  
shüh ch'hüh laê, 贖救 shüh  
kew; to ransom from punish-  
ment, 贖罪 shüh tsúy; to  
receive a ransom, 收贖 show  
shüh.

RANT, 狂說 w'ang shwò,  
狂說亂道 kw'ang shwò  
lwán taóu, 空虛的話  
k'hung heu ts'ih hwá, 妄談  
w'ang tán, 說大話 shwò  
ta hwá.

RANUNCULUS, 風呂草  
sh'ien ts'auu

RAP, 啞 k'hò, 叩 擊  
k'hòw sh'ing; a slap, 把掌  
pà chàng, 嘴把子 tsúy pà

tszè, 嘴瓜子 tsúy kwa tszè.

TO RAP, 拍 k'hóu; to rap at the door, 扣門 k'hóu mún, 叩門 k'hóu mún.

RAPACIOUS, 貪奪 t'han tò, 不奪不厭 pūh tò pūh yén, 意欲搶奪 é yò tsèang tò.

RAPK, 強姦 kēang kēen, 刁姦 t'heau kēen, 強取女人 kēang tseu nyū jin.

RAPE, or turnip, 蔓菁 mán tsing, 葎蓂 fung tsung, 蘿蔔 ló pūh, 菜頭 tsé t'hòu.

RAPID, 速 sūh, 急速 kēh sūh, 疾速 tsēh sūh, 倏 seun, 從 sùng, 湊湊 ts'heun lé, 從從 sung sung, 激 tsēh, 疾齊 tsēh tse, 瀾 sūh, 發發 fā fā, 聿皇 yih hwāng, 肅肅 sūh sūh, 茲 kēh, 謀 heih, 捷 tsē, 撿 sow, 摺 tsan, 敏 min, 姦泣 heau leih, 激 leih, 湍 ts'heun; rapid current, 急流 kēh lēu, 水迅流 shwùt sìn lēu, 湲淚 leau lé, 湲 tsēen, 泔泔 hán hán, 碇 tsēen, 緊急流 kìn kēh lēu shwùt; rapid flow, 洶 k'heung, 湍湲 keuh hwāng, 辨 pēen, 澈 chē, 渡漏 mēē keuh; a rapid stream, 忽決 hwūh yang, 汴 p'hun, 汴汴 mang sēang; rapid promotion, 鵬程萬里 pāng ching wán lè; rapid

flight, 儲 seaou; rapid thunder, 迅雷 sìn lūy; rapid utterance, 喝喇 hō lā, 喧 hwuy, 曜 teih, 言急 yēn kēh; rapid success, 捷發 tsēē fā; rapid in a stream, 灘 t'han, 湲 tsō, 壞 tae, 瀨 lae; a pilot through do. 灘師 t'han szo; rapidly, 疾飛 tsēh fei, 倏忽 seih hwūh, 徑 king; to walk rapidly, 遄 chuy.

RAPIDITY, 迅速 sìn sūh. *rapid*

RAPINE, 搶奪之惡 tsèang tò che gō.

RAPTURE, 切愛之氣 ts'ēē gāe che k'hé, 熱愛之意 jē gāe che é.

RARE, 珍奇 chin k'hé, 罕 hán, 少有 shau yèu, 所 ch'hīh, 軻軻 yaou yē, 稀罕 he hán, 希 he, 希奇 he k'hé, 寡 kwà, 瑰瑰 kwei wei, 鮮有 sēen yèu, 罕有 hàn yèu; rarely seen, 罕見 hàn kēen; rarely seen or heard, 罕見 罕聞 hàn kēen hàn wán; a rare commodity, 奇貨 k'hé hó; rare productions, 殊尤之產 shoō yēu che sán; large mountains are rare, 大山 鮮 tá shan sēen; rare (not thoroughly dressed,) 胜 sāng; rare, open, 舒開 shoo k'hae, 寬舒 k'hwān shoo, 稀疎 he soo; uncommon, 非常 fei chāng, 異常 é

châng; wonderful, 奇異 k'hê é; very rare, 狠少 hân shaòu, 狠稀 hân he; excellent, 奇妙 k'hê meaóu.

TO RAREFY, 使開得稀 shè k'hae tih he. 申開 shin k'hae, 使爲淡薄 shè wei tan pò.

RARELY angry, 罕忌 hàn ké; rarely met with, 難得 nân tih.

RARITIES, 瑰瑋 kwei wei, 珍異 chin é, 奇物 k'hô wüh.

RASCAL, 匪徒 fei toô, 奸徒 k'ên toô, 殘賊 tsân tsih, 賊壞 tsih hwaé, 薄夫 pò foo, 小人 seaòu jìn, 放恣之徒 fang tszé che to.

RASCALITY. 縱橫之事 tsung hwang che szé, 喪心 惡詐之狀 sang sin gò cha che chwáng.

TO RASE, or scratch out, 剗削 kwô s'io; to rase to the ground, 蹋平 tã ping, 毀壞 hwü hwaé, 拆壞 ch'ê hwaé.

RASH, 譎躁 haóu tsaou, 悵 chang, 苟且 k'w tsây, 慫 heae, 敢作敢爲 kàn tsò kàn wei, 魯莽 lò màng, 蒙昧 mung mei, 造次 tsaóu tszé, 草次 tsàdu tszé, 忼 k'ên, 急悍 k'êh hân, 悵 keuen, 慫 p'heih, 沓 t'há, 草率 tsàdu s'ih, 冒 maóu,

冒昧 maóu mei; surprised into a rash measure, 一時 冒昧 yih shê maóu mei.

RASH, (breaking out). 疹 chin, 疹 chin, 癩 fuh, 熱生 小瘡 jě sāng seaòu tsang, 熱瘍 jě chang, 痊癒 tso fuh.

TO RASP, 擦 ch'á.

RASP, for carrots, 擦蘿蔔 牀 ch'á lò pò chwang; a rough file, 銼子 sán tszè, 鐵銼 子 t'heé sán tszè; raspings of wood in medicine, 大戟 tá keih.

RASPBERRY, 覆盆 fuh pun, 蕁莓 peaou mei.

RAT, 鼠 shò; an old rat, 老鼠 laóu shò, 耗子 haou tszè, 社君 shay keun, 鼯 jín, 鼯 pò, 鼯 kwang, 鼯 ping, 鼯 teth, 鼯 urh, 鼯 chow; a small rat, 鼯 鼯 tsüh keu, 鼯 he; an earth rat or mole, 鼯 fang. 鼯 fun, 地鼠 té shò, 田中鼠 t'ên chung shò, 地行鼠 té hing shò, 鼯 yén shò; the ice rat, 冰鼠 ping shò; fire rat, 火鼠 hò shò; a water rat, 水鼠 shwü shò, 鼯 chin; kinds of rats, 鼯 sze, 鼯 yin, 鼯 hō shò, 鼯 urh, 鼯 chuy, 鼯 yih; a rat which forms an antidote to poison, 辟毒鼠 peih tüh shò; a speckled rat,

願 *kuang*; musk rat. 賄餉 *tsing keu*, 賄 *he*; a species of rat. 窟 *kēn*, 窟 *loo*; rat hole; 窟 *kūh*.

RATE, price, 價錢 *kēa tsān*; proportion, 相應 *sāng ying*, 相稱 *sāng ch'ing*, 相當 *sāng tang*; no two rates of payment, 不加二水 *pūh kēa ūrh shwù*, 不二價 *pūh ūrh kēa*; rate, manner, 模樣 *moó yang*, 式樣 *shih yang*; first rate, 第一品 *té yih p'hin*; rate, tax, 餉稅 *hēang shwúy*, 錢糧 *tsēn léang*.

TO RATE, 度量 *toó léang*. 估量 *koo léang*; to chide, 責備 *tsih peí*.

RATHER, 餒 *kè*; rather good, 頗佳 *p'hò kēa*; rather deficient, 堇 *kin*; rather fragrant, 頗香 *p'hò hēang*; rather long, 頗久 *p'hò kèw*; rather much, 頗多 *p'hò to*; rather passable, 稍可 *shaou k'hò*; I would rather, 我寧可 *gnò ning k'hò*; rather, in a slight degree, 微 *wei*; rather dusty, 微塵 *wei chìn*; rather, much better, 不若 *pūh jō*, 寧願 *ning yuén*, 寧要 *ning yáu*, 寧須 *ning seu*; rather die than offend, 寧可死 *ning k'hò szè*, 不犯罪 *pūh fán tsúy*; rather than, 與

其 *yü kè*; rather die, 寧死 *ning szè*; rather better, 好些 *hahü sēay*; rather high, 些 *to po*, 小高 *seaòu kaou*; rather small, 小些 *seaòu sēay*, 暑小 *lěo seaòu*; rather not, 不悅意 *pūh yuē é*; rather light, 輕些 *k'hing sēay*; rather like, 頗似 *p'hò szé*; rather doubt it, 頗疑之 *p'hò é che*; rather flattered, 有幾分着忙 *yèw kè fún chō niang*.

TO RATIFY, 定例 *tíng lè*, 定規 *tíng kwei*; to determine, 議定 *í tíng*; to ratify a league, 永定盟約 *yùng tíng míng yō*.

RATIFICATION, 明理之論 *míng lè che lún*, 推論之詞 *chuy lùn che szé*.

RATIONAL, 識道理的 *shih taóu lè teih*, 能明理的 *nāng míng lè teih*, 有理性的 *yèw líng síng teih*; agreeable to reason, 合道理的 *hō taóu lè teih*, 有理的 *yèw lè*.

RATIONS, (government.) 俸米 *fung mè*, 俸薪 *fung sín*; allowance of food, 糧 *léang*, 餉 *shang*, rations for the army, 軍餉 *keun shang*, 稍 *shaou*, 稍食 *shaou shih*, 米糧 *mè léang*, 餉 *léang*, 軍糧 *keun léang*.

**RAT-TRAP**, 罟斗 *koó tòw*; *fun m'ih*, 緝規 *fan wan*, 緝  
**RATTAN**, 沙藤 *sha t'ang*. 緝 *fun wán*, 緝紛 *pin fun*;  
 簾子 *t'ang tszè*; the ground *ravelled thread*, 亂線 *lwán*  
*rattan*, 藤頭 *t'ang t'hóu*; a *edén*. 錯綜 *tsóó tsung*; ravel-  
 sort of rattan, 藤 *p'hae*, 蔴 *led silk*. 參綜 *tsan sze*. 緝  
 king 蔴 *hwang*; rattan mats, *gac*, 緝 *lae* 絮 *ná*. 給 *tae*. 絞  
 蔴席 *t'ang seih*. *cha*. 緝 *wán* 交 *fun*. 焚 *fun*,  
 緝 *fúh*, 緝 *hú*.

**RATTLE**, 驚閨 *king kwei*.  
 鳴根 *ming lang*; wooden *RAVEN*, 烏鴉 *woo ya*.  
 bell used for an alarm, 木鐸 *老鴉* *laóu ya*, 鴉 *keu*, 鴉  
*múh tò*, 折 *t'hó*; a rattle tied *鴉* *keu küh*, 鸛 *keu küh*,  
 round the neck of an ox, 牛 *鸛* *kwan küh*.  
 鐸 *néu tò*; a hand rattle, 鞞 *RAVENOUS*, 莽 *t'hun*. 食  
*taou*, 鼗鼓 *taou koó*; a wind *得* *t'han t'ih kin*, 食 *餐*  
 rattle, 風鐸 *fung tò*; a rattle *t'han t'hé*, 諶 *leen*.  
 used by the priests, 鐸 *naou p'ó*; a rattles used in  
 catching fish, 鳴根 *ming lang*,  
 the rattles in the throat just *RAVINE*, 壑 *hó*, 嵌 *kan*,  
 before death, 瘡瘡 *hang lang*,  
 瘡 *hang*.

**TO RATTLE**, 轟 *hung*, and  
*hwāng*: to rattle through the  
 world, 轟行天下 *hung*  
*hing t'héen héa*.

**RATTLING** in the throat, 嚙  
*lung héang*, 喉中聲  
*bôw chung shing*; the rattling  
 of thunder, 訇然如雨  
*hun t'au jui lü*.

**TO RAVAGE**, 搶去 *ts'ang*  
*k'hai*, 拏奪 *ts'ang tò*, 劫  
*k'ho* *löö*, 擄掠 *loo löö*.  
**TO RAVE**, 噴氣 *p'hun*  
*k'hé*, 發瘋 *fä fung*.

**RAVELLED**, 紕 *yun*, 紛紜  
*fun m'ih*, 緝規 *fan wan*, 緝  
*fun wán*, 緝紛 *pin fun*;  
*ravelled thread*, 亂線 *lwán*  
*edén*. 錯綜 *tsóó tsung*; ravel-  
*led silk*. 參綜 *tsan sze*. 緝  
*gac*, 緝 *lae* 絮 *ná*. 給 *tae*. 絞  
*cha*. 緝 *wán* 交 *fun*. 焚 *fun*,  
 緝 *fúh*, 緝 *hú*.

**RAVEN**, 烏鴉 *woo ya*.  
 老鴉 *laóu ya*, 鴉 *keu*, 鴉  
*keu küh*, 鸛 *keu küh*,  
 鸛 *kwan küh*.  
**RAVENOUS**, 莽 *t'hun*. 食  
*得* *t'han t'ih kin*, 食 *餐*  
*t'han t'hé*, 諶 *leen*.  
**RAVINE**, 壑 *hó*, 嵌 *kan*,  
*經* *käng*, 谷 *küh*, 壑 *leau*,  
*袖* *seu*, 幽 *yew*, 岫 *sew*, 嵌  
*k'han yen*, 嶺 *hung*  
*tung*, 寥 *leau k'hó*, 嶺  
*leau tsaou*, 嶺 *heae*, 嶺  
*leau*, 壑 *ling*, 洞 *t'hung*, 吠  
*谷* *keuen küh*, 陁 *hing*; a  
 deep ravine with a rivulet run-  
 ning through it, 深溪 *shin ke*.  
**RAVING**, 狂 *kwäng*.  
**RAVISH**, 強姦 *k'ang k'een*,  
 強行姦污 *k'ang hing*  
*k'een woo*, 強淫 *k'ang yin*;  
 to ravish, or take away, 奪  
*tó*; to be ravished with delight,  
 喜樂得極 *hà lö t'ih keh*.  
**RAW**, 生 *säng*, 不熟 *p'uh*  
*shüh*; coarse, 魯粗 *tsóo lòo*;  
 raw hides, 韃 *kang*, 生皮  
*säng p'há*; raw silk, 湖縐

hoò sze, 縹 soo, 縹 kwang, 縹  
scaou, 絲 sze, 絲髮 sze fā,  
縹 scaou, 縹 hih, 縹 chin;  
raw fish, 生魚 sāng yû. 腥  
魚 sing yû; raw food. 鮮食  
sāen shih; raw meat. 臊 scaou,  
腥 sāng, 生涎 sāng chen.  
生肉 sāng jûh; raw pork, 膚  
鮮 foo sāen; raw-boned. 瘦  
弱 sow jō; raw hemp, 生泉  
sāng tae, 縹 tseon.

RAY, 鰐 poo, 鰐 keih, 鰐  
fun; the stinging ray. 鰐 poo;  
rays of light, 光射 kwang  
sháy, 輦 wei, 輦的光 fā  
teih kwang, 光亮的道  
kwang léang teih taú; rays  
of glory round the head, 頂  
上圓光 ting sháng yuèn  
kwang; a ray of light entered,  
日光射入 jih kwang sháy  
jûh.

RAZOR, 剃頭刀 t'he  
t'hôw taou.

TO REACH, attain, 得到  
t'hi taú; to reach out the  
hand, 伸手 shin shòw; to  
reach to heaven, 稽天 k'he  
t'hēn; to reach to, 至 ché,  
到 taú. 臻 ts'in, 屆 keá,  
假 k'ā, 戾 lī, 相 sāng, 比  
pè, 及 keih 逮 tae, 迨 tae, 抵  
tà, 抵至 tà ché; the voice  
reached to heaven, 聲聞  
於天 shing wán yû t'hēn;  
to arrive at, 格 k'ih; to reach

to heaven and earth, 格于  
上下 k'ih yû sháng héa,  
彌 me; ; to reach even to,  
迄於 keih yû; to reach to  
the extremities of the world,  
迄于四海 heih yû szé  
hàe; to reach, to vomit, 喀  
k'ih. 嘔啞 gow yih, 吐 t'hòd,  
噦 wei, 哇 wa.

REACH. 隈 wei, 隈隈  
gaou wei, 水隈 shwáy keuh;  
the inner bend of a reach is  
called gaou, and the outer one  
wei. 厓內爲隈外爲隈  
wa nuy wéi gaou, waí wéi wei;  
out of one's reach, 力之不  
及 leih che p'uh keih.

TO READ. 讀書 t'ûh shoo,  
念書 nēen shoo. 抽 ch'how;  
to read much, 目耕 m'uh  
k'ang. 涉獵書史 shě lěe  
shoo shè; to read in a singing  
tone, 念經 nēen king; to read  
one's thoughts, 猜其意  
ch'ne k'ā é; to read slightly,  
頗閱 p'hò yuē, 看書 k'hán  
shoo, 觀書 kwan shoo.

READER, one who reads, 念  
書的 nēen shoo teih; the  
reader, addressed in books, 看  
官 k'hán kwan; render to his  
majesty, 侍講學士 shé  
k'ang hōo szé. 侍讀 shé t'ûh;  
do. (public.) 詮讀官 tseuen  
t'ûh kwan.

READILY, 欣然 hin jèn.





收, 收齋 show seih,  
chih jin. 刈禾人  
收割之人 show  
a.

NG-TIME, 割收之  
how che shè.

EAR. to erect, 豎起  
k'hè làe, 豎立 shoó  
ear up a pole, 立竿  
to bring up, 畜  
rear children, 養子  
to rear pigs, 蓄猪  
to rear birds and  
畜鳥獸 fan heüh  
ów.

of an army, 殿 tšen,  
eun hów; attack him  
ear, 攻他背後  
ha peí hów; a rear  
陳 hēa chin.

ON, cause. 緣故 yuēn  
wei, 原由 yuēn yēw,  
yuēn yin, 因緣 yin  
what reason? 有何

yēw hô yuēn koó;

st be a reason. 必有

eih yēw è yà; right

理 là; right princi-

là, 道理 taóu là,

ching là; reason and

理慾 là yūh, 天

狀 t'hiēn là jin yūh;

opped and argument

屈詞窮 là k'heüh

g; there is reason in

有理 yēw là; not

opposed to reason, 無違情  
理 woó wei tsing là; by rea-  
son conquer passion, 以理  
勝欲 è là shing yūh; there  
must be some reason for it, 必  
有原故 peih yēw yuēn koó.

TO REASON, 講究 k'ang  
kéw, 推論 chuy lún, 揣策  
chuy tsih, 推度 chuy tō, 辯  
論 pēn lún, 辯駁 pēn pō;  
to reason with offenders, 講  
keüh; to reason and argue, 論  
理 lún là, 推論道理 chuy  
lún taóu là, 辯理 pēn là.

REASONABLE, 合理 hō là;  
以理合 è là hō, 入理 jūh  
là, 理所當爲 là sò táng  
wei, 順理 shún là, 照情  
理 chaóu tsing là, 有理 yēw  
là, 燦 jen. 頗爲近理 p'hò  
wei kín là, 似爲近理 szé  
wei kín là; it is reasonable to  
act thus, 理該如此 là kao  
joó tszé, to act reasonably,  
按理而行 guán là árh hing.

REASONING right and feel-  
ing strong, 理直氣壯 là  
chih k'hé chwang; i. e. to have  
the right side of a question.

TO REASSUME, 再拿起  
來 tsae ná k'hè làe.

TO REBEL, 反 fán, 造反  
tsaóu fán, 作反 tsó fán, 背  
叛 peí pwán, 作亂 tsó lwán,  
反逆 fán nyih, 倍叛 peí  
pwán. 悖逆 peí neih, 悖叛

RAT-TRAP, 罽斗 koó tòw.

RATTAN, 沙藤 sha tāng,  
籐子 tāng tszè; the ground  
rattan, 藤頭 tāng t'hôw; a  
sort of rattan, 板 p'hae, 蔴  
king, 蔴 hwang; rattan mats,  
籐席 tāng seih.

RATTLE, 驚閨 king kwei,  
鳴根 ming lang; wooden  
bell used for an alarm, 水鐸  
mũh tò, 折 t'hô; a rattle tied  
round the neck of an ox, 牛  
鐸 nêw tò; a hand rattle, 鞀  
taou, 鼗鼓 taou koò; a wind  
rattle, 風鐸 fung tò; a rattle  
used by the priests, 鐺鉦  
naou pò; a rattles used in  
catching fish, 鳴根 ming lang,  
the rattles in the throat just  
before death, 瘡瘡 hang lang,  
瘡 hang.

To RATTLE, 轟 hung, and  
hwāng: to rattle through the  
world, 轟行天下 hung  
hing t'héen héa.

RATTLING in the throat, 嚨  
lung hēang, 喉中聲  
hōw chung shing; the rattling  
of thunder, 訇然如雨  
hung jū jū lūy.

To RAVAGE, 搶去 tsāng  
k'hai, 掠奪 tsāng tò, 劫  
掠 k'ho lō, 擄掠 loo lō.

To RAVE, 噴氣 p'hun  
k'hé, 發瘋 fā fung.

RAVELLED, 紵 yun, 紛紜

fun mih, 緝規 fan wan, 紛  
紵 fun wān, 續紛 pin fun;  
ravelled thread, 亂線 lwán  
sén. 錯綜 tsóo tsung; ravel-  
led silk, 參緯 tsan sze, 緞  
gāe, 續 laè, 絮 nā, 紵  
cha, 緝 wān, 紵 fun, 紵  
紵 fūh, 緞 緞 jā sā.

RAVEN, 烏鴉 woo ya,  
老鴉 laou ya, 鴉 keu, 鴉  
鴉 keu küh, 鸛 鸛 keu küh,  
鸛 鸛 kwan küh.

RAVENOUS, 瘠 t'hun, 貪  
得緊 t'han tih kin, 貪  
t'han t'hēg, 諱 lēen.

RAVINE, 壑 hò, 嵌 kan,  
脛 käng, 谷 küh, 壑 leaou,  
壑 seu, 幽 yew, 岫 sew, 嵌  
嵌 k'han yen, 嶺 嶺 hung  
tung, 壑 壑 leaou k'hò, 壑  
壑 leaou tsaou, 壑 heaè, 壑  
leaou, 壑 ling, 洞 t'hung, 壑  
谷 keuen küh, 壑 hing; a  
deep ravine with a rivulet run-  
ning through it, 深壑 shin ke.

RAVING, 狂 kwāng.

RAVISH, 強姦 kēang kēen,  
強行姦污 kēang hing  
kēen woo, 強淫 kēang yin;  
to ravish, or take away, 奪  
tò; to be ravished with delight,  
喜樂得極 hè lō tih k'eh.

RAW, 生 sāng, 不熟 pūh  
shūh; coarse, 曾粗 tsóo lò;  
raw hides, 韃 kang, 生皮  
sāng p'hà; raw silk, 湖絲

hoò sze, 縹 soo, 縹 kwang, 綃  
 seaou, 縹 sze, 縹髮 sze fā,  
 縹 seaou, 縹 hīh, 縹 chin;  
 raw fish, 生魚 sāng yū, 腥  
 魚 sing yū; raw food, 鮮食  
 sēn shīh; raw meat, 臊 saou,  
 腥 sāng, 生脰 sāng chen.  
 生肉 sāng jūh; raw pork, 膚  
 鮮 foo sēn; raw-boned, 瘦  
 弱 sow jō; raw hemp, 生泉  
 sāng tae, 縹 tseou.

RAY, 鰩 poo, 鰩 keñh, 鰩  
 fun; the stinging ray, 鰩 poo;  
 rays of light, 光射 kwang  
 sháy, 輦 wei, 發的光 fā  
 teñh kwang, 光亮的道  
 kwang léang teñh taou; rays  
 of glory round the head, 頂  
 上圓光 ting sháng yuèn  
 kwang; a ray of light entered,  
 日光射入 jīh kwang sháy  
 jūh.

RAZOR, 剃頭刀 t'he  
 t'hóu taou.

TO REACH, attain, 得到  
 t'hi taou; to reach out the  
 hand, 伸手 shin shōw; to  
 reach to heaven, 稽天 k'he  
 t'hēn; to reach to, 至 ché,  
 到 taou. 臻 tsin, 屆 keā,  
 假 k'ā, 戾 lī, 相 sāng, 比  
 pè, 及 keñh, 逮 tae, 迨 tae, 抵  
 tà, 抵至 tà ché; the voice  
 reached to heaven, 聲聞  
 於天 shing wān yū t'hēn;  
 to arrive at, 格 k'ih; to reach

to heaven and earth, 格于  
 上下 k'ih yū sháng hēá,  
 彌 me, ; to reach even to,  
 迄於 keñh yū; to reach to  
 the extremities of the world,  
 迄于四海 heñh yū szé  
 haè; to reach, to vomit, 喀  
 k'ih, 嘔 gow y'ih, 吐 t'hoò,  
 噦 wei, 哇 wa.

REACH, 隈 wei, 隈隈  
 gaou wei, 水田 shwāy keñh;  
 the inner band of a reach is  
 called gaou, and the outer one  
 wei. 厓內爲隈外爲隈  
 wa nūy wei gaou, wa' wei wei;  
 out of one's reach, 力之不  
 及 lei che p'ih keñh.

TO READ, 讀書 t'ūh shoo,  
 念書 nēen shoo, 抽 ch'how;  
 to read much, 目耕 mūh  
 k'ang. 涉獵書史 shē lēē  
 shoo shē; to read in a singing  
 tone, 念經 nēen king; to read  
 one's thoughts, 猜其意  
 ch'hne kē é; to read slightly,  
 頗閱 p'hò yuē, 看書 k'hān  
 shoo, 觀書 kwan shoo.

READER, one who reads, 念  
 書的 nēen shoo teñh; the  
 reader, addressed in books, 看  
 官 k'hān kwan; reader to his  
 majesty, 侍講學士 shé  
 kéang hēō szé, 侍讀 shé t'ūh;  
 do. (public,) 詮讀官 tseuen  
 t'ūh kwan.

READILY, 欣然 hin jen.

READINESS, of apprehension. 聰明 *tsung ming*.

READING-STAND, 提 *hwang*, 讀書牀 *t'uh shoo chwáng*; the embroidered benches and reading-stands, opposite each other, 交綺對提 *keau e túy hwang*.

READY, prepared. 預備 *yú peí*, 備辦 *peí pán*, 備 *peí*, 齊備 *tsè peí*; smart, 巧捷 *k'heau tsè*; quick, 快 *k'hwac*, 藉 *peí*, 訛 *pe*: completed, 現成 *h'én ching*; ready in debate, 佞 *ning*; a ready writer, 動筆如飛 *tung peih joó fei*, 飛筆 *fei peih*; ready utterance, 喋喋 *tè tè*, 便語 *pén yù*, 利口 *lé k'hòw*; ready money, 現銀 *h'én yin*; ready eloquence, 捷給 *tsè keih*, 乖口 *kwac k'hòw*; ready sale, 消售 *seau show*; ready, or willing, 甘心 *kan sin*, 情願 *ting yuán*; ready-made, 現成 *h'én ching*; to make ready, 打點 *tà tién*.

REAL, 真 *chin*, 真實 *chin shih*, 確據 *k'h'ò keu*, 穀 *k'uh*, 實 *shih*, 實在 *shih tsac*, 體 *t'hè*, 篤實 *t'uh shih*, 誠 *ching*, 的確 *teih k'h'ò*, 的實 *teih shih*, 憚 *tán*, 懇 *sih*, 皖 *wán*, 半 *laou*, 逐逐 *chuh chuh*; real sentiments,

情懷 *tsing soó*; real facts, 實情 *shih tsing*, 實事 *shih szé*; real estate, 家業 *k'ea n'è*, 產業 *sàn n'è*.

REALITY, 實事 *shih szé*, 質體 *chih t'hè*; having the name without the reality, 有名無實 *yew ming woó shih*.

TO REALIZE, 體 *t'hè*.

REALLY, 核實 *hih shih*, 確實 *k'h'ò shih*, 果然 *kò jèn*, 係 *leaou*, 實落 *shih ló*, 實屬 *shih sh'uh*, 原來如此 *yuén lài joó tszè*, 着實 *ch'ò shih*, 著實 *ch'ò shih*, 無非 *woó fei*, 真是 *chin sh'è*.

REALM, kingdom, 邦國 *pang kwò*, 國家 *kwò k'ea*; realms of bliss, 香界 *h'ang keac*, 香阜 *h'ang fow*.

REAM, of paper, 一細紙 *yih kwán ch'è*.

TO REAP, 割禾 *k'ò hò*, 刈 *e*, 剗 *chen*, 控 *chih*, 耨 *chih*, 剗 *hwò*, 穫 *hwò*, 穡 *seih*, 農穡 *n'ung seih*, 剗 *sow*, 粉穫 *fun hwò*, 穡 *tse*, 穡 *tse*, 穡 *lung tse*, 銓 *chih ga*; to reap the first ripe grain, 捋 *ts'uh*, 收早熟 *show tsau sh'uh hò*.

REAP-HOOK, 刈鉤 *e kow*, 刈 *kow*, 創 *t'á*, 銓 *chih*, 銓 *k'è*, 鎌 *l'én*, 鋤 *keih ko*, 鎌刀 *l'én taou*.

REAPER. 收膏 show seih, 匠人 chhih jin. 刈禾人 e hó jin, 收割之人 show kō che jin.

REAPING-TIME, 割收之時 kō show che shè.

TO REAR. to erect, 豎起來 shoó k'hè laè, 豎立 shoó leih; to rear up a pole, 立竿 leih kan; to bring up, 畜 heüh; to rear children, 養子 yàng tszè; to rear pigs, 蓄猪 chüh choo; to rear birds and beasts, 蕃畜鳥獸 fan heüh neaü shów.

REAR of an army, 殿軍後 keun hów; attack him in the rear, 攻他背後 kung t'ha pei hów; a rear rank, 下陳 hēa chin.

REASON, cause. 緣故 yuēn koó, 爲 wei, 原由 yuēn yēw, 原因 yuēn yin, 因緣 yin yuēn; for what reason? 有何緣故 yēw hó yuēn koó; there must be a reason. 必有以也 peih yēw è yà; right reason, 理 là; right principles, 釐 là, 道理 taóu là, 正理 ching là; reason and passion, 理慾 là yūh, 天理人欲 t'heün là jin yūh; reason stooped and argument failed, 理屈詞窮 là k'heüh szé kéng; there is reason in the thing, 有理 yēw là; not

opposed to reason, 無違情理 woó wei tsing là; by reason conquer passion, 以理勝欲 è là shing yūh; there must be some reason for it, 必有原故 peih yēw yuēn koó.

TO REASON, 講究 k'ang kéw, 推論 chuy lún, 揣策 chuy tsih, 推度 chuy tō, 辯論 pēn lún, 辯駁 pēn pō; to reason with offenders, 講 keüh; to reason and argue, 論理 lún là, 推論道理 chuy lún taóu là, 辯理 pēn là.

REASONABLE, 合理 hō là; 以理合 è là hō, 入理 jūh là, 理所當爲 là sò táng wei, 順理 shún là, 照情理 chaóu tsing là, 有理 yēw là, 燦 jen, 頗爲近理 p'hò wei kín là, 似爲近理 szé wei kín là; it is reasonable to act thus, 理該如此 là kao joó tszè, to act reasonably, 按理而行 guán là àrh hng.

REASONING right and feeling strong, 理直氣壯 là chih k'hé chwang; i. e. to have the right side of a question.

TO REASSUME, 再拿起來 tsae ná k'hè laè.

TO REBEL, 反 fàn, 造反 tsaóu fàn, 作反 tsó fàn, 背叛 p'ei pwán, 作亂 tsó lwán, 反逆 fán nyih, 倍叛 pei pwán, 悖逆 pei nyih, 悖叛

pei pwán, 捫 woo, 倖 t'hā,  
叛逆 pwán nyih. 步 yih,  
悞 paou, 悞 kwō, 負違 foó  
wei, 悞 pei, 謀反 mōw fān,  
反上 fān shang; to rebel and  
abscond, 胎逃 t'hae t'haou; to  
rebel against. 違逆 wei nyih.

REBEL. 反 fān, 亂臣 lwán  
chín, 逆犯 nyih fān. 賊臣  
tsih chin, 奸臣 kēn chin,  
反叛之人 fān pwán che  
jiu, 悞叛之人 pei pwán  
che jiu; a bandit 賊 tsih.

REBELLION, 叛亂 pwán  
lwán, 謀反之事 mōw fān  
che szé, 叛逆 pwán nyih;  
to plot rebellion, 謀反 mōw  
fān; open rebellion, 作亂  
tsō lwán; to gild people on to  
rebellion, 激變良民 keih  
pién lāng mín.

REBELLIOUS, 悞悞 pwán  
hwán, 逆 nyih. 悞 pei. 悞逆  
pei nyih, 忤逆 woo nyih, 逆  
忤 nyih woo, 逆違 woo wei.  
反側 fān tsih, 暴戾 pa'ou  
lā, 譎諂 tow kwan, 諂佞 pō  
kwāé, 韋 wei, 侵叛 tsin  
pwán; rebellious banditti, 逆  
賊 nyih tsih.

TO REBOUND, 倒跳過來  
tāu t'heau kwó laā.

TO REBUILD, 再建造  
tsāé kēn tsāou.

TO REBUKE. 謫 tsih, 譴  
責 k'hēn tsih, 責比 tsih pè,

說不是 shwō pūh shé;  
to rebuke for a fault, 罪斥  
tsúy chē.

TO RECAL, 追回 chuy  
hwūy, 叫回來 kea'ou hwūy  
laā; to recal to recollection,  
追憶 chuy yih; words can-  
not be recalled, 詞不及舌  
szé pūh keh shé, 一言既  
出駟馬難追 yih yēn ké  
ch'hih szé mà nān chuy; to  
recal official documents, 撤  
回 sā hwūy; to recal one's  
word, 食言 shih yēn; time  
past cannot be recalled, 光陰  
去不還 kwang yin k'heú  
pūh hwān.

TO RECAL, 反口 fān k'ow,  
背言 pei yēn.

TO RECAPITULATE, 一一  
再說 yih yih tsāé shwō.

TO RECEDE, 退 t'húy; to  
recede a step. 退後一步  
t'húy hów yih pōó; to recede  
from each other, 相離 sēang  
lā, 相違 sēang wei; to re-  
cede, fall back, 迴避 hwūy  
pé; to recede from, 離去  
lā k'heú. 別 pē, 離別 lā  
pē. 逡巡 tseun seun, 退倒  
t'húy tau; no way of reced-  
ing, 毋得退縮 woo t'ih  
t'húy sūh.

RECEIPT, 收單 show tan;  
a receipt in full, 收畢 show  
pēh, 收訖 show keih.

To receive, 收 show, 攝 shè, 受 shów, 領受 ling shów, 丞受 ching shów, 拔 sā, 接 tsǝ 盛受 shing shów, 薄領 p'óo ling, 聽受 t'hing shów, 膚受 foo shów, 膺受 ying shów, 掛 jung, 摠 tsung, 搶 kwae, 斂 lǝn, 捷 sā, 納 nǎ 捲 k'heuen, 採 tsǎe nǎ, 接受 tsǎe shów, 接收 tsǎe shów, 捷 kenou, 捷 k'hēn, 將 tsǎng, 延納 yēn nǎ, 得 tih, 承 ch'ling, 拔 ts'hǎ, 拘 keu, 振 chin; to receive, or take, 取 tsǝ, 拿 nǎ, 取來 tsǝn laē; to receive and contain, 容納 yōng nǎ; to receive with respect, 敬受 k'ing shów; to receive a visitor, 迎接 ying tsǝ, 接待 tsǝ t'hǎe; to receive a guest, 納儻 nǎ pin; to receive as an inheritance, 襲受 shǝh shów; to receive an arrow, 飲箭 yin tsǝn; to receive back again, 接回 tsǝ hwǝ, 接入 tsǝ jǝh; to receive the effect of, 爲 wel; to receive the seals of office, 接印 tsǝ yin; to receive a commission, 受人之言 shów jin che yǝu; to receive orders, 聽命 t'hing ming, 領命 ling ming, 銜命 hǎn ming, 奉旨 fǝng chǝ, 稟命 pin ming, 逆命 nyǝh ming, 奉命 fǝng ming; to receive

a royal decree, 奉旨 fǝng chǝ; to receive instruction, 學 hǎn, 受教 shów keaóu, 領教 ling keaóu, 奉教 fǝng keaóu, 領命 ling ming, 銜命 hǎn ming, 領略 ling lǝ, 訥誨 nǎ hwǝ; to receive a letter, 接來信 tsǝ laē sín, 受入 shów jǝh; to receive and open a letter, 收折 show chǝ; to receive a reward, 受報 shów pǎn; to receive a ransom, 收贖 show shǝh; to receive in pledge, 典受 tǝn shów; to receive a princess in marriage, 尚 sháng, 尙公主 sháng kung chǝ; to receive benefit, 沾恩 chen gnǎn; to receive taxes, 賦斂 fǝo lǝn; to receive with both hands, 奉 fǝng, 捧 fǝng; to receive and read, 捧讀 fǝng t'hǝh; to receive the odour of incense, 享 hǝng; to receive favour, 蒙恩 mǝng gnǎn, 沐恩 mǝh gnǎn, 受恩 hwǝ gnǎn, 沾恩 chen gnǎn; to receive an impression, 喫 keǝh; to receive pay from government, 食糧 shǝh lǝang; to receive money, 領銀 ling yin; to receive from Heaven, 稟受於天 pin shów wǝ t'hēn, 稟賦 pin fǝo, 賦之於天 fǝo che yǝ t'hēn; to receive great kindness, 受恩深重 shów



guān shin chūng; to receive politely. 俛保 tsaeon tsae: to receive in the hand, 招 t'ho: to give and receive. 授 shōw shōw: to receive with a smile, 晒納 ain nā: to receive and entertain the host of officers. 體羣臣 the keun chin; to receive from one, 逆受 neih shōw 閱稟 yuē pin. 黨 tāng, 寵 k'han; to receive favours, without acknowledging them, 負恩 fōi gnān; to be guilty of receiving stolen goods, 坐贓 tsò tsang: to receive bribes, 贓 tsang: to receive in one's lap, 襟襟 yaou p'han; to receive and hold in the arms, 詩頁之 she foó che.

RECEIVER, 受者 shōw chày. 受人 shōw jin: receiver of stolen goods, 窩家 wo kēa.

RECENT, 新鮮 sin sēn, 新有 sin yew; recent ages, 昭代 chaou taé.

RECENTLY, 剛纔 káng tsne, 昨 tsō, 前不多幾時 tsōn p'hi to kè shé.

RECEPTACLE, 匱 k'hàn 匱 fang, 埵 k'hang, 匱 k'han. 寶 tōw, 受物之器 shōw wūh che k'hé; receptacle for the ashes of Buddhist priests, 普濟塔 p'hoó tsā tǎ; receptacle

of a plant, 花方 hwa fang; a receptacle for rice, 匱 yu. 囤 t'hun, 米囤 mè t'hun. 囑 chun: do. for grain 庾 yu: do. for money 垢甬 heau t'ung: a receptacle for one's person, 存身之所 tsūn shin che sò 護身之處 tsūn chin che ch'ho: a receptacle for doves 敗窩 tsāi wo.

RECEPTION, 領受之事 ling shōw che szé.

RECESS, (deep) 窅 hwāng. 窖 keau, 望寥 wa leau 寢 tsin, 幽 yew: a recess among hills, 幽僻 yew p'hi. 峴峴 keñh gaou, 嶺嶺 ling ying. 嶺嶺 lin sun, 嶺 k'han 嶺 ying, 嶺 nang.

RECIPE, of a physician, 藥方 yō fang. 方子 fang tszé, 便方 p'ien fang.

TO BE RECIPIENT of 見 kēn.

RECIPROCAL, 互相 hoó sēang, 迭 tsé, 相應 sēang ying, 相當 sēang tāng, 相解 sēang ch'hing.

RECITATIVE, (tone of) 啞 咿 yew e, 咽 yen.

TO RECITE, 唱 ch'hang, 讀 t'chūh, 諷 fung. 愴 nēh; to recite odes, 唱詩 ch'hang she, 吟詩 yin she, 詠詩 yung she; to recite plays, 唱戲 ch'hang hé; to recite prayers,

呪誦 chów súng, 誦呪 súng chów, 念呪 nēn chów; (used by the Buddhists): 祝 chüh, 念經 nēn king, 誦 súng king; to recite a prayer 1,000 times. 誦斯經一千遍 sung sze king yih tsēn p'hēn; to recite in a singing tone, 誦誦 fung súng, 哦 gó, 哦詩 gó she, 誦 gó, 吟誦 yin gó, 誦 gow, 誦誦 gow yung; to recite books, 念書 nēn shoo, 呻 shin, 咽哦 yin gó, 咏 yung; to recite poetry, 誦詩 yung she, 歌詩 ko she; do. extemporaneous, 口占 k'hóu chen.

RECKLESS, of the laws, 不畏法 pūh wei fā; do. of death, 不怕死 pūh p'há szè.

To RECKON, 打帳 tà chang, 打算 tà swán, 算帳 swán chang, 籌算 chōw swán, 計算 ké swán, 估計 koo ké, 數 soó, 計數 ké soó, 算數 swán soó, 估 kwūh, 覈 le, 料 leaóu, 會計 kwei ké, 筭 le; to reckon upon, 恐 k'hùng; to reckon up, 算起來 swán k'hè laē; I will reckon accounts with you, 我替你算賬 gùo t'hè nè swán chang.

RECKONING, 計賬 ké chang.

To RECLAIM, from error, 救過 kéw kó.

To RECLINE, 偃 yèn, 依着 e chō, 附着 lo' chō; to recline against, 倚傍 è pāng, 傍着 pāng chō.

RECLUSE, 幽隱 yew yin; a monk, 獨居修道 tūh keu sew taóu.

To RECOGNIZE, 認 jín, 識 shih, 試 shih, 証 woo, 認識 jín shih, 驗看 nēn k'hán, 查驗 cha nēn, 查照 cha chaóu; to recognize the truth, 認真 jín chin.

To RECOIL, 撤回 chā hwáy, 跳回 t'heau hwáy; to recoil as a bow, 撥弓 pō kung.

To RECOLLECT, 憶記 yih ké, 記着 ké chō, 記起 ké k'hè, 回想 hwáy sēang, 記念 ké nēn, 記得 ké tih; to recollect distinctly, 記得清楚 ké tih tsing tsò, 牢記 laóu ké, 佩服 péi fūh, 想起 sēang k'hè; to recollect slightly, 半面識 pwán mēen shih; unable to recollect, 想不起 sēang pūh k'hè, 想不出 sēang pūh ch'hūh, 想不來 sēang pūh laē; to call to recollection, 追憶 chuy yih.

To RECOMMENCE public business, 開印 k'hac yin;

to begin again, 由始再造  
yêw ché tsáé tsáú.

To RECOMMEND, 進 tsín,  
漂 p'heaou, 舉薦 keù tsén,  
囑付 chüh fò, 囑 heu, 付  
託 foó tó, 推轂 t'huy küh,  
荐 tsén; to recommend a  
person, 桃李 t'heaou lè, 保  
舉 paou keù, 薦舉人 tsén  
keù jin; to recommend one's-  
self, 呈身 ch'hin shin, 自  
薦 tszé tsén.

RECOMMENDATION, 薦書  
tsén shoo.

To RECOMPENSE, 按 keaou  
償 cháng, 報應 paou ying.  
酬報 chow paou, 酬勞  
chow laou, 補置 pò ché;  
to recompense favour, 報恩  
paou gnán, 賞 shàng, 報  
paou, 報答 paou tá; to re-  
compense or repay, 酬 yew;  
to recompense favour with fa-  
vour, 有恩報恩 yèw gnán  
paou gnán, 報應 paou ying.

RECOMPENSE, 報 paou,  
售 shów, 勞金 laou kin;  
to hope for a recompense, 望  
報 wáng paou; to hope to be  
able to recompense, 圖報 toú  
paou; an open recompense, 陽  
報 yáng paou; secret do. 陰  
報 yin paou; a blessed re-  
compense, 福報 fúh paou;  
an evil do. 惡報 gô paou;  
sudden do. 速報 súh paou;

recompense to one's ancestors,  
報本 paou pùn, 酢 tsoo, 昨  
tsoo, 酬酢 chow tsoo; recom-  
pense for pious donations, 達  
嘯 tá ts'hin; to recompense  
evil for good, 恩將仇報  
gnán tséang k'ew paou; unable  
to make any recompense, 不  
能耐答 pūh náng chow tá;  
virtue will meet with a good  
recompense, and vice with an  
evil recompense. 善有善  
報惡有惡報 shén yew  
shén paou, gô yew gô paou.

To RECONCILE, 平原和  
好 ping yuén hô haou, 講和  
k'ang hô: to be reconciled. 恊  
how. 再相和 tsáé s'ang hô,  
復和 fúh hô; to reconcile  
people, 和睦人 hô mūh  
jin, 勸人和睦 k'heuén jin  
hô mūh.

RECONDITE, 奧 gaou, 奧  
妙 gaou meáu, 深 shin,  
meih, 深微 shin wei, 深妙  
shin meáu; a recondite in-  
fluence, 精氣 tsing k'hé.

To RECORD, 登 t'ang, 登  
記 t'ang ké, 幟 ch'hé, 登  
k'een, 攝 shé, 職 ch'ih, 記  
ké tsáé, 譔 chan, 撰述  
chuén shüh, 齒 ch'hé, 筴  
k'een, 錄 lü, 銘 ming; to re-  
cord merits, 紀功 ké kung;  
do. faults, 紀過 ké kwó;  
to record on boards, 挈 k'he;

to record a name, 記名 ké ming; to record business, 記事 ké szé; on record, 在案 tsae gân, 紀錄 ké lüh; to record distinctly, 注記 choó ké; to record historical annals, 記誌 ké ché; to bear record, 對証 túy ching, 作証見 tsó ching kéén.

RECORD. 錄 lüh, 志 ché, 書 shoo, 簡札 kèen tsā, 簿 p'hoó, 誌文 ché wān, 譜 poó, 錄籍 lüh tseih, 領錄 ling lüh; a record of age, 黃冊 hwāng tsih; records of a country, 通鑑 t'hung kéén, 國鑑 kwó kéén, 國記 kwó ké; recorded in a book, 載書 tsae shoo.

RECORDER, 書吏 shoo lé, 主簿 choó p'hoó; the six recorders, 六職 lüh chih.

TO RECOVER, to get again, 再得 tsae tih, 復得 fuh tih, 還得原貨 hwān tih yuén hó; to recover one's liberty, 再得出身 tsae tih ch'üh shih; recovered from sickness, 病好 ping haou, 愈 yù, 全愈 tseuén yù, 病痊 ping tseuén, 病退 ping t'huí; to recover what was lost, 得到手所失之物 tih taóu shòw sò shih che wuh; to recover one's office, 復原任 fuh yuén jin, 開復 k'hae fuh.

TO RECOUNT, 再算 tsae swān.

RECOURSE, refuge, 安身之處 an shih che ch'hoó.

TO RECREATE, to make anew, 再造 tsae tsaoú; to recreate, or refresh one's-self, 喫物補力 keih wuh pò leih; do, or enjoy one's-self, 放懷喜悅 fang hwaè hè yuè.

RECREATION, 寬舒喜樂 k'hwān shoò hè ló; amusement, 喜笑之事 hè seaóu che szé.

TO RECRIMINATE, 互相告訟 hoó sèang kaóu sùng.

TO RECRUIT, 抵補 tè pò, 還補 hwān pò, 頂補 t'ing pò, 充補 ch'hung pò, 填補 t'ien pò; to recruit one's-self, 補力 pò leih; to raise recruits, 募兵 móo ping.

RECTANGULAR, 四方的 szé fang teih.

TO RECTIFY, 矯 keaou, 格 k'ih, 理 là, 陶 taóu, 由迪 yêw teih, 匡正 k'hwang ching, 直 chih; rectify it, 正之 ching che; to put to rights, 治理 ché là, 修理 sew là; to amend, 改正 k'ae ching; to make straight, 直一直 chih yih chih, 弄直 lóng chih.

RECTILINEAL, 直線的 chih sèen teih.

正 *zhèng* 秉 *bǐng* 公 *gōng*  
 義 *yì* 惠 *huì*  
 正 *zhèng* 直 *zhí*  
 經 *jīng* 直 *zhí* 公 *gōng* 平 *píng* 之 *zhī*  
 心 *xīn* 公 *gōng* 道 *dào*

Rector. 會長 wáy cháng.  
 Rector. 直陽 túh cháng.  
 廣陽 kwáng cháng. 大陽 tá cháng; fecal passage, 糞  
 灘 káh saán.

Reclining, to sit down.  
坐席 tsò sith. 坐筵 tsò  
yàn : reclining, 睡倒 shwáy  
tadu, 偃倒 yǎn tadu.

To return to the past, 追憶 chuy yih: to come round again. 周而復始 chow ôrh fah ché, 再遇着 tsai yú chh: the spring recurs again, 又是一春 y-iw shé yih ch'ihun.

REFUSANT, 推辭之人  
t'huy szá che jín.

R. 赤 chh. 紅 hâng, 丹 tan, 朱 choo, 正 ching, 纒 sing, 纒 ching, 緋 tse, 纒 ching, 彤 tan : red appearance of the sky in the morning. 朝霞 chaôu hêa; do. in the evening, (denoting fair weather) 暮霞 môo hêa : a red tasselled cap, 紅櫻帽 hâng ying mào; a deep red, 絳 kêng; red earth 赭 chay;

**紅** hōng. **燒** shāo. **紅** hōng. **燒** shāo.  
**到紅** dào hōng. **紅** hōng. **燒** shāo.  
to fire. **老** lǎo. **紅** hōng.  
old. **烙** lào. **紅** hōng.  
iron. **烙** lào. **紅** hōng.  
copper. **電格** diàn gé. **紅** hōng.  
red. **紅丹** hōng dān. **錫丹** xī dān.  
red oxide of Mercury. **丹珠** dān zhū. **托女** tuō nǚ.  
丹. **丹藥** dān yào. **丹沙** dān shā.  
red precipitate. **赤** chì.  
**天丹** tiān dān. **紅面** hōng miàn.  
red face. **代精石** dài jīng shí.  
a red cor. **辟牛** pì niú.  
a red gem. **牙琪** yá qí.  
red eyes. **啤** pí. **丹** dān.  
pure red. **練** lián.  
the red book of China. **緙紳覽** qiǎn shēn lǎn.  
red paper. **柞** zuò. **閤** gē.  
a red bow. **彤弓** tóng gōng.  
a red colour. **紅色** hóng sè.  
**鼎** dǐng. **鼎** dǐng. **照** zhào.  
burnt me. **穀** gù. **燁** yuè.  
lung. **礪** lì. **紫** zǐ.  
a sort of red cockle. **紫** zǐ. **舊** jiù.  
to dye red, **染紅** rǎn hōng.  
to become red, **發紅** fā hōng.  
red-haired nation. **紅毛國** hōng mǎo guó.

To REDDEN, 扭怩 nēw ná;  
her eyes reddened, 眼圈兒  
紅了 yèn k'heuen ōrh hāng  
leàn.

REDDISH, 赤 chih ; a red-  
dish dye, 薰 heun ; a reddish  
purple, 紅紫 hūng tszê ; a

reddish spotted ant, 虹螳 *tsāng k'hae*.

To REDEEM, 補贖 *pò shūh*, 贖罪 *shūh tsúy*, 贖出來 *shūh ch'hūh laē*; to redeem anything out of pawn, 贖回 *shūh hwŭy*; to redeem a pledge, 贖當 *shūh táng*. 贖回當 *shūh hwŭy táng*; to redeem and save, 救贖 *kéw shūh*; to redeem the world, 贖世 *shūh shé*.

REDNESS, 紅色 *hūng sīh*; redness of eyes, 眼瞼 *měe hēe*, 瞼 *hīh*, 紅眼 *hūng yàn*; redness of the face from the use of wine, 酡 *peaou*, 酡 *t'ho*.

REDOLENT, 香 *hēang*, 嗅 *béw*.

To REDOUBLE, 加一倍 *kēa yīh péi*, 雙起來 *shwang k'hè laē*.

REDOUT, 堡臺 *paú taē*.

REDOUTABLE, 驚駭之狀 *king heaē che chwáng*.

To REDOUND, to be sent back, 發回 *fā hwŭy*; to abound, 太多 *t'haē to*.

To REDRESS, to set aright, 弄正 *lúng ching*; to amend, 改正 *kaē ching*; to relieve, 救正 *kéw ching*; to restore, 復還 *fúh hwân*, 補還 *pò hwân*; to redress a grievance, 申理 *shin lè*, 申冤 *shin yaen*, 伸屈 *shin kéuh*.

To REDUCE, 併 *ping*, 併起來 *ping k'hè laē*; reduced 8 tribes to one, 併八部爲一部 *ping pā póo wéi yīh póo*; to reduce several sections into one, 以數條併一條 *e sóo teáu ping yīh teáu*; to reduce or bring to the former state, 復其原 *fúh kē yuēn*; to bring into a smaller compass, 屈小 *keūh seáu*; to bring into one, 歸一 *kwei yīh*, 歸並一處 *kwei ping yīh ch'hoó*; to bring under one rule, 歸一統 *kwei yīh t'ùng*; to reduce in bulk, 簡短 *kēn twán*; to reduce to a level, 槩 *kaé*; to reduce to straits, 逼 *pēh*, 迫 *pīh*; to reduce in rank, 降職 *kāng chíh*; to reduce to subjection, 平 *ping*, 征平 *ching ping*, 平定 *ping t'ing*, 征伐 *ching fá*; to reduce a nation to submission, 征國 *ching kwō*; to reduce to practice, 體行 *t'hè hīng*; to reduce into a compendium, 簡約 *kēn yō*, 簡要 *kēn yaú*; to reduce to nothing, 歸無 *kwei woó*; to reduce one's expenses, 省其所費 *sāng kē sò féi*; to reduce to ashes, 成灰 *ching hwuy*; to reduce in number, 闕剪 *keūh tsān*; reduced family, 墮落戶 *tsuē lö hoó*; to reduce to order, 剪

平之 tszen ping che : reduced to poverty. 拓落 chíh ló.  
落貧 ló pín : reduced to extremities. 狼狽 láng pei.

REDUNDANCE. 太多之 事 t'haé to che szé, 設用 有餘 ków yung yew yú.

TO REDUPLICATE, 再加 一倍 tsáé kēa yíh péi.

TO RE-ECHO. 雷 láy. 沓 tǎ. 響應 hēang ying. 應聲 ying shing.

REED, 竿 kan. 簕 kēa ; a bamboo reed, 竹竿 chūh kan ; a pipe, 筊篨 k'hung hóu, 管 kwán, 藜蘆 lá lòu, 蘆 lòu, 蘆 lòu, 茅 máu ; reeds used for thatching. 茅草 máou ts'haou ; a reed mat, 席 seih kéu ; reed for blowing. 蕭 seaou ; reed grass. 三稜 san ling ; a rush, 筆 wei, 蔞 kēa, 蔞 lang ; reeds for divining. 卦 kwá ; musical reed.

觥簫 yō seaou, 龠 yō, 龠 che, 簫 seaou ; a large reed or pipe, 簫 yin ; reed mace. 蒲 pōo ; to blow into a reed, 吹管 ch'huay kwán, 簫 ch'huay.

REEK, 氣 k'hé, 烟 yen, 烟氣 yen k'hé.

TO REEK, 出烟 ch'hüh yen, 出氣 ch'hüh k'hé.

REEL, 紡車 fang chay, 紡線之車 fang sēn che chay tszé.

REEL, for winding silk. 綢 ne, 絡車 ló chay. 絡絲車 ló sze chay : a reel to wind ropes on. 筌 hoo : a winding reel 綢 yō.

TO REEL thread, 紡線 fang sēn ; to reel or stagger 搖動 yāu tūng : to reel in opinion, 翻疑不定 fan é pūh tīng.

TO REFLECT, 再異 tsáé seuen, 再想 tsáé sēang.

TO RE-EMBARK, 再落船 tsáé ló chuén.

TO RE-ENACT, 復立法 律 fūh leih fā leūh.

TO RE-ENTER, 再進去 tsáé tsín k'heú.

TO RE-ESTABLISH, 復立 fūh leih, 復置 fūh ché, 再設 tsáé shé.

TO RE-EXAMINE, 再查一 查 tsáé cha yíh cha, 復查 fūh cha.

REFECTION, 喫的東西 keih teih tung se, 食物 chíh wūh.

TO REFER to, 比 pè. 闕說 kwan shwō : to refer to nature, 指性而言 ché sīng ūh yēn ; to refer to an author, 引書 yin shoo ; to refer to another or higher tribunal, 伸詳 shin sēang, 詳報 sēang paáu. 轉詳 chuén sēang. 轉報 chuén paáu. 行文詳報

hing wán sēang paóu ; to refer to arbitration, 歸其審擬 kwei kê shin è ; to refer it to Heaven, 返之于天 fán che yú t'héen.

To REFINE, 煉 lēn, 鍊 lēn ; to refine human nature by knowledge, 以智慧鍊人性 è ché hwúy lēn jin síng ; do. men's minds by affliction, 煉人心 lēn jin sin ; to refine metals, 煅煉 twan lēn ; do. silver, 倒銀 taòu yin, 化銀 hwá yin ; to refine silver and bring it into the state of sysee, 煅煉銀子成絲細了 twan lēn yin tszè ching se se leaòu ; to refine or defecate, 清一清 ts'hing yih ts'hing, 澄清 t'ang ts'hing, 騰清 ching ts'hing.

To REFIT, or renew, 創新 chwang sin, 從新再造 tsung sin tsao tsaoú ; to refit or repair, 修補 sew poò, 收拾 show shih, 修一修 sew yih sew, 打整 tá ching ; to refit a vessel, 修船 sew chuén.

To REFLECT, to throw back, 發回 fā hwúy ; to consider. 僚 laou, 思想 sze sēang. 思維 sze wei, 憶 yih, 回想 hwúy sēang, 恁 jin, mēn, 思念 sze nēn, 追 chuy sze ; reflect on this, 及此 nēn keth tszè ; to re-

fect on one's-self, 自反 tszé fán ; to reflect light, 反照 fán chaóu. 照 chaóu ; to ponder, 斟酌 chin chō, 酌量 chō léang ; if the mirror be bright it can reflect things, 鏡明則能照物 k'ing ming tsih nāng chaou wūh ; to reflect upon a person reproachfully, 譏刺 ke tszé.

REFLECTING, 睺睺 sin sin.

REFLECTION, thought, 思想 sze sēang, 心 sin ; reflection, as in a mirror, 鑑照 k'én chaóu ; without reflection, 無心 woó sin, 無思 woó sze.

REFLEX influence, 反感 fán kán.

To REFLOW, 流回 lēw hwúy.

REFLUX, of the tide, 反潮 fán chaóu.

To REFORM, 化 hwá, 化善 hwá shén, 感化 kán hwá, 化導 hwá taou, 改惡遷善 k'ài gō tsēn chén, 改邪歸正 k'ài sēay kwei ching, 悔改 hwúy k'ài ; to reform one's errors, 改過 k'ài kwó, 改悔 k'ài hwúy ; to reform by instruction, 教化 keaóu hwá, 遷善 tsēn shén, 吡 go ; a bad man reforming himself, 惡人回頭 gō jin



hwáy t'hòw ; allow people to reform, 許人自新 hèu jìn tszé sin ; to reform a person, 感化一人 kàn hwá yih jìn.

REFORMER, 勸化人者 k'huén hwá jìn chày, 教化人者 keaóu hwá jìn chày.

To REFRACT the rays of light, 轉變光射 chuén pēn kwang sháy.

REFRACTORY, 倔强 keng k'hēang, 很倏 hān lé, 悻悻 king, 謾誤 teen kwan, 悖逆 pūh neth, 韋 wei, 背逆 pēi nyih, 抗違 k'hang wei, 狂悖 kwang pēi, 逆 woonyih ; a refractory horse, 驚 ché.

REFRAGABLE, 辯駁得來 pēn pō tih laē.

REFRAIN from speaking, 噤口 kin k'hòw, 啞 mēn, 忌口 ké k'hòw, 戒口 keaé k'hòw, 放言 fang yēn, 不舉 pūh keū ; to refrain one's-self, 自持 tszé chē, 自持檢身 tszé chē kēn shin ; to refrain from wine, 戒酒 keaé tsəw, 斷酒 twán tsəw ; to refrain from lust, 戒色 keaé sh ; to hold back, 禁止 kín chē, 阻止 tsóu chē.

To REFRESH, with food, 食物補力 shih wūh pōo leth ; to refresh with joy, 喜

悅人心 hè yuē jìn sin ; to refresh with coolness, 致涼 ché lēang.

REFRESHMENT, food, 飲食之物 yin shih che wūh.

To REFRIGERATE, to cool, 涼 lēang, 發涼 fā lēang ; refrigerated, 涼着 lēang chō.

REFRIGERANT medicines, 清熱藥 tsing jē yō, 寒藥 hān yō.

REFUGE, 躲避之所 tó pē che sò, 安身之處 an shīn che ch'hoó, 藏匿之處 chwang neth che ch'óo, 避身之處 chay shīn che ch'hoó.

REFUGEE, 逃人 t'haóu jìn, 脫走之人 tō tsòw che jìn, 逃走者 t'haóu tsòw chày.

REFULGENT, 發光的 fā kwang teih, 發亮 fā lēang, 發明 fā ming, 光亮 kwang lēang, 輝耀 hwuy yaóu, 燦爛 tsan lân, 眩 heun, 炫 heuen, 耀 keaou, 昭明 chaóu ming, 光明 kwang ming, 光華 kwang hwa.

To REFUND, 賠還 peihwān ; to refund money, 還銀 hwān yin.

REFUSAL, 推諉 t'huy wei.

To REFUSE, 推却 t'huy kēō, 擯 jàng, 推諉 t'huy wei, 棄絕 k'hé tseuē, 不肯 pūh

k'hāng. 謝 sēay, 辭卻 szé k'ēō, 辭謝 szé sēay. 退 t'úy. 推卻 t'huy k'ēō, 推辭 t'huy szé, 嘔 fūh; to refuse a present, 嫌棄 hēn k'hé, 不許 pūh hēn, 不受 pūh shóu, 棄 k'hé, 却 k'ēō, 省却 sāng k'ēō; pray do not refuse, 幸勿見却 níng wūh kēn k'ēō, 萬望勿却 wán wáng wūh k'ēō; to refuse a request, 却意 k'ēō é, 不遂 pūh sūy, 不作情 pūh tsō tsing; to refuse to see visitors, 謝客 sēay k'hīh; to refuse pertinaciously, 固辭 ko' szé; to refuse forgiveness, 不舍 pūh shà; to refuse compliance, 捫 nè, to refuse to receive advice, 警 gaou; to refuse an office, 辭職 szé chíh.

REFUSE, or useless things. 無用之物 woó yung che wūh; refuse of pounded wheat, 麴 sē.

REFUTATION, 辯駁之辭 pēn pō che szé.

TO REFUTE, 辯倒 pēn taò. 辯破 pēn p'hó, 辯駁 無對 pēn pō woó t'úy, 置辯 ché pēn. 辯服 pēn fūh, 闢 p'heih. 辯關 pēn p'heih. refuted. 沒有話說 mūh yèw hwá shwō.

TO REGAIN, 復得 fūh tīh, 又得 yéw tīh. 再得 tsé hów.

tīh; to regain office, 開復 k'haa fūh; to regain one's rank, 復得原任 fūh tīh yuén jín.

TO REGALE, 賜筵 szé yēn, 施食 she shīh.

REGAL, 御 yù. 龍 lūng.

TO REGARD, 顧 koó, 思慕 sze moó, 惜 seih; I have long regarded you, 久仰 k'èw yàng; to regard with patronage, 照應 chaó ying, 照顧 chaou koó, 佔 chen, 迴顧 hwūy koó, 迴頭看 hwūy t'hōw k'hán; to regard one's station, 佔身分 chen shīn fún; to have regard to convenience, 佔便宜 chen pēn é; to regard with veneration, 企仰 k'hiè yàng; to regard and respect, 敬重 k'ing chúng; to regard the human relations, 重人倫 chúng jín lūn; to regard kindly, 矜 king, 理 là, 屑 sē, 恨 lēang, 愛 gaé, 視比 shé pè; to regard with condescension, 垂顧 ch'uiy koó; to regard with affection, 牽 leuén, 眷戀 keuén leuén, 盼睺 fun laá, 眷顧 keuén koó; to regard with dislike, 還忌 hwán ké; regard me, 顧我 koó gnò; he did not regard his posterity, 不顧其後 pūh koó ké hów.

[illegible]

焦 sin tseu, 憂悶 vew mún; do. indignation, 惱怒 naòu noó, 惱恨 naòu hân, 痛恨 t'húng hân; do. pity, 憐惜 lēen seih; not worthy of regret, 不足惜 pūh tsūh seih; why regret a small expense, 何惜小梅 hē seih seàu hwúy; secret regrets 詠 hē: worthy of regret, 可惜 k'hò seih

To REGRET: 悲哀 bei gae, 憾恨 hân hân, 悔恨 hwúy hân, 追悔 chuy hwúy, 悔吝 hwúy lín, 哀悼 gae t'haou, 懊惱 gàu naòu, 懊嘆 gàu naòu, 懣懣 tsan, 嘆息 t'hán seih, 反恨 hân, 痛悔 t'húng hwúy, 惜 seih, 憾 heae; to regret to part with, 吝 lín; to regret all one's life, 終身抱憾 chung shin p'aóu hân.

REGULAR, 儼然 chan jên, 經常 king cháng, 正 ching, 儀 à, 方 fang, 端方 twan fang, 翦 ts'èu, 匡方 k'wang fang, 儼 chih, 嫺 t'hung, 嬪 tsih, 皮 yen, 敝 le, 汙 ché ché, 規矩 kwei keù, 磊落 lü lǎ, 齊聖 tsá shing; in regular order, 綈獵 ts'è lē, 倫 lún, 比 pà; regular succession, 挨次第 yae tszé té; regular arrangement, 經紀 king kè; regularity, 井井 tsing tsing.

To REGULATE, 修理 sew lè, 齊 tsé, 劑 tse, 搏 tsun, 又 e, 治 chà, 稽 ké, 禁 kín, 規 kwei, 理 là, 釐 là, 絲 heuén, 亂 lwán, 修 sew, 撰 chan, 制 ché, 政 ching, 整齊 ching tsé, 顓 chuen, 管轄 kwán hē, 調理 tenou là, 主治 choò chà, 處治 ch'hoó chà, 弊 peih, 導 taou, 治釐 chà le, 靖理 tsing là, 領 ling, 飭 shih, 編制 lín ché, 裁 tsai, 製裁 ché tsai, 敵 fuh, 服 fuh, 煨 k'hin, 池 ch'ha, 汙 kwūh, 治留 ché lèw, 糾督 k'ew tūh, 羈檢 ké k'èen, 式 shih, 抑 yih, 掌 chò cháng, 捺 naou, 敷 fuh, 做 chin, 敦 tun, 鼓 gae, 坡 pā, 埤 ts'ang, 尹 yin; to regulate a family, 齊其家 tsá k'è k'è, 處家 ch'hoó k'è; to regulate the life, 修身 sew shin; to regulate music, 致樂 ché yǎ; to regulate, or set in order, 陳排 chin paé, 按排 gnán paé; to regulate propriety, in order to arrange the court, 修禮以齊朝 sew là è tsé chaou; to regulate one's-self, 自鑠 tszé leú; to regulate the bridle, 樽衡 tsùn hân; to regulate by punitive enactments, 象以典刑 s'ang è t'èen hing; to regulate a country, 詰邦 國 k'è pang kwǒ; the officers

regulated each other, 官師  
相規 kwan sze säng kwei;  
to regulate ceremonies, 致儀  
chí é; to regulate by the laws,  
憲世 hēén é, 經法 king fá;  
to regulate one's feelings, 治  
心 ché sin; to regulate the  
empire, 平治天下 ping  
chá t'heén hēa; to regulate  
agricultural affairs, 經牧  
king mūh.

REGULATION, 法度 fá toó,  
限制 hēén ché. 限例 hēén  
lé, 度 toó, 律法 leūh fá, 條  
理 teān lá, 章程 chang  
ching, 范 fān; to make a  
new regulation, 開例 k'hae  
lá; regulations in the army,  
兵律 ping leūh, 軍政 keun  
ching.

TO REHEARSE, 諷 fung;  
呻 shin. 述 shūh 語 yan; to  
rehearse a book, 諷書 fung  
shoo. 誦書 sūng shoo, 背  
書 peí shoo, 背念 peí nēén.

TO REJECT. 撤 chě, 敵  
chów. 攘除 jàng choó. 殄  
ke. 棄 k'hé. 丟 t'hew. 委 wei,  
棄去 k'hé k'heú, 置棄 chí  
k'hé, 遺棄 é k'hé. 棄擲  
k'hé chíh, 剷 chuē. 放 fāng,  
捐棄 keuen k'hé, 革 k'ih,  
句除 kow choó, 撥去 nō  
k'heú, 拋棄 p'haóu k'hé 拌  
pēn, 排擯 pāe pin, 擯棄  
pin k'hé, 擯斥 pin chíh, 屏

ping, 播棄 pó k'hé, 撻 pō,  
拌 p'hwān. 刪除 san choó,  
捨 shāy. 捐 wei, 委遺 wei  
é. 拚去 pēn k'heú. 纒 fei,  
拶 ch'he, 捐 keuen. 黜 chūh,  
屏除 ping choó, 屏棄 ping  
k'hé, 拋卻 p'haóu k'heú. 推  
却 t'huy k'heú, 掃 ch'he, 擯  
ch'hung. 擯 ch'he. 播 pó, 擯  
hwuv. 撻 wei. 擯 king. 敵  
pe. 敵 gan, 戮 p'haou. 嫌棄  
hēén k'hé, 置 ché, 讎 chów;  
to reject entirely, 棄絕 k'hé  
tseuē; to reject as too little,  
嫌少 hēén shāu; do. with  
dislike, 厭棄 yén k'hé, 嫌  
棄 hēén k'hé. 了却 leāou  
k'heú, 去 k'heú; to reject re-  
proof, 拒諫 keú kēn; to  
reject benevolence and righte-  
ousness, 拒提仁義 t'huy  
t'hé jin é; do not reject me,  
無我讎兮 woó gnò chów  
he; to be rejected, 見棄 k'heú  
k'hé.

TO REIGN, 享國 hēang  
kwō, 王 wáng, 治國 chá  
kwō, 宰治 tsàè ché, to begin  
to reign, 登位 täng wei; he  
reigned 20 years, 坐位二  
十年 tsó wei ārh shíh nēén.

REIGN of a monarch, 聖  
代 shíng táé, 聖世 shíng shé;  
the reigning Emperor. 當今  
皇帝 táng kin hwāng té.

REINS and heart, 心腹

腎腸 sin fūh shin cháng; the rein of a bridle, 轡頭 pe t'hóu. 韜 keuen, 韜 pa, 轡 pe, 轡 t'heon; to hold the reins, 執韜勒 chih ke tsih.

REIN-DEER, 羴羊 wan yāng.

REINFORCEMENT, 援兵 yüen ping. 以新兵繼之 è sin ping ké che.

TO REINSTATE, 再立 tsáe leih.

TO REINVIGORATE youth, 引回春 yin hwûy ch'hun.

TO REJOICE, 歡喜 hwan hà, 欣喜 hin hè, 喜悅 hè ynh, 忻 hin, 愜 hin, 愜 hin, 乾 huih. 詔 naou, 喜樂 hè lō, 快樂 k'hwáe lō, 樂樂 pwan lō, 嗎 yen, 婉 yüen, 嗶 t'ban, 惱 t'haou. 款款 heih heih; to rejoice together with the people, 與民同樂 yù min tūng lō; to rejoice with those who do rejoice, and weep with those that weep. 樂人之樂 愛人之憂 lō jin che lō, yew jin che yew; to rejoice with, 欣賞 hin shāng. 同樂 tūng lō; rejoiced, 樽 ts'hun, 高興 kaou hing.

TO REJOIN, 諾 nō; to rejoin, or join again, 再接 tsáe tsáe.

TO REITERATE, 絮 sou, 瑣 tsáen, 係復 jow fūh, 瀆 tūh,

瀆聽 tūh t'hing, 經 chung, 習重 seih chung, 沓疊 tsá tsá; to repeat, 重復 chūng fūh; to reiterate a charge, 丁寧 ting ning. 申命 shiu ming, 諄 chun. 反復 fán fūh, 反復叮嚀 fán fūh ting ning, to reiterate sayings like one drunk. 誦言如醉 súng yén joó tsúy; to reiterate what another says. 雷同 lōy tūng; reiterated, 復 fow, 屢屢 leù leù. 皇皇 lüy lüy, 重重疊疊 chūng chūng tsá tsá; reiterated words, 誦誦 chā chā.

TO REJUDGE, 再審 tsáe shin, 復審 fūh shin.

TO REKINDLE, 再燃 tsáe jén. 再燒 tsáe shaou.

RELAPSE, 癘 fow, 復 fūh, 癘 fow.

TO RELAPSE, 癘 kéung; to relapse into the same disease, 翻病 fan ping. 復病 fūh ping, 再發病 tsáe fā ping; to relapse into a fault, 再犯罪 tsáe fāu tsúy.

TO RELATE, 說 shwō, 毗 e, 傳 chwán, 講 kéang, 述 shūb, 傳說 chwán shwō, 傳遞 chwán t'he; to relate old stories, 誦說舊事 súng shwō kéw szé, 講古事 kéang koó szé; related, or connected together, 相繼

sāng kwan ; related by blood.  
親戚 ts'hin tseih, 家屬 kēa  
shūh, 同族 tūng tsūh.

RELATING to, 係屬 hé  
shūh, 致於 ché yū.

RELATION, narration, 傳  
說之話 chwān shwō che  
hwá.

RELATIONS of life, 五倫  
wò lūn, 彝倫 è lūn, 人倫  
jīn lūn, 大倫 tá lūn. 天敘  
t'heēn seú ; relation, 屬 shūh.  
親屬 ts'hin shūh, 肺附 he  
foó.

RELATIONSHIP, distant, 瓜  
葛之親 kwa kō che ts'hin ;  
do. near, 親戚 ts'hin tseih.  
嫡親 teih ts'hin ; the nine  
grades of relationship, 九族  
kèw tsūh.

RELATIVES, 骨肉之親  
kwūh jūh che ts'hin, 親堂  
ts'hin fāng ; relatives by affini-  
ty. 表親 peāu ts'hin, 姻  
親 yīn ts'hin, 姻戚 yīn tseih.  
嬋連 chen lēn, 連婚 lēn  
hwān. 親戚 ts'hin tseih, 六  
親 lūh ts'hin, 戚里 tseih lè,  
親 ts'hin, 血緣 heuē, mth.  
親屬 ts'hin shūh, 帶帶之  
親 keun tsé che ts'hin, 親熟  
ts'hin shūh, 眷族 kuén  
tsūh, 親眷 tseih ken'ōn.

TO RELAX, 有 yéw 弛 shé  
放鬆 fāng sūng, 寬舒  
k'hwān shoo ; to relax the

mind. 放懷 fāng hwāe, 放  
舒懷 fāng shoo hwāe ; to  
relax an order. 廢弛 fēi shè ;  
to mitigate, 從寬 tsūng  
k'hwān, 寬免 k'hwān miēn,  
寬恕 k'hwān shoó ; to relax  
one's ardour, 舒氣 shoo  
k'hé.

RELAXED, 舒遲 shoo chē,  
疎鬆 soo sūng, 疎縱 soo  
sūng.

RELAXATION, 慢 yew, 放  
寬心 fāng k'hwān sin.

RELAY of horses, 新馬  
sin mā.

TO RELEASE, 釋放 shīh  
fāng, 放去 fāng k'heú, 發  
放 fā fāng, 開放 k'hae fāng ;  
to release the innocent, 開釋  
無辜 k'hae shīh wò koo ; to  
release from an obligation, 寬  
免 k'hae miēn, 饒免 jiāu  
miēn ; to set at liberty, 解開  
keāe k'hue.

TO RELENT, to cease from  
wrath. 息怒 seih noó, 威氣  
壓下 wēi k'há yá héa ; to  
soften, 發軟心腸 fā juén  
sin cháng ; to feel compassion,  
發可憐之心 fā k'hò  
lēn che sin ; relentless, 念  
怨不休 nēn yuén pūh  
hew.

RELIANCE, 志望 ché  
wāng, 向望 hēang wāng, 想  
頭 sēang t'hōw ; entire reli-

ance, 瞻依之至 chen e  
che ché, 孚信 foo síu, 萬望  
wán wáng.

RELICS, of Buddha's body,  
舍利子 sháy lé tszè: pagodas  
built over such, 舍利塔  
sháy lé tā; the Romanists use  
for relics, 聖物 shíng wūh.  
聖骨 ching kwūh.

RELICT, 寡婦 kwà foó.

RELIEF, (army of), 援兵  
yuán ping, 助兵 tsóo ping:  
some alleviation, 輕些 k'hing  
sēay, 減輕 kēn k'hing.

To RELIEVE, 賑 chin. to  
relieve poor people, 賑貧  
民 chin pín mín; to relieve  
the distressed 賑乏絕 chin  
fā tsuē, 賑濟 chow tsò, 濟  
困 tsè kwān, 賑恤 chin  
tsūh, 濟 tsè; to relieve people in  
sickness and distress, 拯人  
疾苦 chin jìn tsēih k'hoò;  
to support, 幫助 pang tsoó.

RELIEVO, writing in relief,  
字浮起來 tszè fōw k'hè laā.

RELIGION, 教 kea'ou, 教  
門 kea'ou mún, 門頭 mún  
t'hôw; the religion of the Li-  
terati, 儒教 jòò kea'ou; do. of  
Buddha, 釋教 shíh kea'ou;  
do. of Tao, 道教 taóu kea'ou;  
do. of the Mahomd-ans, 回  
教 hwūy kea'ou; do. of the  
Romanists, 天主教 t'hēen  
choò kea'ou; the 3 religions of

China, 三教 san kea'ou;  
religion of images, 象教 sēang  
kea'ou; to enter a religion, 進  
教 tsín kea'ou, 奉教 fúng  
kea'ou.

RELIGIOUS, 虔誠的 k'ēen  
ching teih; religious sect, 法  
門 fá mún; religious books, 經  
king, 法經 fá king; religious  
house, 厝 too; religious robes,  
法衣 fá e; religious person,  
修道的 sew ta'ou teih, 修  
士 sew szé, 精修者 tsing  
sew chày; secret do. 隱修  
道者 yin sew ta'ou chày; re-  
ligious devotees, open, 顯修  
道者 hēen sew ta'ou chày.

RELINQUISH, 卸 seay, 措  
ch'hoó, 施舍 she shày, 留  
下 lāw hēá, 放下 fāng hēá,  
擱下 kō hēá, 捨棄 shày  
k'hé, 遺留 è lēw.

To RELISH, 嗜 chē, and  
shē; to relish biography, 嗜  
姓學 shē síng hēó; to relish  
a taste, 玩味 wán wé; to re-  
lish one's words, 味其言  
wé kē yēn; to perceive the re-  
lish, 知味 che wé, 覺味  
kēó wé.

RELISH, 味 wé, 趣味  
tsau wé, 味道 wé ta'ou 滋  
味 tsze wé; no relish for  
food, 茶飯不思 chá fán  
pūh sze; a good relish, 好胃  
口 ha'ou wéi k'hōw.



RELUCTANT, repugnant, 嫌  
惡 hēen woó; unwilling, 不  
愛 pūh gnaé.

TO RELY, 倚仗 è cháng.  
靠伏 k'áu cháng, 憑仗  
ping cháng. 憑依 ping è. 倚  
賴 è laé. 倚恃 è shé, 倚藉  
è tseih. 倚托 : tò, 傾 fou, 怙  
hoí, 靠着 k'haóu chò, 倚  
靠 k'haóu, 依靠 è k'haóu  
仰賴 yàng laé, 恃 shé; to  
rely on one's wealth, 恃財  
shé tsá; do. influence, 恃勢  
shé shé; to rely on the abun-  
dance of wealth, 馮氣多資  
ping k'he to tsze: to rely on  
one's merit, 仗功德 cháng  
kung tih; nothing to rely on,  
無所聊賴 woó sò leaou  
laé; to rely on Buddha 藉佛  
tsény fūh; to rely, or depend  
on, 侈 c'he, 恃 pei, 憑 yin  
據 kéu, 習因 seih yiu, 倚  
ke.

TO REMAIN long, 宿留  
s'w lēw, 淹留 gan lēw, 淹  
留 yen lēw, 屢 le; to remain  
or dwell 居在 keu tsáé, 留在  
lāw tsé: do. without returning,  
惛惛不歸 t'haou t'haou  
pūh kwai; to remain present,  
存在 tsūn tsáé: to stay,  
歇住 hēh choó, 麗留 ch'òò  
lāw: to remain over and above,  
餘剩 yú shing; money re-  
maining, 剩銀 shing yin.

REMAINDER, 剩 ching and  
shing. 仿 līh, 餘剩 yú shing  
其餘 kē yú, 有剩 yèw  
shing, 剩下 shing héa.

REMAINS of a deceased  
person, in a coffin, 靈柩 ling  
k'w; the remains of a meal,  
餽 seun, 殘 tsān, 剩飯  
shing fān; the remains of any-  
thing rotten, 殊 mō.

TO REMAND, call back. 命返  
回來 ming fān hwāy laé,  
叫回來 keaóu hwāy laé;  
to remand departed spirits, 復  
fūh, 復魂 fūh hwān.

TO REMARK, 說 shwō; a  
remark, 說話 shwō hwá.

REMARKABLE, 異 é, 非凡  
féi fān, 異常 é cháng, 奇  
異 kē é, 高出於眾 kaou  
ch'uhū yú chūng, 名聲出  
眾 ming shing ch'uhū chūng;  
wonderful, 甚妙 shín meáu.

REMEDIAL, 可醫的  
k'hò e teih, 可救的 k'hò  
kèw teih.

REMORA, 鮪鱗 yen lin.

REMEDILESS, 無藥可  
醫 woó yó k'hò e.

REMEDY, for a disease, 法  
可治病 fā k'hò chē ping;  
no remedy, 無法 woó fā;  
remedy in general, 法子 fā  
tszè, 方法 fung fá, 法計  
fā ké: think of a remedy, 想  
法子 s'àng fā tszè.

To REMEMBER, 記誌 ké  
ché, 誣 hoo, 記 ké, 念  
ké nēn, 記·得 ké tīh,  
kēn, 識 ché, 憶 yīh, 惆  
kèung, 悵 yin, 記憶 ké yīh.  
誌於心 chē yū sin, 銘  
mīng; to remember with vene-  
ration, 謹記 kīn ké, 銘心  
mīng sin, 銘刻於心 mīng  
kīh yū sin; to remember per-  
fectly and carry out into prac-  
tice, 熟記而體竹 shūh  
ké ūh t'hè hīng; to remember  
and think on, 思念 sze nēn;  
to call to mind, 想起來  
sāng k'hè laē.

REMEMBRANCE, 記念 ké  
nēn, 憶念 yīh nēn, 想念  
sāng nēn, 懷念 hwaē nēn.

To REMIND, 使人記得  
shè jin ké tīh.

REMISS, 怠 taé, 易 é, 慢  
易 mán é, 拾 hān, 曖怠  
heá taé, 緩 hwan, 忽忽  
hwūh hwūh, 懈惰 heá tó,  
佻 keu, 苟且 ków tsāy,  
邁邁 maé maé, 慢 mán,  
怠慢 taé mán, 弛力 shè  
leih, 失 shīh, 紓 shoò, 疎  
soo, 疲玩 p'hé wàn, 糝糠  
pè k'hang, 寬綽 k'hwan  
chò, 從綽 tsung sūh, 蹉  
t'hò, 舒緩 shoo hwan, 惰謾  
t'ó mán, 跡弛 t'ò shè, 鬆鬆  
sung sung, 疎鬆 soo sung,  
放鬆 fáng sung; remiss in

deciding causes, 怠于聽斷  
taé yu t'hing twán; indolent,  
佚蕩 yīh tàng, 惰 t'hò, 惰  
t'hò mán, 惰 t'ò, 偷 t'how,  
偷薄 t'how p'hò, 粗 ts'hoov,  
縱 tsung; remiss and trifling,  
怠玩 taé wàn, 疎虞 soo  
yu, 惰 shen, 杳 t'hā; remiss  
in the affairs of government,  
怠於政事 taé yū ching szé.

To REMIT, 鬆些 sung sēay.  
寬鬆 k'hwan sung, 從寬  
tsung k'hwan, 饒恕 jaōu  
shoó, 蠲 keuen; to remit the  
taxes, 蠲免錢糧 keuen  
mēn ts'au léang, 蠲賑 keuen  
chàng, 蠲租 keuen tsoó; to  
remit punishment, 姑免  
koo mēn, 赦 sháy, 宥罪  
yéw tsuy, 原 yuán, 赦罪  
sháy tsuy; to remit an offence,  
舍罪 sháy tsuy; to remit  
entirely, 悉予豁免 seih  
yü hwǒ mēn; to send back,  
發回來 fā hwūy laē.

REMITTANCE of money, 發  
銀子來 fā yīn tszè laē.

REMNANT, 子 kē, 裂 lē, 餘  
緒 seu yú, 餘剩 yú  
shing, 落 lǒ; remnant of food  
left by wild beasts, 阴 wo, 食  
餘 shīh yá; remnant of silk,  
絮 le, 惋子 wan tszè, 輸  
shoo, 際 sé; a remnant of fire,  
燼 tsin; the remnant of the  
people, 民燼 mīn tsín; a

remnant or residue 蓋餘 播, 擢 ch'ō 疎撤 soo  
tsín yú. chē. 調遷 teaou tsēn, 變

To REMONSTRATE, 諫 動 pēn úng; to remove food,  
kēn, 諫 chē, 諍 tsāng. 諍 撤 饌 chē chan; to remove  
poó; to listen to a remon- the table. 撤席 chē seih; to  
strance, 諫聽 kēn t'íng. remove away, 除去 choó

Remorse, 悔恨 hwúy k'heú; to remove from one  
hān, 懺 tsan. 愧悔 kwei place to another. 移. 遷 é;  
hwúy, 痛悔 t'hung hwúy; to remove an impediment, 發  
great remorse, 大慙恨 ta 軻 fā jín, 去軻 k'heú jín;  
tsan hān. 痛苦 t'hung k'hoó, to remove from office, 免官  
心焦 sin tsaou, 暴燥之 mēn kwan; to remove one's  
心 paou tsaou che sin. abode. 撤移 pwan é. 徙 sè,

REMOTE, 遙 yaóu, 迤 yén, 遷徙 tsēn sè, 脫除 tō  
攸攸 yew yew, 逾 yu, 遠 choó, 迤 tsung; the mother of  
yuén, 遙遠 yaóu yuén, 幽 Mencius thrice removed, 孟  
遠 yew yuén. 殯 yín, 樓遠 母三徙 māng mò san sè;  
hēa yuén, 遠 chang. 闊 kwō, to remove judgments, 消災  
疏 soo, 涼 lēang, 遷 leaóu, seaou tsae; to remove one's  
寥 leaóu, 彌 mè, 綿 mēn, nest, 弔移巢穴 teaóu é  
綿遠 mēn yuén, 栖 mēn, tsaou heu; to remove to a  
旺 kwang, 週遠 chow distance, 遷 t'heih, 際違  
chang, 長遠 chāng yuén. kwei wei 遠 yuén, 遠離之  
還 hēa, 迂 heu, 迂遠 heu yuén lé che, 敬 é; to remove  
yuén, 迴 heung, 邇 hwūh; a dwelling, 撤屋 pwan ūh;  
remote in the extreme. 遷而 to remove an ancestral tem-  
難追 mō ūh nān tuy, 暴 ple, 祧 teaou; to remove the  
遠 nenou yuén, 長遞 chāng capital, 遷都 tsēn too; to  
t'he; remote ages, 古世 kōh remove calamity out of the  
shé; remotely separated, 曠 way, 除災 choó tsae.

隔 k'hwàng kīh. REMOVED woman, 嬖 pwan,  
To REMOVE, 遷移 tsēn 有月事者 yèw yuē szé  
é, 遷徙 tsēn sè, 他 sē. 遁 chày, 婦人汚也 foó jín  
t'hun, 移開 é k'hae, 挹 é, woo yàt.  
推 t'huy, 擊移 pwān é; to To REMOUNT, 再起 tsae  
remove, to take away. 撤 ch'ē, k'hè.

TO REMUNERATE, 報 paóu,  
校 keaou, 昨報 tsou paóu,  
饋 chów, 償還 châng hwân  
酬報 chow paóu, 報應  
paóu ying.

RENCOUNTER, 相對之勢  
sūang túy che shé.

TO REND, 圻 chih, 折  
chih, 批 hwa, 帶 chě, 柯 ho  
抓 p'hae, 捥 ch'hè, 彗 tsuy.  
摠 hwuy, 搗 hwuy; to rend  
the air, 轟列 hung lě, 擺劈  
lô; to rend open, 捌 pǎ, 劈  
peth, 打破 tà p'hó, 博 pō.  
折 seih, 闔 hwa, 剗 hoo. 斲  
le, 裂 lě, 撕 sze, 撕開 sze  
k'hae 撻 hih; to rend in pieces,  
披磔 p'he kě, 折爛 chih  
lân, 折碎 chih tsúy; to rend  
asunder, 川 pō, 剗 hō. 撻  
chih, 撻 ch'hay, 折開 chih  
k'hae; to rend a victim, 闔 seih.

TO RENDER thanks, 酬謝  
chów sěay; to render an ac-  
count, 復命 fūh mīng; to  
render nugatory, 負 foó, 辜  
負 koo foó; to render an ac-  
count of one's proceedings, 反  
命 fân mīng; to give back,  
給還 keih hwân, 復還 fūh  
hwân; to render familiar, 肄  
習 é seih.

RENDEZVOUS, 集會之  
所 tseih hwuy che sò.

RENEGADE, 背主 pei  
chò; do. from religion, 背教

pei keaóu, 反教 fân keaóu.

TO RENEW, 新 sin. 復  
fūh, 更 käng, 作新 tsǎ sin,  
新之 sin che; to renew the  
heart, 新心 sin sin; to renew  
an attack, 復戰 fūh chén;  
to renew one's-self, 自新  
tszé sin; to renew one's youth,  
引回春 yin hwūy ch'hun;  
to make anew, 新修 sin  
sew, 重新 chūng sin, 從  
新收拾 tsùng sin show  
shih; to renew day by day,  
日新日日新又日新  
jīh sin jīh jīh sin yéw jīh sin;  
the heart renewed, 曆 fan, 心  
變動也 sin péen túng yà.

TO RENOVATE, 改革 kǎe  
kih, 革舊改新 kǎe kǎe  
kǎe sin, 再新 tsáe sin, 改  
新 kǎe sin.

TO RENOUNCE, 拒絕 keú  
tseuě, 棄絕 k'hé tseuě, 屏  
絕 ping tseuě; to refuse, 推  
辭 chuy szé; to renounce al-  
legiance, 背叛 pei pwán; to  
renounce entirely, 斷 twán;  
to renounce vain thoughts, 屏  
除妄念 ping choó wáng  
nēn; to renounce the world,  
辭世 szé shé, 謝世 sěay  
shé, 棄世 k'hé shé.

RENOWN, 名聲 ming  
shing, 名譽 ming yú.

REOWNED, family, 舊家  
聲 kǎe kǎe shing; to be re-

萬世 *chung chung wai shi*

廉 *lean yai* 在便 *tsai pien*

被 *bei* 我 *wo*

往來 *wai lai* 收我 *shou wo*

銀 *yin*

實 *shih*

租屋 *tsu wai*

租業 *tsu ye*

稅 *sei*

裂 *lei*

裂 *lei*

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有趣的 *yau yau*

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seaou hwùý fā toó.

REPEATED, 沓 t'hiā, 輾轉 k'ih; thrice repeated, 三重 san chūng; repeatedly 累累 lùý lùý, 再三再四 tsae san tsae szé, 屢次 lúý tszé, 再三 tsae san, 往往 wàng wàng, 復 fùh; repeatedly declined, 累辭 lúý szé.

TO REPEL, 抵防 t'è fāng, 抵禦 t'è táng, 捍禦 hán yù.

TO REPENT, 懺悔 tsan hwúý, 悔改 hwúý k'ài, 懊悔 tsun hwúý, 翻悔 fan hwúý, 反悔 fán hwúý, 回頭 hwáy t'hóu, 悔意 hwúý é, 回心 hwáy sin, 痛悔 t'hung hwúý, 追悔 chuy hwúý; to find no place for repentance, 追悔不及 chuy hwúý p'ih kéih; to repent too late, 悔恨太遲 hwúý hán t'haé ché; to repent and be converted, 悔罪自新 hwúý tsúý tszé sin; to repent of sin, 悔罪 hwúý tsúý; to repent and reform, 悔改 hwúý k'ài, 愴 kwei; to repent and regret, 自悔 tszé hwúý, 懊惱 gáu láu; to repent of faults, 悔過 hwúý kwó, 悔罪 hwúý tsúý; to repent with shame, 愧悔 kwei hwúý; to repent late, 晚年悔之 wán n'én hwúý che.

REPENTANCE, (bitter,) 痛悔 t'hung hwúý; repentance too late, 悔之不及 hwúý che p'ih kéih; feeling of repentance, 悔心 hwúý sin; after repentance, 後悔 hóu hwúý; repentance is the way to prosperity, 悔者入吉之路 hwúý chày jūh kéih che loó.

REPETITION, 贅言 chūy yén; endless repetition, 贅累 chūy lùý, 贅句 chūy k'eu, 衍言; a repetition in an author, 重複之言 chūng fūh che yén, 反復之語 fán fūh che yù, 重出 chūng ch'hūh, 累疊 lùý t'nōē, 謦仍 ching jing; a repetition of thunder, 霹靂雷震 tsēen lāy chin.

TO REPINE, 怨 yuén, 侵侮 hēa; to repine at poverty, 怨貧 yuén p'ín; to repine at Providence, 怨天 yuén t'hēen.

TO REPLACE, 賠補 pei pò, 充補 ch'hung pò.

TO REPLANT a field, 蒔田 shē t'ēn, 更種田 k'ang chūng t'ēn

TO REPLENISH, 盛滿 shíng mwàn; replenished, 盈滿 ying mwàn, 臄滿 yih mwàn.

REPLETE, 實 shíh, 滿 mwàn, 盈 ying.

REPLETION, hurts the ani-

mal spirits, 太報傷神 t'haé paòu shang shìn.

To REPLY, 耦對 gôw túy. 酬答 chow tá, 響 jáy. 諧 tsyh, 回言 hwûy yân, 諾 nô, 譎 chów, 讎 chow; to reply to, 訓 chów, 復 fûh, 會復 hwúy fûh; to reply to a letter, 回音 hwûy yin, 回書 hwûy shoo, 答書 tá shoo; to reply to government, 回稟 hwûy pin, 稟覆 pin fûh; to reply instantly, 接嘴 tsā tsúy.

REPLY, 應 ying, 訓言 chow yen, 占 ying, 吟 jay, 映 vang, 讀 ho, 應對 ying túy. 答 tá, 應答 ying tá, 對答 túy tá, 然 nēn. 諫 ts'hin. 智 hēang; reply, (official) 批回 p'hè hwûy, 批示 p'hè shé; do. favourable, 批淮 p'hè chùn.

To REPORT, 報 paóu, 報信 paóu sín, 陳奏 chìn tsów, 奏 tsów; to send up a report. 奏上 tsów sháng, 參奏 tsau tsów, 參劾 tsan hih, 章奏 chang tsów; this affair is widely reported, 此事傳揚開了 tszè szé chuên yâng k'hae leáu; it is reported, 蓋聞 kaé wán.

REPORT, 風聲 fung shing. 聲聞 shing wán, 聲音 shing yin, 音聞 yin wán, 風聞 fung wán; a good report, 善聞 shén wán, 令聞 líng

wán; an evil report, 惡名 gô ming, 臭名 héw ming; to spread a report, 布散流言 póo sán lêw yân; to spread a false report, 混造謠言 hwăn tsaóu yaóu yân; an unfounded report, 無根之語 woó kán che yù.

REPORT, sound, 響聲 hēang shing; report of a gun, 大炮之聲氣 tá p'haóu che shing k'hé.

REPOSE, 禔 che, 安 gnan, 閒 hēen, 寢 hwāng, 安穩 gnan wán, 安寐 meih, 安寧 gnan nīng, 康寧 k'hang nīng, 平安 ping gnan, 安息 gnan seih, 安靜 gnan tsing, 恬 tēn, 寂 seih, 穩 wán, 宴燕 yén yén, 喪 yew, 佚 tē, 億 yih, 徕 tsung, 安然 gnan ján; perpetual repose, 長安 chāng gnan.

To REPOSE, 安歇 gnán hē, 息 seih, 倖 tan, 歇息 hē seih; to repose confidence in, 相信 sēang sín.

To REPOSSESS, 再得 tsáé tih.

To REPREHEND, 謫 chih, 懲 ching, 懲槍 ching chwang, 恣 e, 呵責 ho tsēh, 訶責 ho tsēh, 譏 ke, 譴 k'hēn, 警 敕 king chíh, 諄諫 tsāng kēn, 譙 tseu, 刺 tszé. 責 tsēh, 刺諷 teze fung, 駁譙

hoó tseáou, 詰 kě, 傲戒  
king keaé, 傲責 king tsih, 責  
比 tsih pè.

REPREHENSIVE, 可責 k'ò  
tsih, 該責 kae tsih.

TO REPRESENT, 形容  
hing yung, 以象其樣 è  
säng kè yang, to represent a  
character, 粧扮 chwáng pán;  
to exhibit, 陳明 chin ming,  
具呈 keú ching, 呈明  
ching ming; to make known  
to the emperor, 奏聞 tsów  
wán, 具奏 keú tsów; res-  
pectfully to make known, 謹  
題 kìn t'hé, 敬題 k'ing t'hé.  
to represent another, 代人  
理事 taé jin lè szé.

REPRESENTATION, image,  
象樣 säng yang; theatrical  
representation, 扮戲 pán hé,  
演扮 yin pán.

REPRESENTATIVE, 替人  
替事者 t'hé jin kwán szé  
chây.

TO REPRESS, 止住 ché  
choó, 壓住 yă choó, 禁 kín,  
禁止 kìn ché, 控壓 k'huang  
yă, 抑損 yih sùn, 折 chě,  
掙 yih, 按 gnán, 遏抑  
ô yih, 底定 t'è t'ing, 鎮壓  
chin yă, 懲 ch'hing, 抑按  
yih gnán; to repress sen-  
sual passions, 訶欲 ho yü: h.  
do. irregular desires, 降伏  
妄心 k'ang fuh wâng sin;

to repress feeling, 忍性 jin  
sing, 惕 t'hă; to repress an-  
ger, 道引忿氣 taóu yin  
fün k'hé, 懣忿 ching fun,  
下氣 hăa k'hé, 忍氣 jin  
k'hé, 今奴 hân noó; to re-  
press what is vicious, 懲儉  
ching chwang; to repress dis-  
sipation, 綴淫 chuē yin, 壓  
伏 yă fuh, 克 k'ih, 弭 me;  
to repress a smile, 含笑 hân  
seáou.

TO REPRIEVE, 宥罪 yéw  
tsúy; to put off punishment,  
寬罰限 k'hwan fá hén.

TO REPRIMAND, 呵責 ho  
tsih, 訶責 ho tsih, 詭 kwei,  
責備 tsih peí, 傲戒 king  
keaé, 傲責 king tsih, 數  
soó, 評 tsuy, 叱呵 te ho, 評  
語 tsuy yü; to reprimand se-  
verely, 嚴責 yén tsih.

TO REPRINT, 重刊 chûng  
k'han, 翻刻 fan k'hib, 再  
印 tsáé yin.

REPRISAL, 以搶答搶  
è tsèang t'ă tsèang.

TO REPROACH, 斥罵 ch'ih  
má, 斥辱 ch'ih jüh, 詭毀  
kwei hwü, 欺 k'he, 苛等  
kóu tszé, 誣 hwü, 誹謗  
fei pang, 實罵 tsih má, 呪  
罵 chow má, 以詈言辱  
人 è lé yén jüh jin; to re-  
proach to one's face, 當面  
罵人 táng m'én má jin.



REPROACH, 誚病 hów ping, 罵人之語 má jín che yù; free from reproach, 無玷無辱 wò tēn wò jūh.

REPROBATE, 刁惡 t'heaou gō, 刁頑 t'heaou wan.

TO REPRODUCE, 再生 tsae sāng, 生生 sāng sāng.

REPROOF, direct, 直諫 chhī kēn; to administer reproof, 告訢 kaóu kē.

TO REPROVE, 簡諫 kēn kēn, 脅責 hē tsīh, 規諫 kwei kēn, 訖 cha, 訖 chē, 懲 ching, 折 chē, 攻人過失 kung jín kwó shīh, 爭 tsāng, 諫 kēn, 譎諫 keū kēn, 愆 sze, 責 tsīh, 督 tsūh, 忤 e, 証 ching, 訶 tsūh, 諫 tsze, 誨 pōo, 諫諍 kēn tsāng, 譎 chhīh, 實論 pé yú, 謹 wei, 議 ke, 賊 kelh, 謫 suy, 責罪 tsīh tsúy, 督過 tsūh kwó; to reprove vice, 惡訢 gō kē; to reprove gently, 闇 yin; to reprove one's-self, 自責 tszé tsīh; to reprove severely, 諭 shin; to reprove faults, 督過 tsūh kwó, 誅其過 choo ká kwó; to reprove respectfully, 恭諫 kung kēn; a reprov-ing minister, 爭臣 tsāng chin; to reprove to one's face, 面折 mién chē, 面斥 mién

chhī, 訢 kē, 訢訢 kē te.

REPTILE, 虫 chung, 蝮 chung, 骨 yuen, 下爬之虫 hēa pa che chung, 爬行之物 pa ling che wūh; the reptile class, 蟲部 chung pō.

REPUBLIC, 公共之政治 kung kung che ching chē, 舉眾政治之國 keū chūng chūng chē che kwō.

TO REPUDIATE, 退休 t'húy hew, 去 k'heú, 捨棄 shay k'hé, 棄絕 k'hé tseuē, 斷絕 twán tseuē; to repudiate a wife, 出妻 ch'hih tse, 休妻 hew tse, 退親 t'húy ts'hin; do. by sale, 賣妻 mǎi tse.

REPUGNANT, reluctant, 不中意 pūh chūng é, 不願 意 of pūh yuán ó teh, 不依隨 of pūh e sūy tsīh; opposite, 相反 sēang fán, 相對 sēang tui; disobedient, 背逆 péi nyīh, 逆 wo nyīh; repugnant to reason, 斷無此理 twán wò tszé là, 豈有此理 k'hé yèw tszé là, 未之有也 wé che yèw yà, 與理相反 yù là sēang fán, 背于理 péi yū là, 碍于理 gae yū là.

TO REPULSE, 抵擋 tē táng, 捍禦 hán yù, 驅逐 keū chūh, 趕逐 kan chūh,

撻去 jen k'heú, 撻逐 jen chüh; to beat back, 打回 tà hwáy.

REPUTABLE, 有名聲的 yèw ming shing teih, 有體面的 yèw t'he mneén teih.

REPUTATION, 名節 ming tsè, 體面 t'he mneén, 名聲 ming shing; to disregard do. 不顧名 pūh koó ming; good reputation, 馨香 hing hēang, 臉 lēn, 好名聲 haóu ming shing; to sacrifice do. 丟臉 téw lēn; to lose do. 失體面 shīh t'he mneén; reputation of a family, 門風 mún fung; reputation for benevolence, 仁聞 jín wán; to injure the reputation of others, 壞人名聲 hwáe jín ming shing; reputation and advantage go together, 名利並行 ming lé ping hing; no reputation, 無顏 woó yén; injurious to reputation, 傷臉 shang lēn, 抓破臉 jaóu p'hó lēn; an indifferent reputation, 名聲不常 ming shing pūh cháng; to regard one's reputation 自重 chúngh, 顧廉耻 koó lēn ch'hè.

To REQUEST, 求 k'hêw, 奉請 fúng ts'hing, 祈求 kè k'hêw, 仰求 yáng k'hêw, 問要 wán yaóu, 乞求 kéih

k'hêw, 請 tsing, 央流 yang mei, 謁 ö; to request an audience, 請謁 ts'hing ö; to request a person to do something, 浼托 mei tö; to request leave to retire on furlough, 告假 kaóu kēa, 稟假 pín kēa; to request a public subscription, 募緣 móo yuén, 募化 móo hwá; to request leave to retire, 稟辭 pín tszè; to request the Imperial will, 請旨 ts'ing ché; to request a person to come, 央人來 yang jin laè.

REQUEST, 所求之事 sò k'hêw che szé; an earnest request, 懇求 k'hán k'hêw; to grant a request, 准所求 chún sò k'hêw; to obtain by request, 求得 k'hêw tih.

To REQUIRE or need, 需 seu, 須 seu; to require of, 勒令 l'ih líng, 責 ts'ih, 取 tseù, 討 t'haóu; to require or demand, 問要 wán yaóu, 討要 t'haóu yaóu, 討索 t'haóu só, 要 yaóu; to require largesses, 賁賂 ts'ih loó; to require urgently, 催討 tsuy t'haóu.

REQUISITE, 要緊 yaóu kín, 必 peih, 須 seu, 須要 seu yaóu, 必須 peih seu, 要 yaóu, 務須必要 woó seu, peih yaóu; there are 5 important requisites in military

affairs, 軍事大要有五  
keun szé tá yaóu yèw wò.

REQUISITION, of a magis-  
trate, 應教 ying keaóu.

REQUITAL, 報 paóu.

TO REQUITE, 報 paóu, 酬  
答 chow tá, 報復 paóu fúh;  
to requite favours, 報恩 paóu  
gân; to requite one's parents,  
報本 paóu pùn.

REWARD, 後軍 hów  
keun.

TO RESCUE, 拯救 ching  
kéw, 拏 ching, 抽拔 chów  
pā, 援 hwân, 解救 keaè  
kéw, 救 kéw, 救援 kéw  
hwân, 救拯 kéw ching, 救  
濟 kéw tsé, 拯 tsín, 援  
ching, 救出 kéw ch'hūh, 救  
脫 kéw t'ho, 抗 k'hang, 振  
chin, 搶 wō, 救援 kéw pā;  
to rescue from fire and water,  
拯於水火 ching yū shwù  
hò; to rescue from difficulties,  
救難 kéw nân; to rescue  
from vice, 匡救其惡  
k'hwang kéw kê gō.

RESEARCH 搜 sow, 究  
察 kéw tsā, 查問 cha wān,  
究問 kéw wān, 查察 cha  
tsā.

RESEMBLANCE, 形像  
hing sēang, 景 k'ing, 比興  
pè hing, 影像 ying sēang,  
畫得像 hwā tūh sēang.

TO RESEMBLE, 肖似 seaou

szé, 像 sēang, 彷彿 fang  
fūh, 像似 sēang szé, 相肖  
sēang seaou.

RESEMBLING, 相擬 sēang  
è, 彷彿 fang fūh, 髣髴  
fang fūh, 倭 gae, 侗 hwuy, 傾  
foo, 仿 fang, 拂 fang  
fūh, 猶若 yāw jō, 防 fang,  
雛 chū, 相類 sēang lúy;  
resembling in form, 象形  
sēang hing; resembling one's  
father, 肖父 seaou foo; not  
resembling; therefore degener-  
ate, 不肖 pūh seaou.

TO RESENT, 疾怨 tseih  
yuén; to take ill, 怪他 kwaé  
t'ha, 見怪 kēen kwaé.

RESENTMENT, 忿恨 fūn  
hān, 佞 heuen, 釁隙 lín  
keih, 釁端 lín twan, 仇  
kéw, 惱 naòu, 譎 tūh, 懟  
t'huý, 怨恨 yuén hān, 慝  
le w, 惱 lew, 怨氣 yuén k'hé,  
惱怒 naòu noó, 惱恨 naòu  
hān, 怨恨 yuén chang; to  
cherish resentment, 抱怨  
p'haóu yuén; to stir up resent-  
ment, 淘氣 taou k'hé, 生  
氣 sāng k'hé; deeply pene-  
trated with resentment, 怨入  
骨髓 yuén jūh kwūh sù; to  
manifest resentment, 發恨  
fā hān, 發怒 fā noó.

RESERVATION, (with mental),  
面是心非 méen shé sin  
fei.

TO RESERVE, 存留 tsûn lăw, 收貯 show choò, 放下 fang hēa; without reserve, 一概 yīh k'haé, 無非 woó fei, 予而不遺 kěē ūrh pūh wei.

RESERVED, 惺惺 ching heuen; austere, 嚴緊 yān kin; taciturn, 緘默 kien mih, 沉默 chin mih.

RESERVOIR, 塘 t'hang, 透 wo, 豬 choo: a reservoir on a hill, 望 ne, 受水丘 shóu shwù k'hew.

TO RESIDE, 居住 keu choó, 居處 keu ch'hoó, 歇住 hēē choó, 居 keu, 處留 ch'hoó lăw, 寓在 yù tsáé, 居在 keu tsáé, 寓下 yù hēa.

RESIDENCE, 下落 hēa lă, 居處 keu ch'hoó, 境 k'ing, 住所 choó sò, 寓處 yù ch'hoó, 寓所 yù sò, 室 shih, 房屋一所 fang ūh yīh sò, 居所 keu sò, 宅 tsih, 宮室 kung shih, 第宅 té tsih; what is your residence? 貴境 kwei k'ing; my residence, 敝境 pe k'ing; the residence of the emperor, 天子衙 t'heen tszè yā; temporary place of residence, 駐所 choó sò, 寓所 yù sò.

RESIDUE, 零 ling, 零碎 ling tsúy, 燼遺 tsin wei, 餘 yù, 燼餘 tsin yù.

TO RESIGN, 休致 hew ché; to resign an office, 致士 ché szé, 歸田 kwei t'ien, 休職 hew chíh; do. in favour of another, 禪 chen, 擅 shen, 擅 shen, 謝政 sēay ching; to resign office and retire, 解官歸里 keaē kwan kwei lè; he resigned the empire, 擅以天下 shen è t'heen hēa; to resign the throne, 退位 t'húy wei; to compel to resign, 勒休 līh hew; to resign one's right, 讓 jang.

RESIGNED, 帖服 t'hēē fūh; yielding, 依隨 e súy.

RESIN, 柄 lēang, 鑿 e, 松香 sūng hēang, 乳香 jò hēang; a resin exuding from wood, 木膠 mūh keaou; the resinous matter of trees, 樹脂 shoó che.

TO RESIST, 抵禦 lè tàng, 擋住 tang choó, 捍禦 hàn yù, 抗逆 k'háng nyih, 違逆 wei nyih, 抗拒 k'háng keú, 拒 keú, 距 keú, 距 keú, 違距 wei keú, 御 yù, 抱 paou, 支 ché, 跋 chow, 禦 yù, 遑遑 woo wei, 逆遑 nyih gò; to resist paying the taxes, 抗糧 k'háng léang; to resist an attack, 挫致 k'háng ché; to resist obstinately, 違拗 wei yaou; to resist reproof, 拒諫 keú k'een; the few can-

not resist the many, 寡不敵  
眾 kwà pūh teih chún.

TO RESOLVE, 立心 leih  
sin, 立意 leih é, 立志 leih  
ché, 定意 tít é, 定心 tít  
sin, 定主意 tít choè é,  
設意 shě é; to resolve doubts,  
解疑 keaè è, 釋疑 shīh è :  
to resolve difficulties. 解難  
keaè nân : resolved, 懌 kín,  
劉 lêw, 果 kò.

RESOLUTE, 猛烈 mǎng  
lě, 確 k'hě, 勇敢 yùng  
kàn, 大膽 tá tàn ; resolute  
endurance, 堅忍 kēen jìn ;  
resolutely chaste, 堅貞 kēen  
ching : resolutely reform, 毅  
然改過 é jèn kaè kwó.

RESOLUTION, 執性 chih  
sín. 操持 tsaou chà, 志意  
ché é. 剛毅 kang é, 壯心  
chwang sin ; no resolution.  
無志 wò ché : firm resolu-  
tion, 心志堅平 sin ché  
kēen pín.

RESORT, (place of) 聚落  
tsèu lǒ, 下落 hǎ lǒ : place  
of refuge, 躲身之處 tò  
shin che ch'hoó : place of great  
resort, 鬧熱之處 naò jě  
che ch'hoó.

TO RESORT to violence, 動  
粗 túng ts'hoo ; to go fre-  
quently, 常往 cháng wàng,  
往來 wàng laè.

TO RESOUND, 聲響 shing

hǎng, 好響 haòu hǎng, 響  
得好 hǎng tih haòu.

RESOUNDING, 有響的  
yèw hǎng teih.

RESOURCE, help, 幫助  
pang tsoó ; no resource, 無  
可奈何 wò k'hò naè hò,  
沒奈何 mǔh naè hò, 不  
得已 pūh tih è, 窮途 kéung  
toò.

TO RESPECT, 敬 kíng, 敬茶  
kíng kung, 恭敬 kung kíng.  
儼 pín, 傳 tsun, 祇 ché, 嫻  
chǔh, 悵 ké, 欽 k'hín, 懌 lin.  
肅 sǔh, 竦 sung, 惕 teih. 肅  
me, 肅敬 sǔh kíng, 敬重  
kíng chún. 脩敬 sēw kíng,  
譯 peih. 貢 yín, 欽崇 k'hín  
tsung. 敬崇 kíng tsung, 悵  
k'he. 恪 k'hǒ, 悵 sēih. 悵  
ke. 愿恪 yuèn k'hǒ. 懌 nan,  
栗 lêih, 浚 tseuen. 磻 tsǎo,  
忒 chǐh, 懌 kēen, 肅 kiu ;  
to respect paper with writing  
on it, 敬祇 kíng chà : to  
respect the laws, 祇辟 tè  
peih ; to respect virtue, 聳德  
sung tih ; respect towards elder  
brethren, 悵 té ; to respect the  
aged, 敬老 kíng laòu ; respect  
this, 欽此 k'hín tszè ; epithet  
of respect, 尊稱 tsun ching ;  
to pay respects to, 問候 wǎn  
hòw. 拜候 paé hòw, 特來  
請安 tih laè ts'hing gnan,  
問安 wǎn gnan ; to send

respects to, 致問 ché wǎn :  
with respect to, 至於 ché yú,  
比於 pè yú.

RESPECTFUL, 瀟 chūh, 顛  
e, 謙 k'ēen, 虔 k'ēan, 虔謹  
k'hēen kin, 休 kew, 謹 kin,  
敬 k'ing. 敬謹 k'ing kin, 矜  
king, 謹恪 kin kō. 屑 sē, 恂  
senn, 慎 shín, 遨 sow, 寅  
yin, 嚴敬 yèn k'ing, 模 han.  
慤 e, 慤 sow, 慤 k'ing. 慤  
ken. 瀟瀟 shūh shūh. 秩秩  
然 ch'ih ch'ih jên, 穆穆 mūh  
mūh, 蚺 tsūh. 蚺 tēen, 弼  
弼 yūh yūh. 嚴翼 yèn yih,  
小心翼翼 seāu sin yih  
yih. 肅肅 sūh sūh, 閭 yin,  
踧踧 tsūh tseih, 齊 tsā, 齊  
敬 chae k'ing : respectful in-  
tention 竦意 sùng é, 愿  
yūn, (南無 nān woō, a Bud-  
dhist word,) 屬 shūh, 嚮 kin,  
敬虔 k'ing k'hēen : respectful  
demeanour. 色宇如也 sīh  
pei joō vā : respectful and  
humble. 恭謙 kung k'hēen :  
respectfully received, 欽奉  
k'hin fūng : the managers of  
affairs must be respectfully at-  
tentive, 執事有恪 ch'ih  
szé yèw kō : respectfully com-  
plaisant, 尊謹 tsun é.

RESPECTABLE. 有體面  
yèw t'hè mēen. 有名色 yèw  
m'ing sīh, 有臉面 yèw lēen  
mēen.

RESPECTABILITY, 體面  
t'hè mēen; no respectability,  
無體 woō t'hè; injurious to  
the respectability of the coun-  
try, 傷於國體 shang yū  
kwō t'hè.

RESPECTING, 論及 lún  
keh, 比干 pè kan, 至比  
ché pè.

RESPECTIVELY, 互相  
hoō sēang.

RESPIRATION, 喘氣 ch'uèn  
k'hé, 呼吸之氣 hoo keh  
che k'hé.

TO RESPIRE, 透氣 t'hóu  
k'hé, 出氣 ch'hūh k'hé.

RESPIRE, delay, 遲緩 chá  
hwán; rest, 安歇 gnan hē; without any respite, 無停  
woō t'ing.

RESPLENDENT, 肝 han, 烜  
heuen, 赫 h'ih, 晶 tsing,  
yen, 先耀 kwang yaō, 煇  
yūh, 煜 yūh, 照耀 chaōu  
yaō, 融朗 jūng lāng : re-  
splendent virtue, 赫咍 h'ih  
heuen, 夾德 shwàng t'ih.

TO RESPOND, 酬 chōu, 響  
e. 響應 hēang ying, 和 hô,  
應諾 ying nō, 售 chow, 對  
t'iv, 唉 yae, 應 ying, 答 tā,  
響 ying; to respond in sing-  
ing, 唱和 ch'hang hô.

RESPONSE, 互答 hoō tā;  
the response of a song, 喁 yū,  
聲相和 shing sēang hô.

TO BE RESPONSIBLE for, 擔 tan, 責 tsih; they must be held responsible, 彼人 爲問 pè jín wei wán; an important and responsible situation, 任重責大 jín chúngh tsih tá.

REST, 安息 gnan seih, 平安 ping gnan, 穩 wán, 燕 yén, 甕 yew, 佚 yih, 倭 gan, 晏 yen. 靜 tsing, 禪 che, 安 gnan, 寧 hwāng, 康 k'hang níng, 寧 níng, 便 pèén; at rest, 安定 gnan tíng, 宴 yén, 止 che, 派 ch'he, 安歇 gnan hě; eternal rest, 長安 chāng gnan; to go to rest, 臥 gnó, 休息 hew seih, 寐 mei; as to the rest, 其餘 ká yú, 至於其餘 ché yú ká yú: set this affair to rest, 寢和此事 tsin hó tszè szé.

TO REST, 栖 se, 憩 ke, 憩 ke, 靜息 tsing seih, 堅 ke, 宿 sūh, 寢息 tsin seih, 席 seih, 憊 pe, 憊 hew, 洩 sē, 瀝 sē, 休舍 hew sháy, 棲 tse chà; to rest peacefully, 錯安 tsóh gnan; it rests with me, 在我 tsáé gnò; to rest the hand on, 案 gnán; very little rest, 少舍 shaò sháy; when the mind is at rest there is joy, 心憶則 樂 sin yih tsih lö; to rest in,

止 ché, 安 gnan, 密 meih; to rest from labour, 輟工 chuē kung, 罷工 pá kung, 歇工 hě kung, 安歇 gnan hě; to rest on a journey, 稅 駕 shwúy kē; to rest a little, 歇一歇 hě yih hě; to rest satisfied with one's station, 安分 gnan fún; to rest as in sleep, 寢 tsin; to rest on, 憑 ping.

REST-HARROW, a plant, 耨校 juy yě.

RESTING-PLACE, 宿 sūh, 頓 tun, 棲身之所 tse shin che sò, 次 tszé, 住處 choó ch'hoó.

RESTIVE, contumacious, 抗 並 k'ang nyih, 抗頑 k'ang yuèn; a restive horse that throws its rider, 泛駕之馬 fang kēá che mà.

RESTLESS, 刁 t'heaou, 不安 pūh gnan, 搭 yung; a restless disposition, 性情好 動 síng tsing haò túng, 心 不平 sin pūh ping, 心不安 sin pūh gan, 心不靜 sin pūh tsing; a restless eye, 眩眼 heuen mēn; a restless person, 暴躁之人 paóu tsaou chejín

RESTITUTION, 賠補之 事 pei pòh che szé.

TO RESTORE, 復 fūh, 賠 pei, 挽回 wán hwūy; to restore or give back, 還 hwán,

給還 kəh hwàn, 交還 kəu hwàn; do. to bring back, 復還 fūh hwàn; to make good, 抵還 tē hwàn, 賠償 pəi chāng; to be restored to health, 復元 fūh yuàn; do. to prosperity, 復興 fūh hīng; to restore to life, 救活轉來 kéw hwǒ chuən laē, 復生 fūh sāng. 甦 soo; to restore an exiled prince, 復君 fūh keun.

RESTORED to health, 病愈 pīng joò, 病痊 pīng tsuən, 癒 yū. 見愈 léang joò.

TO RESTRAIN, 束 sūh, 約 yō sūh, 壓 yā, 抑勒 yīh līh, 拘束 keu sūh, 拘管 keu kwàn. 援 yuen, 約止 yō chē, 剪 tsēn, 衛 wei, 誓 shé; to restrain by violence, 肋勒 līh līh; to restrain the people, 彈壓 tan yā, 管轄 kwàn hā; to restrain the prince, 畜君 heūh keun; to refrain one's-self, 繩已 chīng ké, 自持 tszé chē, 自守 tszé shòw, 操持 tsau chē; do. others, 礙 gaé; to restrain within due bounds, 搏節 tsun tsē, 禁止 kín chē; to restrain one's anger, 含怒 hān noó, 遏怒 ǝ noó; to restrain one's tears, 含淚 hān lū; to keep back, 羈 ké, 檢 kēn, 拘束 keu sūh, 斬 kin, 管束 kwàn sūh; to re-

strain one's excesses, 束其過 sūh ké kwó.

TO RESTRICT, 蜡 cha, 挾制 hāi ché, 繩 chīng, 絮 hē, 復 hē, 摠 hēn, 休休 hew hew, 羈 ké, 絮約 ké yō, 檢 kēn, 檢束 kēn sūh. 絨束 kēn sūh, 斬 kin, 羈絆 ké pwán, 催促 ūh tsūh, 厭 yā, 囚 tséw, 訾限 tse hēn.

RESTRICTED, 省約 sāng yō, 促 ūh, 催促 ūh tsūh, 拮据 tsun; restricted by rule, 絮度 hē toó; restricted to time, 限的日子 hēn tēh jīh tszé, 限日期 hēn jīh ké.

RESTRICTION, 限度 hēn toó; restrictions and regulations, 繩法 chīng fā.

RESULT, 關係 kwan hé, 干係 kan hé, 歸結 kwei kē, 發落 fá lǝ, 歸落 kwei lǝ, 出頭 ch'hūh t'hōw, 果 kò, 果實 kò shīh, 迹 tseih, 效驗 heaou nēn, 應驗 yīng nēn; consequences, 結果 kē kò, 收梢 show seaou; termination, 完結之事 wān kē che szé.

TO RESUME, 又作 yéw tsǝ, 又行 yéw hīng, 從新復行 tsung sin fūh hīng.

TO RESUSCITATE, 蘇 soo, 由死復活 yéw szé fūh hwǒ; to revive, 復新 fūh sin.

RESURRECTION, 復活 fūh



hwō, 再生 tsāi sāng 復生  
fūh sāng 又起來的 yēw  
k'hè laē tēh, 復活起來  
fūh hwō k'hè laē

TO RETAIL 零售 tsāi ling  
tsūy maē, 做小生意 tsō  
seāu sāng e; retail ar-  
cles, 不成單 pāh ching tau;  
retail trade, 零星買賣  
ling sing maē maē, 小買賣  
seāu maē maē.

TO RETAIN 收留 show  
lāw; to retain a sense of fa-  
vour, 銜結 hān kēē; to re-  
tain or detain, 留下 lāw hēā,  
留住 lāw chōē; to retain a  
visitor, 留客 lāw k'hih; to  
keep in one's pay, 留人爲  
用 lāw jīn wei yung; a retain-  
er, 駁計 hò ké.

TO RETAKE 再復 tsāi  
hwō; to retaliate an injury,  
報怨 paōu yuēn, 報仇  
paōu chōw.

TO RETARD 遲緩 chē  
hwān, 遲延 chē yēn, 延緩  
yēn hwān; to hinder, 攔阻  
lān tsōó; to be retarded, 置  
chen, 遲遲 tun chen.

TO RETCH 哇 wa, 嘔啞  
gow yīh, 嘔 yung, 嘔啞  
chung yung; the noise of retch-  
ing, 歎 hwīh; a desire to  
vomit, 欲吐 yūh t'hoē.

RETENTIVE memory, 好  
記性 haōu ké sīng.

RETINUE 跟隨之人  
kāl sūy che ju, 後從之人  
hōw tsāng che ju, 從人 tsāng  
jīn.

TO RETIRE 迴避 hwūy  
pē, 躲閃 tò shān, 躲避  
tò pē, 昇, 陵 tsēun, 退 tsūy;  
to retire from office, 休致  
heu chē; to retire one step,  
退一步 tsūy yīh pōó, 返  
步 tsūy chūy, 退後一步  
tsūy hōw yīh pōó; to retire on  
furlough (to request leave), 告  
假 kaōu kēē; to retire from  
notice, 避是非 pé shé fēi;  
to retire into obscurity, 隱辟  
yin pēi; to retire from service,  
下班 hēā pān.

RETIRED 默 mēh, 偏僻 piēn,  
僻 pīng, 澹泊 tan pō, 慙  
e, 闇 gan, 幽靜 yew tsing,  
幽閒 yew kēen, 寂寞 seih  
mō; retired room, 深方 shin  
fāng; dwelling alone, 獨居  
tūh keu; a retired life, 索居  
sō keu, 窈窕 yaou t'heaou,  
幽 yew; a retired chamber, 深  
宅 shin tsīh, 犇 kōw; retired  
apartments, 閒居 hēen keu,  
深閨 shin kwei; a retired  
place, 陋 lōw, 屋漏 ūh lōw,  
宸 shin; the sun shining in  
a retired place, (compared to  
the mind of a good man,) 閑  
然而日章 gan jēn ūh jīh  
chāng; retired scholar, 隱

退之士 yin yih che szé,  
 士 yin szé, 居士 keu szé;  
 處女 hoò sǎng, 逸士 yih  
 szé, 隱逸 yin yih, 佚逸 yih  
 yih; a retired female, 姘 tsing,  
 靖女 tsing nyà, 女德不  
 妄動也 nyà tih pǎh wáng  
 tung yà; retired and un-  
 employed people, 逸民 yih  
 mín; retired among the hills,  
 嶺嶺 mò pih.

RETIRING, 謙退 k'hēn  
 t'húy, 遜 sún, 退讓 t'húy  
 sàng, 謙遜 k'hēn sún; retir-  
 ing into concealment, 雙蕩  
 hoò hō; retiring from office  
 on the death of a parent, for 3  
 years, 子寧 yù nìng.

RETIREMENT, 靜中 tsing  
 chung, 隱處 yin c'hoò; to  
 dwell in retirement, 幽居  
 yèu keu.

TO RETORT, 酬答 chow  
 tá, 酬報 chow paóu, 角口  
 kǎo k'hòw, 報答 paóu tá,  
 復 fúh, 反問 fàn wán, 反  
 倒盤問 fàn taòu pwán wán;  
 to retort in argument, 反  
 駁 fàn taòu pēn pō.

TO RETRACT, 反悔 fàn  
 hwáy; to retract one's words,  
 食言 shih yén, 反口 fàn  
 k'hòw, 改口 kǎo k'hòw;  
 decidedly I will not retract,  
 決不食言 keú pǎh shih  
 yén; to retract a confession,

改供 kǎo kung, 改口供  
 kǎo k'hòw kung.

RETRACTION, 改口之  
 語 kǎo k'hòw che yù, 反口  
 之說 fàn k'hòw che shwò,  
 倒罐的話 taòu kwan teli  
 hwá.

TO RETREAT, 北 pih, 退  
 t'húy, 奔 p'hun.

RETREAT, 回路 hwáy  
 loó.

TO RETRENCH, 休休 hew  
 hew, 簡 kǎen, 沽 koo, 瘠  
 tselh, 約 yò, 簡略 kǎen lǎo,  
 儉約 k'hēn yò.

RETRENCHMENT, 儉約  
 k'hēn yò.

RETRIBUTION, 報應 paóu  
 ying, 報答 paóu tá; retribu-  
 tion (principles of), 感應之  
 理 kàn ying che lè; treatise  
 on retribution, 感應篇 kàn  
 ying p'een; manifest retribu-  
 tion, 明驗顯報 ming néen  
 hēen paóu, 陽報 yáng paóu.

TO RETURN, 返棹 fàn  
 chāóu, 反樞 fàn ch'haóu,  
 般還 pwan hwán, 返 tseuen,  
 勇 e, 退 t'húy, 旋 seuen, 反  
 fàn, 反回 fàn hwuy, 返 fàn,  
 復來 fúh laè, 復返 fúh  
 fàn, 還 fung, 還回 hwán  
 hwuy; to return to, 歸 kwei;  
 to return to right principles,  
 歸義 kwei é, 揆試 tōw  
 ching; to return, or bring back,

拿回 ná hwûy ; to return, to give back, 送回 sùng hwûy ; to return a present, 璧謝 pèih sây ; to return a pledge, 酬 chow, 酢 tsoo ; a guest returning the pledge of his host, 醋 tsô ; to return to former habits, 以復舊規 è fûh kéw kwei ; to return some recompense to heaven, 返之 于天 fân che yû t'héen ; to return answer, 復 fûh, 酬答 chow tâ ; to return a visit, 還拜 hwân paé, 回拜 hwûy paé ; to return to the dust, 歸土 kwei t'hoè ; to return back, 反回 fân hwûy, 懷 hwaè ; to return home, 回家 hwûy kèa, 歸家 kwei kèa, 旋鄉 seuen hêng ; to return to the world, 還俗 hwân sũh ; to return thanks, 謝恩 sây gnân, 答謝 tâ sây, 囊 chuy, 酬謝 chow sây ; to return to one's native village, 歸故里 kwei koó lè ; to go and not return, 往而不返 wàng ûrh pũh fân ; to return a compliment, 答拜 tâ paé ; to return speedily a thing borrowed, 卽趙 tseih chaou.

TO REVEAL, 啟 k'hè, 默示 mĩh shé, 現示 hēén shé ; Heaven reveals to men, 天啟人 t'héen k'hè jín ; to discover, 顯露 hēén loó, 顯出

來 hēén ch'hũh laè ; to reveal a secret, 漏洩 lów sēē.

TO REVEL, 饕餮食酒 過日 t'haou t'hēē t'han tsèw kwò jĩh.

REVELATION, 默示 mĩh shé ; divine revelation, 天啟 t'héen k'hè, 啟迪 k'hè teih, 帝之迪 té che teih, 天書 t'héen shoo.

TO REVENGE, 報讎 paóu chów, 懟 ch'huy, 報仇 paóu kêw, 報償 paóu châng, 報讐 paóu chów, 復讎 fûh chów, 報怨 paóu yuén, 怨 kèw, 報恨 paóu hân ; to revenge a wrong look, 報睚眦 怨 paóu yae tszè yuén ; to revenge an injury, 雪恨 seuē hân, 雪怨 seuē yuén 洗冤 sè yuen, 雪冤 seuē yuen ; to meditate private revenge, 私圖報復 sze toô paóu fûh.

REVENGEFUL, 怨 yuen, 心所鬱積 sin so yũh tseih.

REVENUE, 稅銀 shwúy yín, 餉銀 hêng yín, 過關之稅 kwó kwan che shwúy, 庸 yâng, 延 yên, 錢糧 tsēén lěang ; to defraud the revenue by smuggling, 漏稅 lów shwúy, 走私 tsòw sze ; revenue cutter, 關口巡船 kwan k'hòw seun chwán, 國賦 kwó foó, 國課 kwó kwò.

TO REVERBERATE, 倒來  
taòu laá, 打回來 tà hwúy laá.

REVERBERATION of sound,  
應響 yíng hēang.

TO REVERE, 敬 tsǎo, 奉  
敬 fúng k'ing, 崇敬 tsung  
k'ing, 崇奉 tsung fúng, 欽  
崇 k'hín tsung.

TO REVERENCE, 式 shíh,  
揀 sung, 恭敬 kung k'ing,  
育 mǔh, 矜式 king shíh,  
翺翺 yíh yíh, 祇肅 tè sūh :  
to reverence one's parents, 孝  
事父母 heaóu szé foó mòò,  
懷 p'ín, 厲肅 lé sūh.

REVERENCE, 悃 ké, 懃  
nán, 肅 sūh, 畏 weí, 嚴  
yán, 寅 yín, 愿 yuán, 恪 k'ih,  
寅 yín, 懃 ké, 祇 ché ; rever-  
ence and awe, 寅畏 yín weí,  
敬肅 k'ing sūh.

REVERENTIAL, 款款  
k'hwàn k'hwàn, 敬虔 k'ing  
k'ēn, 蹴然 tsūh jēn, 齋 chae,  
龔 kung ; reverential deport-  
ment, 虔謹 k'hēn kin.

REVERENT, 恪 k'ih, 恭 kung.

REVERENTIALLY obedient,  
慍慍 lín lín.

REVERIE, 夢想 mung  
sēang ; to be in a reverie, 徬  
迷 fā mē, 昏迷 hwān mē,  
糊迷 hoó mē, 想呆了  
sēang gaé leaóu.

REVERSE of anything, 相  
反 sēang fàn, 相對 sēang túi

the contrary, 倒反之事 taòu  
fàn che szé, 反過來之事  
fán kwó laé che szé, 倒反行  
事 taòu fàn h'ing szé, 顛倒  
之事 tēn taòu che szé ; the  
opposite, 仄是 fàn shé ; re-  
verses in Providence, 天鑒  
t'hēn péen.

TO REVERSE, 反一反 fán  
yíh fán ; to reverse the decree  
of fate, 回天意 hwúy t'ēn  
é. 反過來 fán kwó laé, 倒  
過來 taòu kwó laé ; to re-  
verse the decree of Heaven,  
挽回天意 wàn hwúy  
t'hēn é.

TO REVERT, 返 fàn ; to re-  
vert to one ruler, 歸一統  
kwei yíh t'hùng ; to come  
back, 歸來 kwei laé, 復反  
回來 fūh fàn hwúy laé ; to  
revert to and submit, 歸服  
kwei fūh ; to revert to one, 歸  
一 kwei yíh ; to revert to no-  
thing, 歸無 kwei woó ; to  
revert to right principles, 歸義  
kwei é ; to revert to the origi-  
nal, 溯其本源 só ká pùn  
yuén. 復其初 fūh ká ch'oo,  
復轉原樣 fūh chuén yuén  
yáng, 還 hwān, 歸 kwei, 卿  
k'hing, 懷 hwaé ; to revert to  
the original number, 復其  
原數 fūh ká yuén soó ; to  
revert to the crown, 入官  
jūh kwan.

To REVIEW, EXAMINE. 覆  
閱 k'ên yuē: to review or en-  
quire. 簡稽 k'ên k'hiē. 查點  
cha tién. 驗看 n'ên k'hian.  
查驗 cha n'ên: to review  
troops. 閱兵 yuē ping.

To REVISE, 誣謗 hwuy  
pang. 譏 chan. 謗罵 k'ê mī.  
誣賴 woo lāi. 詎 g'h. 謬 ke.  
奇 thā. 譖 tsan. 皆 tsze. 空  
嘴 shē ch'āh. 悔他 ne e.  
戮 tun. 翕說 heh tsze. 謬  
say. 誣 hwuy. 譏 woo.

REVILINGS. 譏 tūh.

To REVISE, 修改 sew  
kai; to revise a book for the  
press. 評閱 p'ing yuē. 閱  
定 yuē t'ing. 較訂 keaou  
t'ing. 訂正 t'ing ching. 參  
tsan. 証 ching. 參訂 tsan  
t'ing. 刪訂 tsan t'ing. 訂校  
t'ing keaou. 輯 teoh: to re-  
vise a second time. 重訂  
chung t'ing.

To REVIVE, 又發生 yéw  
fā sāng. 復興 fūh hing. 興  
許 hing hui. 蘇 soo. 甦 soo.  
蘇 soo; to revive a case in  
law. 翻案 fān guān; to re-  
vive old customs. 再興舊  
規 tsai hing k'ew kwei; to  
revive from the dead. 死 tsze.  
甦 sāng. 死 tsze. 再生 tsai  
sāng. 後生 fūh sāng.

To REUNITE. 再合 tsai hō.

To REVOKE a sentence, 改

案 kai guān; do. testimony,  
改供 kai kung; to revoke a  
law. 廢法 fēi fā.

To REVOLT, 叛 pwan, 背  
叛 pei pwan, 反上 fān  
shang; a revolt. 謀反之事  
mow fan che sze.

To REVOLVE, 旋轉 seuen  
chuen. 塞 k'ho. 珍 chin. 轆  
絡 lō lō. 轆 hwuy. 運 yūn.  
運 tsau. 循 seuen. 循還  
不己 seuen hwān pāh è. 夏  
運 kang t'he. 圓 yīh. 便 chē.  
轉 chuen. 轉轉 chen chuen,  
chow. 輪轉 lūn chuen,  
chow. 運 chuen yūn. 回 hwuy,  
轉 chuen. 輪流 lūn lēw,  
seuen. 宣 seuen. 旅 seuen;  
to revolve, turn round, 翻轉  
fan chuen; to revolve and be-  
gin again, 周而復始 chow  
fūh fūh chē. 圓 wan. 圓 yīh,  
俗 kō. 搬 keaou; to revolve  
and devise, 運籌 yūn chow;  
to revolve and move, 運動  
yūn tūng. 舡 chow. 匝 tsā,  
舡 wā. 周市 chow tsā; to  
revolve in one's mind, 翻思  
fan sze. 追念 chui n'ên. 週  
埋 sēang māt.

REVOLVING, 輻輳 hō hō;  
revolving in its orbit, 軫轉  
其道 chin chuen k'ā tsau;  
revolving without end, 相運  
無端 seang hwān woo twan;  
the sun and moon, revolving

in their courses, 日月運行  
jít yuē yün hng.

REVOLUTIONS, (thousands  
and myriads of) 千萬  
ts'hsen wán chin, 千變萬  
化 ts'hsen pēn wán hwá;  
revolution in a state, 國變  
kwō pēn, 大變 tá pēn; one  
revolution of a wheel, 輪  
hwuy.

TO REWARD, 賞 shàng, 報  
答 páu tǎ; to reward the  
army, 犒軍 k'haou keun, 犒  
師 k'haou sze; to reward  
workmen, 犒工 k'haou kung;  
to reward labour, 勸勞 laé, 勞  
資 laou laé, 犒勞 kaou; to re-  
ward merit, 賀勞 hó laou;  
to reward the good, 賞善  
shàng shén, 犒賞 k'haou  
shàng; to reward and bestow  
gifts, 勸飫 kaou yu.

REWARD, 昨 tsoo, 謝物  
sháy wǔh, 恩賜之物 gnān  
szé che wǔh, 賞報 shàng  
páu, 恩報 gnān páu; re-  
ward for services, 酬勞 chow  
laou; rewards and punish-  
ments, 報應 páu ying, 賞  
罰 shàng fá; rewards to the  
military, 犒勞 k'haou laou;  
to bestow a reward, 給賞  
keih shàng, 賞賜 shàng szé;  
to obtain a reward, 得回賜  
tíh hwúy szé.

RHETORIC, 善為說詞

shén wei shwǎ szé, 口才  
k'hòw tsàé, 辯論之法  
pēn lún che fá.

RHETORICIAN, 善辯之  
士 shén pēn che szé.

RHEUM, 痰 t'hàn; yellow  
do. 黃痰 hwāng t'hàn; white  
do. 白痰 pih t'hàn.

RHEUMATIC, 撻 tuy; rheu-  
matic pain in the bones, 癰  
pēn.

RHEUMATISM, 骨蒸 kwüh  
ching, 風疾 fung tseih, 風  
痛 fung t'hung, 痺痿 pé  
jüy, 痿症 jüy chin, 腦漏  
nau lów, 腦漏 nau lów,  
煨燄 wei tuy, 非 fei, 捷  
ling, 瘰癧 hwuy tuy, 瘰 suy.

RHINOCEROS, 兕牛 sze  
nêw, 犀 se, 犀牛 se nêw, 犀  
角 se keō, 食角 shíh kēō;  
rhinoceros beetle, 牛郎 nêw  
lâng, 蜉 fow, 蜉蝣 fow  
lew, 渠蜋 kéú lüō; rhino-  
ceros horn, cup, 兕觥 szo  
k'hwang.

RHODODENDRUM, 夾竹  
桃 kēē chūh t'haou.

RHOMBROID, 兩等邊斜  
方形 lǎng tǎng pēn shāy  
fang hng.

RHUBARB, 黃耆 hwāng  
lǎng; yellow rhubarb, 大黃  
tá hwāng; white do. 牛皮  
消 né p'hē seaou.

RHUS, sumach, 食茱萸 shíh choo yu.

RHYME, 叶韻 hǎe yún, 詩韻 she yún, 韻 yún, 同韻 tûng yún.

RIBS, 脇 hǎe, 肋骨 líh kwüh, 牌骨 paé kwüh. 胎 pǎ, 肋 tēh, 肱 k'heu. 脊 hǎe tseáou, 肝 kan, 髀 p'ing, 脊 hǎe yaou; the long ribs, 長脊 cháng hǎe; short do. 短脊 twán hǎe; the rib-bones. 脇骨 hǎe kwüh, 肋旁骨 líh pāng kwüh: ribs on both sides, 兩脇 liǎng hǎe.

RIBALDREY, 醜話 chóu hwá, 污穢之話 woo wéi che hwá.

RIBBAND, 帶 taé, 紱 fūh, 綬 shóu, 縶 yǐh, 緼 hwǎn; a ribbon attached to a seal, 縶 lé.

RICE, 米穀 mè küh, 白稷 pǐh e, 粟 sūh, 長腰鎗 cháng yaou tsēang: rice growing, 稻 t'haou, 粳 kǎng, 秈 sēn, 杭 k'hang; unboiled rice, 米 mè; rice flour, 米粉 mè fūn, 糲 sēh; boiled rice 飯 fán, 餐餅 tsan fun, 饌 tswan; rice half-boiled, 餅饌 fun he; rice boiled with steam, 蒸飯 ching fán, 饋餉 fūn lēw; rice cakes, 餐 tsze; to eat rice,

食飯 shíh fán, 餅 fan; no rice to eat, 無飯食 woó fán shíh; rice dumplings, 餡 e sing; flat rice cakes, 扁米糰 pēn mè sīh: rice balls in soup, 粒 lēh, 羹羹 kǎng san; coarse rice, 糲 lé; white rice, 玉粒 yǐh lēh; rice planted, 禾 hò, 禾米 hò mè; unplanted rice, 禾苗 hò meáou, 糲 keae; rice for provisions, 米糧 mè lēang; rice and millet, 白黑 p'íh hīh; common rice, 稻 t'haou; rice-fields (uncultivated) 隰田 sēh tēn; a rice-field, 坵 lē, 米田 mè tēn, rice gruel, 糲 tan; rice-water, 粥粥 chen chūh, 糜糜 mè chūh, 糲 wei, 糲 mè; rice-paper, 菩提紗 poo tē sha; do. the lamina of a plant, 紙蓮 chè t'hung; plant of do. 蓮草 t'hung ts'haou; the rice-fish, 白飯魚 p'íh fán yù: early rice, 早稻 tsau t'haou; late do. 晚稻 wán t'haou.

RICH, 富 foó, 賄 chùn, 封 fung, 豐富 fung foó, 俸 ch'hun, 吾 kīh, 珍 chin, 賸 tēn, 賸 yun chùn, 肥裕 fēi joó, 腹 fūh; abundant, 豐厚 fung hóu, 饒裕 jaóu yú; rich favours, 膏恩 kaou gnān: rich food, 膏粱 kaou lēang, 肥膩 fēi nē; rich young

fellows, 膏梁子弟 kaou  
lāang tsze té; rich and affluent,  
優裕 yēu yū; rich in flavour,  
濃 nung, 滯 jūh; rich pre-  
sents, 厚幣 hóu pé; rich  
family, 富戶 hoó foó, 富家  
foó kēa; a rich man, 財主  
tsaê choè; to become rich, 發  
富 fā foó, 發財 fā tsaa.

RICHES, 財 tsaa, 賊 tsae,  
財帛 tsaa pih, 賄 hwúy;  
riches and honour, 富貴 foó  
kwei.

RICINUS, 蓖麻 pe mā, 草  
棘 pe mā, 草蓼草 pe mā  
tsaou, 荏蓼 pe mā.

TO RID one's-self of a thing,  
丟開手 t'heú k'hae shòw,  
救脫 kéw tō.

RIDDLE, 暗言 gnān yēn,  
隱語 yin yu, 謎語 mè yù,  
謎子 mè tsze; to guess at a  
riddle, 猜謎 chae me.

TO RIDE, 騎 k'hē, 跨 kwa;  
to ride together, 並駕 ping  
kēa, 并駕 ping kēa, 助 keù;  
to ride on horseback, 騎馬  
k'hē mā, 跨馬 kwá mā, 跨  
lung; do. on a cow, 騎牛  
k'hē nēw; to ride in a sedan,  
坐轎 tsó keaóu; to ride in a  
carriage, 乘輿 shing yù, 駕  
馬車 kéa mā keu; to ride  
about wildly, 旄頭騎 maou  
t'hóu k'hē; to ride alone, 單  
騎 tan k'hē; to ride at anchor,

騰泊 wan pō; to ride in a  
boat, 駕舟 kéa chów.

RIDER, a good, 善騎 shén  
k'hā.

RIDGE, 頂 tìng, 尖頂  
tsēen tìng, 坂 pan, 脊 tseih;  
the ridge that separates rice-  
fields, 嗟 shing. 岑 tsan; the  
ridge of a mountain, 崗 kang,  
岡 kang, 岡 kang, 塔 tseih,  
山頂 san tìng; the ridges  
along a sedge, 茅脊 maóu  
tseih; the ridge of a hill, 山  
脊 san tseih, 岳 tsē, 嶺  
tung, 嶺 tseih, 嶺 shen, 嶺  
我 p'ho go; the ridge of moun-  
tains, 天下之脊 t'heén  
hēa che tseih; the ridge of a  
shield, 楯瓦 tun wá; the  
ridge of a house, 房脊 fang  
tseih, 屋脊 ūh tseih; ridge-  
pole of a house, 屋危 ūh  
wei, 屢 lów, 桴 foo, 柁 kwō,  
桼 fun, 棟 tung, 極 keih.

RIDICULE, 戲言 hé yēn.

TO RIDICULE, 嘲 chaou,  
打趣 tà tseu, 戲弄 hé  
lóng, 戲耍 hé sà, 諛 che,  
戲謔 hé hēō, 諛訶 ke ho,  
譏諷 ke fung, 譏諷 ke  
seaou, 譏笑 ke seaóu, 怪  
kwei, 戲笑 hé seaóu, 姍  
shán, 姍笑 shán seaóu, 譏  
tseaóu, 譏刺 ke tszé, 嗤  
ch'he, 嗤 tsan, 侮 moo,  
tsuy, 詆 kwei chaou, 調



笑 teaou seaóu, 譏 teēn, 諷  
諸 heae hēō, 刺 tázé ke,  
風 刺 fung tszé.

RIDICULOUS, 可笑 k'hò  
seaóu, 好笑 haóu seaóu, 惹  
笑 jáy seaóu.

RIDING-JACKET, 馬褂 mà  
kwá; riding habit, 袴 k'hwae.

RIDING-MASTER, 國師  
yù sze.

TO RIFLE, 劫掠 kēē lēē,  
搶奪 tsāng tò; to rifle a  
person's clothes, 強脫衣裳  
kēang tò eshang.

TO RIFT, 噉 yae, 欸欸  
kēē he.

TO RIG a vessel, 修整船  
隻 sew ching chwân chih;  
the rigging of a ship, 船索  
chwân sō.

RIGHT, proper, 應當的  
yíng táng teih; right and  
wrong, 是非 shé fei, 長短  
chāng twān; right reason, 道  
理 taóu là, 正理 ching là;  
right rule and oppression, 王  
霸 wáng pá; right principles,  
義理 é là, 達道 tǎ taóu,  
秉彝 ping è, 諱 shè, 講 té;  
right feeling, 正氣 ching k'é,  
義氣 é k'hé; right, even, 正  
ching; to rest in what is right,  
居正 keu ching; right words,  
臚論 tang lún; the right way,  
右道 yéw taóu; the Bud-  
dhists say, 菩提 pooté; regu-

lar, 饒; proper, 該 kae; a  
right line, 直線 chih sēn;  
a right angle, 直角 chih kēō;  
right-lined angle, 直線角  
chih sēn kēō; right, 不錯  
pūh ts'ho, 是 shé, 爐 e, 誼 é,  
是 wei; right, just so, 正是  
ching shé, 着 chō; very right,  
極是 kēih shé, 甚是 chín  
shé.

RIGHT, 右 yéw; right and  
left wings, 左右翼 tsò yéw  
yih, 迪 teih; right and left, 左  
右 tsò yéw; do. and in the  
ancestral temple, 昭穆  
chaou mūh; right hand, 右  
手 yéw shōw; right side, 右  
邊 yéw pēn.

TO RIGHT, 匡正 k'hwang  
ching; to right a person, 伸  
冤 shín yuen.

RIGHTZEUS, 義 é, 韜 t'au,  
慷慨 k'hang k'háé, 有義  
氣的 yèw é k'hé teih; righte-  
ous battles, 義戰 é chón; a  
righteous act, 義舉 é keù.

RIGHTZEUSNESS, 義; right-  
eousness and gain, 義理 é là.

RIGID, 嚴緊 yēn kīn, 硬  
kāng, 肅齊 sūh tsā, 齊 chae,  
悞 mēan, 凜然 pēih jēn, 猛  
māng, 翔翔 tsāng tsāng,  
莊 chwang; rigid restrictions,  
諸 gīh; over rigid, 過嚴 kwó  
yēn; rigid adherence, 硬執  
kāng chih, 固執 kó chih.

RIGIDITY, of the tendons, 筋急 kin keih.  
 韃 kwei, 筋急 kin keih.

RIGOROUS. 嚴 yèn, 森嚴  
 sin yèn, 利害 lé haé.

RILL, 小河 seahòu hò, 小溪  
 seahòu k'he, 涘渌 ting  
 ying, 滂解 leaou keae, 汀  
 ting ying, 瀝液 leth yih.  
 ㄨ keuen, ㄩ ch'huen. ㄩ  
 kwae, 涓 keuen, 汎捷 fan  
 tsé, 涓滄 keuen hwae; if a  
 rill be not stopped, it will  
 soon become a river, 涓不  
 壅終爲河 keuen püh yung  
 chung wei hò.

RIM, 邊子 püen tsè; the  
 rim of a wheel, 鎔 hén, 車  
 轂 keu hwân; a bamboo rim  
 邊 seuen; the rim of an earth-  
 enware vessel, 鐔 shèn.

RIND, or inner bark, 膜 mǒ,  
 內衣 núy e.

RING, 環 hwân, 鑲 hwân,  
 環 keu, 鉤 go, 鑲 hwan, 鉤  
 鑲 mei mǎng, 鉤 鑲 mei  
 mǎng; ring for the finger, 戒  
 指 keaé chè, 指鑲 chè hwân:  
 ring attached to a gate, 鑲鉤  
 gow how; a broken ring, 玦  
 keuh; the ring of a door, 局  
 shàng, 門圈 mün k'heuen;  
 the ring of a carriage, 相 yuen;  
 an iron ring, 鐵圈 t'heé  
 k'heuen; the iron ring inside  
 the nave, 欄 kēen, 釭 kang  
 錢 ko, 鑄 ko; a ring for a

cow's nose, 桎 keuen, 桎 tsow;  
 a ring to put round the neck,  
 鉦鍍 ya kea; the ring of a bell,  
 曠 kwang, 鐘聲 chung shing.

TO RING, to sound, 響  
 hēang, 作響聲 tsó hēang  
 shing; it rings well, 響得  
 好 hēang tih haou; to ring a  
 bell, 振鐘 chia chung; strike  
 do, 撞鐘 chwang chung, 打  
 鐘 tà chung, 掛鐘 chuy  
 chung; to sound a bell, 鳴鐘  
 ming chung; do. hand-bell, 搥  
 鈴 yaou ling; the ringing of  
 bells, 韻 hwang, 鏗 kǎng, 鏗  
 鏘 kǎng tsang, 嘈呖 tsang  
 hwāng; a ringing in the ears.  
 耳鳴 ūh ming, 聊 leaou, 聒  
 聒 hung hung, 聒 tsew, 聒  
 chaou, 聒 lūh, 聒 n'ang, 聒  
 tsaou

RING-LEADER, 頭目 t'hòw  
 inūh, 首領 shòw ling, 率領  
 者 seuh ling chày.

RING-WORM, 癬 sēn, 癬  
 lò, 癬瘰 lò leih, 乾癬 kau  
 sēn.

TO RINSE, 淘汰 t'haou  
 t'hae, 浙 ché, 滌 t'heih, 澆  
 kēang, 濯 chō, 酌漱 cho  
 sów; to rinse the mouth, 漱  
 口 sów k'hòw, 漱口 sów  
 k'hòw, 飲漱 yin sów; to  
 rinse the mouth with wine, 醕  
 yin, to rinse clean, 淘淨  
 t'haou tsing.

To RIOT, 放恣亂行 上文 shwüy sháng wän, fáng tszé lwán hing. 泥 k'üh, 汨 chow, 礫 k'h'ö.

RIOT, slight insurrection, 小亂 seadulwán, 混亂之 事 hwän lwán che szé, 擾 亂事情 jaòu lwán szé tsing. RIPPLED, 澁 shě, 映咽 yang yih; the rippling of water. 沓 t'hä, 滄 shih, 滄 e, 滄 滄 tsan tsöö; sound of rippling, 滄 heth.

RIOTOUS noise, 亂鬧 lwán naóu. To RIP open, 剝 k'hoo, 剝 k'hoo, 剖開 p'hóu k'hac, 屠 too, 綻破 ch'hèn p'hó; to rip open a seam, 折縫 ch' fūng; do. the bowels, 破腹 p'hó fūh, 胞裂 e lē, 胞 she; do. women with child, 剝剔 孕婦 k'hoo tēih yin foó; to rip open the womb, 殭 gae, 腺胎 mow t'hac.

RIPE, 熟 shüh. 成熟 ching shüh, 碩 shüh, 醋 k'üh; ripe grain, 稔 jin, 稔 scu; fully ripe, 稔悉 jin seih, 稔熟 jin shüh; ripe wheat, 麥熟 mēh shüh; over-ripe, 過熟 kwó shüh, 熟爛 shüh lán; ripe judgment, 心意成熟 sin é ching shüh.

To RIPEN, 成熟 ching shüh.

RIPPLE, 汨 chow, 漪 e, 濟 hwuy, 漣 lēn, 淪 lun, 波 p'ho, 泊 p'ö, 汨 yin, 羨 mei, 浚 seih, 漶漶 tseih nē, 蕪淪 yun lun; the ripple on water. 旋紋 seuen wän, 水

To RISE, 昇 shing; to rise up. 興 hing; to rise and stand up. 站起來 chen k'hè laē; to rise in price, 起價 k'hè k'ea, 增價 tsäng k'ea; to rise up together in contest, 併起 ping k'hè; to rise to heaven as an inundation, 滔天 t'au t'hēn; to rise rapidly, 捷發 tseih fā; to rise from the dead, 死而復生 szèürh fuh sāng; to rise up suddenly, 暴起 p'ö k'hè; to rise as a river, 江水盛長 k'äng shwüy shing chäng; to rise in the morning, 清早起身 ts'ling tsaou k'hè shin. 風興 sūh hing; he rose at cock-crowing, 鷄鳴則起 ke ming ts'ih k'hè; to rise and spring up, 發生 fā sāng; to rise again, 復起 fūh k'hè, 再生 tsae sāng, 甦 soo; flour rising when leavened, 餽餹 p'hòu t'chow, 起麵 k'hè mēn.

RISE, origin, 起頭 k'hè t'hôw, 原頭 yuēn t'hôw, 起端 k'hè twan; rise, promotion, 前進 tsēn tsín; rise

and progress, 源流 yuèn lăw;  
the rise of an affair, 根由  
kân yêw; rise and fall, 興廢  
hing feí.

RISING and at rest, 起居  
k'hè keu; rising ground, 敝  
ch'hang; rising sun, 皓 haou,  
昕 hin, 杲 kaou, 日頭出  
來 jīh t'hôw ch'hiuh lă, 日始  
旦 jīh chē tán, 旭 heuh, 盱 heu,  
眈 heu, 眈 t'hun, 暘 ching,  
紫宸 tsze shin, 陽 yang,  
咄 pūh; place of do. 大蒙 tá  
mûng, 瞰 kan; a rising in the  
stomach, 氣逆 k'hé nyih, 无  
ke, 眈 seun, 疥 keuh, 翻疳  
fan wéi; a rising of the skin,  
皮起 p'hè k'hè. 癩 luy, 癩  
疹 yin chin, 皴 pō, 對 tsēo,  
皴 tsēn, 皴 kēen.

TO RISK one's-self, 拚命  
pēn ming, 捐軀 keuen keu,  
拚命 pwān ming, 賭命  
tò ming; to risk danger. 冒  
險 maou hēen, 敢至險害  
之地 kàn ché hēen hāe che  
té.

RITE, 禮 là, 禮文 là wăn,  
禮體 là t'hè, 禮規 là kwei;  
rites and ceremonies, 瞻禮  
chen là, 儀禮 ê là; rites of  
public sacrifice, 祠祀 szé  
szé; funeral rites, 喪禮 sang  
là. 葬禮 tsáng là, 埋葬之  
禮 mǎe tsáng ché là, 送喪  
之禮 sùng sang ché là; ritu-

al, 典禮 tèen là, 禮儀之  
書本 là à che shoo'pùn, 禮  
規之書籍 là kwei che shoo  
tseih.

RIVAL, 讎 chōw, 仇 chōw,  
對頭 túy t'hôw, 對敵 túy  
teih, 讎敵 chōw teih.

TO RIVE, 搗裂 chay lē, 坼  
chih, 裂 lē, 撕 sze, 則  
keuh, 剝 hwā. 劈破 peih p'ó,  
牌 paè, 裂開 lē k'hae, 劈  
開 peih k'hae.

RIVER, 河 hô, 洋河 yâng  
hò; the Yellow River, 黃河  
hwàng hô; the Yang-tze-  
kēang, 江 kēang, 洋子江  
yâng tszè kēang; rivers and  
lakes, 江湖 kēang hoô; mouth  
of do. 港口 kēang k'hòw; ri-  
vers and streams, 水清 shwù  
tsing, 流川 lăw ch'huen; a  
large river, 大川 tá ch'huen,  
瀆 túh; the four rivers. 四瀆  
szé túh; a river head, 涓 tsow,  
水源 shwù yuèn; a river  
losing itself, 戩 tsēen, 泉一  
見一否 tseuèn yih kēen yih  
fow; river-water, 河水 hô  
shwù.

RIVET, 鉅子 keu tszè, 鉅  
釘 keu tīng.

TO RIVET broken cups, 鉅  
碗 keu wàn; do. bowls, 鉅  
盆子 keu pun tszè; to rivet  
in the mind, 銘刻於心  
mīng k'hīh yū sin.

ROAR of a lion, 獅子一  
 吼 tshə tszə yih hów. 嘖 tsh, 鳴 吼 ming hów. 嘍 hēa, 號 haou; do. of a tiger, 闕 han, 號 ha'au. 嗥 haou, 咆 paou haou, 嘍 haou, 嗥 he, 咆 paou, 盜 pun, 號 heaou, 獵 hian: the roar of a wild beast, 嘍 ying, 嘍

p'haou; the roaring of water over a rapid, 湍湍 lé lé, 滄 beih; the roaring of waves, 海浪之聲 hàè lāng che shing, 涓 wei, 澎湃 pāng pūh, 湍湍 hēō sēō, 滄滄 tsan tsēō.

TO ROAST, 燒 shaou, 熬 gaou, 煎 tsēen 煬 tang, chō, 炙 chay, 燭 chaou, 炕 chō, 火 k'hāng hò, 煖 yang, bin, 焙 pei, 煬 yang, 煬炙 yang chay, 炙 yang, 煇 chaou, 煇 hwuy, 煇 gān 煇 jen, 煇 he, 鑊 leaou, 鑊 leaou, 煇 chēh che; to roast corn, 煇 tseou; to roast a lamb with the wool on, 煇 羔 vaou kaou; to roast to rags, 煇 爛 chō lān, 炮 p'haou; to roast in the ashes, 煇 gow, 煇 chaou; a roasted pig, 煇 猪 shaou chōo; to roast meat, 煇 肉 shaou jūh, 炮 肉 paou jūh; to roast chestnuts, 煇 栗 chaou leih.

ROASTED victims, 煇 fan, 煇 fan, 煇 炙 fauchih; roasted flesh burnt in sacrifices, 煇 fan, 煇 fan; roast fowl, 煇 鷄 shaou ke.

TO ROB, 偷 t'āu tō, 剽掠 p'heou lēō, 盜 taou, 殘 tsān, 搶奪 tsāng tō, 掠 ts'hēang, 擄 hung, 擄 tseou; to rob upon the highway, 捷路 tsēih loó, 搶掠

tsāng lēō; to rob openly, 強 劫 kēang kēē, 強 搶 kēang tsāng, 劫 kēē, 打劫 tà kēē, 劫掠 kēē lēō, 搶 tsāng.

ROBBER, 強盜 kēang taou, 搶劫 tsāng kēē, 寇賊 k'ōw tsih, 賊 tsih, 大盜 tá taou.

ROBE, (loose garment), 帽 chang, 袈 k'wa, 袈裟 k'hwa k'hin, 袈 ko, 袍襖 p'haou gaou, 襖 kō tang, 襖 tūh; handsome garment, 襖 che; do. of a queen, 襖 chēen, 襖 wei, 襖 hwuy, 襖 翟 keuē teih; a long robe, 襖 fei, 襖 fun, 大衣 tá e, 袍子 p'au tszē, 袈 yuen, 袈 é, 袈 paou, 袈 yih, 袈 fei, 袈 ming, 袈 so; robe and crown, 袈 冕 kwān mēen, 袈 袈 choo keuēn, 袈 服 lē fūh; imperial robes, 袈 kwān; robes of ceremony, 袈 twan wei.

ROBUST, 剛健 kang kēen, 疆暴 kēang paou, 矯矯 keaou keaou, 健 kēen, 強健 kēang kēen, 堅壯 kēen chwáng, 佶 kēih, 捲 keuēn, 強壯 kēang chwáng, 壯健 chwáng kēen, 牢壯 laou chwáng, 袈 kwei, 壘 luy, 壘 pe, 身壯 shin chwáng, 佶 yih, 佶 yih, 佶 kēih, 佶 佶 mā hēā, 佶 lēē, 佶 勒

k'hang kwae, 力強 leih  
 k'hang, 葵 chwàng 嬖 han,  
 眉 he, 顯 hò, 康強 k'hang  
 k'hang, 敗 min, 壯歲 chwàng  
 súy, 瓜 kó, 蓓 lin, 哇 hwuy,  
 詢 keu, 行竹 hín hín, 鼎  
 貢 pé foó, 壯費 chwàng  
 pe, 驤 nēē, 標 peaou.

Rock, 磐 pwân, 磐石  
 pwân shih, 厭 yin, 砵 pwan,  
 砵 kwa, 砵 kwei luy :  
 a large rock, 厓 mang, 盤  
 石 pwân shih, 砵 lô, 大石  
 頭 tá shih t'hôw, 砵 k'êo, 石  
 巖 shih yèn ; as firm as a  
 rock, 磐石之安 pwân  
 shih che gan ; seated on a  
 rock, 坐於磐上 tsó yû  
 pwân sháng ; rock salt, 石  
 鹽 shih yèn, 餉鹽 e yèn ;  
 a rocky dell, 石礮 shih ke,  
 多石巖 to shih yèn ; a rocky  
 stone, 石礮 shih p'ô, 石礮  
 shih t'á ; a rocky plain in a  
 river, 磧 ts'ih ; a rock that  
 emitted sounds considered  
 portentive of war, 石鼓  
 shih k'ô.

ROCKET, (a plant,) 水芥  
 菜 shwuy kené tsá.

ROCKET, 炮頭 p'haóu  
 t'hôw, 天砲 t'héen p'haóu.

Rocky, 崔嵬 tsuy wei,  
 磊砢 luy lô, 磐砢 tsan  
 yèn, 礮礮 kwán tsang, 礮  
 礮 ke e, 礮 chwang, 砢 gan,

巖 yèn, 崱 gaóu, 厓 go, 礮  
 go, 礮 heu, 崱 k'han, 崱巖  
 k'han yèn, 礮 keaou, 礮 k'êo,  
 礮 lüh, 礮 luy, 砢 mang, 砢  
 tseu, 壘 k'êo, 壘 yèn ; a rocky  
 island, 壘 k'hung ; a rocky  
 hill, 壘 k'h'êo, 壘 k'h'e e,  
 壘 lin, 壘 h'êo, 礮 yèn.

Rod, 竿 kan, 棍 kwán ; do.  
 ornamented, 幘舞 p'ô wò ;  
 a fishing-rod, 釣竿 teaóu  
 kan ; a cane, 竹竿 chüh kan,  
 藤條 tāng teaóu, 楊子  
 kwaé tszè ; a rod used in  
 schools, 夏楚 h'á ts'hoó, 戒  
 方 kené fang, 竹把 chüh  
 pà, 鞭子 p'ên tszè ; a twig,  
 杖條 che teaóu.

RODOMONTADE, 誇 cha, 誇  
 言 k'hwa yèn.

ROE, 鹿母 yew ; the female  
 of the hart, 鹿母 lüh mò ;  
 a species of deer, 獐子 chang  
 tszè ; roe of a fish, 魚卵 yû  
 lwàn, 魚子 yû tszè, 魚春  
 yû ch'ün.

ROGUE, 殘賊 tsân ts'ih,  
 小賊 seaóu ts'ih, 光棍  
 kwang kwán : rogues and vil-  
 lains, 姦宄 k'ên k'hwei.

ROLL, 卷軸 keuen chüh,  
 怪 chuen ; a roll of cloth, 一  
 捲布 y'ih k'heuen póo, 一  
 疋布 y'ih p'eth póo ; rolls of  
 silk, 紬緞成捲 ch'ow twán  
 ching k'heuen ; a roll of silk,

把 p'ha, 幅 fūh; a roll, (a bun,) 麵頭 mwán t'hów, 麵包 mēén paou; a roll or list, 目錄 mūh lūh, 單 tan; the roll call, 點卯 tēn maou; the roll of a drum, 鑼 chang, 錢 foo, 鞦 fung, 彭 pāng, 填然 tēn jèn, 擊 tung, 咽咽 yen yen, 曠 kwang, 嘈嘈 tsaou ts'ha; first do. 敲鼓 k'au k'au; to roll along, 滾來 kwān laē, 轉過來 chuēn kwó laē, 旋轉 seuen chuēn; to roll about on the ground, 打滾 tà kwān; to roll up in a ball, 縛卷 p'ō keuen; to roll the eyes, 豚 heūh 睨 k'ēō, 睨 shen, 睨 heuen, 睨 tung, 睨 chow chang, 睨 he, 睨 heu; 睨 yuen hwan, 睨 pan; to roll the drum, 雷鼓 lāy k'au; pearls that roll about, 滾圓珠子 kwān yuēn choo tszè; to roll up, 搏 chuen, 拳 keuēn, 卷 keuēn, 卷起來 keuēn k'hè laē; to roll up a blind, 捲起簾子 keuēn k'hè lēn tszè, 搏 t'wan, 怪 chuen, 捲 k'heuen; rolled up into a ball, 團團 t'hwān lwān; rolling eyes, 混 mēn, 旬 heuen, 睨 heung, 睨 wan heung, 睨 heuen; a vessel rolling about, 舢 chaou.

ROLLER, 碾 nēen, 輾 nēen; a stone roller, 砣 tó; a roller

for fields, 碾 yew, 碌碌 lūh tūh, 碌碌 lūh tūh; a roller for a picture, 卷軸 keuēn chūh.

ROMANCE, 小說 seaou shwō.

ROMANIST, 信羅馬教者 sín lô mà keaóu chày.

ROMANTIC, fictitious, 假裝的 k'ēa chwang tēh, 捏裝的 nēa chwang tēh.

ROMISH thistle, 薊 lów.

ROOD, or Chinese acre, 畝 mōw, 晦 mōw, 畝 mōw.

ROOF of a house, 屋背 ūh pei, 屋脊 ūh tseih, 屋頂 ūh t'ing, 龕 chan, 苦蓋 chen kaé; roof of the mouth, 上腭 sháng sàng, 上齶 sháng gō, 上堂 sháng tàng.

TO ROOF in, 搭蓋 tā kaé, 靴 kēen, 構 kow.

ROOK, 烏鴉 woo ya, 老鴉 laou ya.

ROOM, 房間 fāng kēen, 房子 fāng tszè, 廂 hwuy; room, space, 空處 k'hung ch'hoó; in one's room, 代他 taé t'ha; room over a city gate, 城樓 ch'ing lōw, 闔闔 yin too; an empty room, 一間空房 yih kēen k'hung fāng; an inner room, 內裡房室 nuy lè fāng sh'ih; a bed room, 臥房 gó fāng, 內寢 nuy ts'hin.

ROOMY, 舒申 shoo shin,



寬大 k'hwán tá, 廣大 kwàng tá.

Roost, 栖 se; a roost for fowls, 鷄棲 ke tse, 鷄架 ke k'á, 雞架 ke k'hē, 窠 ko; a fowl-coop, 鷄籠 ke lùng, 鷄窩 ke woo; a roost for birds, 弋 yih, 棲 pe.

To ROOST, 羈栖 ké se, 棲 tse, 棲 pe.

Root. 本 pùn, 根子 kǎn tszè, 根本 kǎn pùn 茹 job, 根棋 kǎn kē, 苞本 paou pùn, 根芡 kǎn ka. 掃 te, 根 wān; the root of a tree. 樹本 shoó pùn, 株 choo, 蔕 t'heau. 樹根 shoó kǎn, 根抵 kǎn tē. 根氏 kǎn tē; root and branch. 本末 pùn mō, 支本 ch' pùn; the root of virtue, 善根 shén kǎn; a deep firm root, 深根固抵 shin kǎn kōó tē; origin, 商 telh, 象 lūh. 原 yuén, 本 pùn. roots of plants. 芡 kae, 草根 tsaou kǎn. 芡 pō; the roots of grass, 芡 pō; the root of a disease, 病根 ping kǎn, 病原 ping yuén; the root of a feather, 猴 how; the roots of the water lily. 藕 gow; the tap root, 鑽心釘地根 tswán sinting té kǎn, 總根 tsung kǎn; cube and square roots, 根數 kǎn soó, 方數 fang soó; the root multiplied

into itself gives the square, 根自乘得平方 kǎn tszé ching tih ping fang.

To root out, 拔 pā, 揪 haou, 掘拔 yā pā, 除根 choó kǎn, 拔根 pā kǎn, 從根滅絕 tsung kǎn mē tseuē; to root out weeds, 薅 p'heau, 除莠 choó sew, 撥 pō, 薙 te; to be deeply rooted, 結脚發根 kēē kēō fā kǎn.

Rope, 繩 ching, 綬 chúy, 絆 sūh 索 sō, 紉 tsō, 膝 tāng, 繩索 ching sō; ropes for tripping up horses, 絆 pwān, 絆馬索 pwān mà sō, a rope across a ferry, 絙橋 hāng keaou; a bamboo rope, 笊 haou; a rope for tracking a boat 納 nā, 縛絆 fūh leūh; a rotten rope, 朽索 hēu sō; a large rope. 綆 tang, 綆綆 hwāng sēē, 纜 lan, 大粗的 繩子 tá ts'hoo telh shing tszè; a rope for tying a boat, 纜 lan; a well rope, 汲水 纜 kēih shwìy kǎng; a triple rope, 三合繩子 san hō ching tszè; a rope for raising a coffin, 縛 fūh; to tie up with a long rope, 係縶 hé sēē; a black rope. 縶 luy; rope dancing, 木熙 mūh he, 晒軟 索 chae juén sō; a rope dancer, 走繩的 tsòw ching telh, 跳軟索的 pe juén sō

teih, 玩繩子的 wàn ching  
tszè teih; to make ropes, 打  
繩索 tà ching sǎ, 作繩 tsǎ  
hwàn.

ROSA BENEDICTA, 芍藥  
chǎ mò, 芍藥 chǎ yǎ; rosa  
Sinensis, 紅花 hūng hwa.

ROSARY, of the Buddhists,  
十八子 shih pǎ tszè; the  
108 beads, 素珠 soó choo,  
念珠 nēn choo.

ROSE, 薔薇 tsāng wei;  
red do. 玫瑰花 mei kwei;  
hwa; another sort, 茶薇 too  
wei, 棠薇 tang yat; red  
rose, 紫玫瑰 tsze mei kwei;  
red monthly rose, 胭脂碟  
yen che tǎ, 胭脂匣 yen  
che yǎ, 胭脂葉 yen che yǎ.  
月月紅 yuǎ yuǎ hūng, 月  
桂 yuǎ kwei; a species of rose,  
薔蘿 tsāng mei, 醉楊妃  
tsúy yāng fei, 春鹿 c'hun lūh.

ROSEMARY, 迷迭香 mǎ  
t'hě hēang.

ROSE-QUARTZ, 紫瑛 tsze  
ying.

ROSE-WATER, 玫瑰水  
mei kwei shwù.

ROSINANTE, 鷲 noó, 鷲  
noó tá.

ROSY countenance, 面如  
紅花 mēn joó hūng hwa,  
臉帶桃花 lēn tá t'hoú  
hwa.

ROT, 朽 hew, 痿 wei, 亮

k'haou, 朽爛 hew lân. 腐  
fò lân, 腐壞 fò hwaé,  
yew; to rot and die away,  
死 nūng szè; rot in sheep, 羶  
tsuy, 羊病 yāng píng; a flock  
infected with the rot, 羶 e.

ROTATORY motion, 軼 tǎ,  
迭運 tǎ yún.

ROTE, to say by, 會背的  
hwúy pei teih, 背念的 pei  
nēn teih.

ROTTEN. 腐 fò, 腐壞 fò  
hwaé; rotten wood, 腐木 fò  
mūh, 枯 koo, 朽木 hew  
mūh. 槁 kaou, 葉 kaou, 枯  
koo, 泥 nē, 腐爛 fò lân,  
朽 hew. 枯槁 koo kaou, 枯  
koo hew, 朽壞 hew  
hwaé, 穢 mae, 萎 wei, 殉  
hew, 玷 koo, 玷 lǎ, 玷殃  
koo kǎ, 陪 fow, 淤 yu, 腐  
héw; a rotten scholar, 腐  
joó fò; rotten fish, 魚敗 yá  
paá, 姻 joo, 肢 joo, 鯁 nu;  
rotten bones, 枯骨 koo kwūh;  
rotten and spoiled, 霉爛  
mei lân, 稀 he, 糞 foo; rot-  
ten flesh, 肉腐 jūh foo, 腐  
tsze, 胺 gó; rotten vegetables,  
蕪菸 yen yu; rotten wood,  
梓 tsuy, 枯槁 koo k'haou;  
rotten as fish, 殞 soo, 殞 soo;  
rotten-stone, 瑣 heu, 珮 sūh;  
rotten grass, 沍 noo; rotten  
and good for nothing, 腐不  
中用 fò pūh chung yung.

ROTTENNESS, 發 p'ho 痿 渾圓 hwăn yuân, 圓全 yuân tseuên; a round table,

To ROVE, 裴 fei, 徜徉 châng yâng, 優伴 yâu pân, 遊玩 yêw wân; roving banditti, 流賊 lêw tsih; roving about, 彷徨 fang yâng, 游 yêw, 閑走 hêên tsòw, 飄蕩閑遊 p'heau t'hâng hêên yêw; to rove as a pirate, 飄海作寇 p'heau haè tsò k'hów; a sea-rover, 海賊 haè tsih, 海寇 haè k'hów.

To ROUGH, 搽粉 cha fûn.

ROUGH, 紅脂 hûng che, 胭脂 yen che, 燕脂 yén che, 胭脂膏 yen che kaou, 脂粉 che fûn.

ROUGH, 粗惡 ts'hoo gô, 澁 sîh, 健 ch'hoo, 黠 tsau, 黠 tsau, 啟欲 lêuh k'heh, 草草 tsau tsau, 率草 sîh tsau, 粗澁 ts'oo sîh, 粗硬 ts'hoo kâng, 粗魯 ts'hoo lò; rough in taste, 粗酸 ts'hoo swan, 澁澁 sîh sîh, 苦澁 k'hoè sîh; rough, rugged, 澁 sîh; a rough gem, 璞 pò; a rough sketch, 稿 kaou; a rough copy, 文草 wân tsau, 草創 tsau tsang, 文書草 wân shoo tsau, 底 tè, 草藁 tsau kaou.

ROUND, 圓 hwân, 圓圖 hwûh lun, 圓 yuên, 員 yuên, 圓 yuên. 團圓 twân yuên.

圓桌子 yuân chō tszà; a round mirror, 圓光 yuân kwang; anything round, 員 yuên, 轉 chuen, 圓體 yuên t'hè; spherical, 球形 kêw hing; to make round, 旋圓 seuen yuên, 製造渾圓 ché tsaou hwân yuên; to turn round, 轉旋 chuen seuen; all the year round, 週年 chow nêên.

To ROUND the corners of, 去角 k'heù kě, 鉤 go, 剷 yuen, 圓 yuên; to round off the year, 團年 t'hwân nêên; rounded, 輓 hwân; to round off trees, 剷樹 yuen shoó, 杌樹 wûh shoó.

ROUND-ABOUT a swing, 鞦韆 tsêen tsêw; all round about, 周圍 chow wêi; a round-about path, 繞路 jaou loó.

To ROUSE, 抖擻 tow sow, 振作 chin tsò, 覺 kě, 勵 lé, 擺 pà, 感 kân; to be roused, 竦動 sung tung; to be roused from intoxication, 醒 sîng; to awaken, 醒起 sîng k'hè laè, 覺醒 kě sîng, 叫醒 keaou sîng, 打醒 tà sîng; to excite, 慫恿 tsung yung, 鼓舞 kod wò; to rouse to action, 挖 keih; do. one's spirits, 抖擻精神

tow sow tsing shín, **振起精神** chin k'hè tsing shín, **敦** tun, **吡** go; to rouse one's passions, **奮氣** fùn k'hé; to rouse the feelings, **激烈** keih lē; to rouse the mind, **警心** king sín, **悟** wò; to rouse one's courage, **奮勇** fùn yù; to rouse an enemy, **挑敵** t'heaou teih; to rouse attention, **喊** keaé, **解醒** keaé sing; to rouse attention to virtue, **鐔德** tō tih; to rouse to anger, **震怒** chin noó, **震氣** chin k'hé, **奮** fùn, **吡** go, **激怒** keih noó, **奮氣** fùn k'hé, **惹怒** jay noó; to rouse by an order from government, **激激** heih keih; to rouse what is dormant, **擊** keih; to rouse the dull, **擊蒙** keih mung; to rouse up a spirit of faith, **猛發信心** mǎng fā sín sin; to rouse to war, **振武事** chin wò szé.

To ROUT, **退** pae; routed, as an army, **軍陣殺敗** keun chin shā páé, **披靡** pe me, **敗散** páé sán, **敗北** páé pih, **敗走** páé tsòw.

ROUT, a clamorous multitude, **人眾亂集** jin chúngh lwán tseih.

ROUTE, **路** loó, **道** taóu.

ROUTINE, **常道** cháng taóu.

Row, (rank) **行** hâng, **班**

pán, **班位** pán wei, **陣** chn, **一溜** yih lāw; all in a row, **行列** hâng lē, **次序** tszé seú; a row of trees, **一行樹** yih hâng shoó.

To row a boat, **打樁** tà chaú, **橈船** jaóu chuán, **過槳** kwó tsàng, **掉** chaou, **打槳** tà tsàng, **船** tsàng chuán; a rower, **梢人** seaou jin, **搖櫓人** yaóu chaú jin.

ROYAL, **王** wáng, **國王** the kwó wáng teih, **王爺的** wáng yá teih, **帝** ching; imperial, **御** yù, **龍** lóng; the royal way, **王道** wáng taóu; royal robes, **御衣** yù e, **龍衣** lóng e; royal laws, **國法** ching fā; the royal family, **國家** kwó kē, **皇家** hwáng kē; royal signet, **國璽** kwó sè; the royal law, **王法** wáng fā; royal commands, **勅制** ying ché, **欽命** k'hin ming; royal glance, **龍眼** lóng yèn; a royal proclamation, **敕行** chih hing, **敕命** chih ming; royal grant, **欽賜** k'hin szé; royal court, **朝廷** chaú ting, **王朝** wáng chaú; royal city, **京都** king too, **京師** king sze; the royal melon, **萆** kwei koo.

To RUB, **搓一搓** tso yih tso, **摩一摩** mó yih mó, **摩挲** mó so, **撓摩** hwan mó,

杖 wǎn, 撫 tseou, 挖 keth.  
 抗 wan, 捏 chin, 搥 go, 揆  
 sē 救 tun, 挖 keth; to brush,  
 刷 shwā: to rub between the  
 hands, 搓 挪 tao no; to rub  
 ointment. 搽 cha; to rub, or  
 smear. 塗 toô: to rub strong-  
 ly, 擦 ts'hā, 銷 chang, 揆  
 gaou, 搥 go, 揆 juèn. 搥 juèn,  
 搥 jun, 搥 k'hae. 刮磨 kwā  
 mô, 厲 lé, 磨 leih, 磨 lung,  
 磨 磨 mô lung, 磨 mô; to  
 rub down, 研 yèn. 磨 mô; to  
 rub and polish, 搽 ts'ho; to  
 rub to powder, 搥 爛 lāy  
 lân, 搥碎 lāy tsúy, 研 yèn:  
 to rub with the fingers, 搥  
 mē: do. with the hand, 摩  
 mô, 挪 no; to rub down ink,  
 摩墨 mô mīh: to rub against  
 each other, 相摩 sēang mô: to  
 rub out. 抹 mǔ; to rub a table.  
 抹 枱 mǔ taē: to rub to  
 pieces, 銷磨 scaou mô: to  
 rub sand, 搥沙 no sha: to  
 rub chairs and tables. 搥 搥  
 椅子 棹子 k'hae k'hae è  
 tszè chǒ tszè.

RUBBISH, 埤 tǎ, 磚查子  
 chuen cha tszè, 碎磚瓦塊  
 子 tsúy chuen wà kwaé tszè.

RUBIA, madder, 茜草  
 tsēen tsau; rubia cordifolia,  
 茜根 tsēen kǎn.

RUBICUND, 發紅的 fā  
 hung teih.

RUBRIC, 指示之書  
 chè shé che shoo; do. written  
 in red letters, 紅筆寫的  
 條規 hung peih sēay teih  
 teâu kwei.

RUBRICATED, 塗紅色  
 toô hung sih.

RUBY, 紅寶石 hung  
 paou shih: carbuncle, 夜明  
 珠 yâ ming choo.

RUDDER of a boat, 梢  
 shaou, 舵 tô, 舵 t'ho, 梢  
 shaou: like the rudder of a  
 boat, 如舟之有舵 joô  
 chow che yèw tô.

RUDDLE, 紅土 hung t'ho.

RUDDY, countenance, 面  
 帶紅色 mēen taé hung sih,  
 臉上發紅 lēen sháng  
 fā hung.

RUDE, 讀 chen, 粗獷 soo  
 chwang, 傲慢 gaou mán,  
 苟合 ków hǒ, 倥倥 k'hung  
 tung, 囉唆 lô so, 囉唆 lô  
 tsau, 龍倥 lung tung, 怠  
 慢 taé mán, 蔑禮 mēē lē,  
 媚嫚 tô mán, 無禮 wo' lē,  
 僥倖 tang tūh, 傻 sha, 固  
 陋 koó lów, 愚 yâ, 潦倒  
 laòu taòu, 鹵莽 lòu mǎng,  
 率草 sūh tsau; rude speech,  
 謂 heau, 窶 keu.

RUDELY, 冒犯 maou fán.

RUDENESS, 非禮 fēi lē.

RUDIMENTS of learning, 初  
 學的事 ts'huo hǒ teih szé;

first principles of do. 學本初  
hō pūn; first beginning, 初  
造的 ts'hoo tsəu teih.

RUE, (a plant), 臭草 chów  
tsəu, 芸香 yūn hēang, 勃  
莉 pūh lē, 蔓香 yūn hēang,  
芸薹 yūn tā.

TO RUE, 憂哭 yew k'hūh.

RUEFUL countenance, 愁  
眉 tsew mei, 面帶憂色  
mēen tsé yew sīh.

RUFFIAN, 強徒 cāng to; an assassin, 刺客 tszé k'hīh.

TO RUFFLE, disturb, 擾  
亂 jaou lwán.

RUFFLED waters, 潑 t'heen,  
波濤 kwa wā.

RUG, 粗毛被子 ts'hoo  
maou p'he tszé, 絨氈 keaon  
seau, 穗 shoo, 氈 keu. 毯  
t'han. 氈氈 chen jūh. 氈氈  
tā tāng, 氈 shoo. 絛 tēen.

RUGGED. 陸離 lūh lī, 參  
差不齊 tsan ch'ha pūh tsé,  
穿浹 woo gan, 輾軻 kan  
ko, 濕滯 seih che. 砢砢  
tsò lo, 砢砢 kē é. 砢砢 hēa  
hēa, 砢砢 vā shā, 砢砢  
lūh tsīh, 砢砢 chin chin, 砢  
keu, 砢砢 kē keú, 砢 k'hō,  
砢 k'han k'hō, 砢 sīh  
坎 k'han k'hō. 砢 砢  
k'haou k'hō, 砢 砢 k'he keu,  
砢 砢 tsze e, 砢 砢 k'han  
yēn, 砢 砢 laou tsaou, 砢  
yaou, 砢 hwuy; a rugged bar-

ren country. 淳鹵 chun loó.

RUIN. 顛沛 tēen p'hue, 消  
敗 seaou paé, 執 tēen; remains  
of a building, 頹壞之處  
t'hūh hwaé che ch'hoó; great  
ruin, 大崩 tá pāng, 庠屋  
yā ūh, 廬 chuy, 厝 cha.

TO RUIN, 破敗 p'hó paé,  
毀壞 hwuy hwaé. 墮 hwuy.  
傾敗 king paé. 壞 hwaé, 堦  
kwei. 懶 laé. 敗滅 paé mēē;  
折福 chē fūh, 割 kō, 餽  
fei. 傾覆 king fūh. 債 fun,  
頹壞 tūh hwaé, 坍塌 tan  
tā, 危 wei, 數 too, 蠱 he, 敗  
paé, 敗 6 數壞 too hwaé,  
獸 t'hoo, 窮敗 tsēen paé; to  
ruin a family, 破家 p'hó  
kēa, 喪家 sang kēa, 敗家  
paé kēa, 傾家 king kēa; to  
ruin a city, 墮城 to ching;  
to ruin an affair, 敗事 paé  
szé, 債事 fun szé; to ruin  
men, 敗壞人 paé hwaé jīn;  
to ruin one's reputation, 丟  
臉 t'héw lēen, 墮名 kwei  
ming; one word ruins an affair,  
一言債事 yīh yēn fan  
szé; to ruin virtue, 敗德  
paé tīh; to ruin one's-self, 自  
毀 tszé hwuy.

RUINED, 榜敗 jaou paé.  
狼狽 láng pei, 蕩 táng, 滅  
裂 mēē lēē; to be ruined, 陷  
hēén, 破壞 p'hó hwaé, 頹  
陀 tuy she, 委頓 wei tún.

**RUI**NOUS, 破陋 p'hó lów, 屋 yew; a ruinous house, 欲壞 ūh yŭh hwaé, 敗毀 pé too, 墮敗之屋 hwuy páe che ūh.

**RULE**, 式 shŭh, 條例 teaôu lé, 度 toó, 節度 tsé, toó, 例 hing, 卞 pēn, 雙 péih, 品格 p'hin kŭh, 常 chāng, 鞞暑 taou lǎo, 彛 k'ho, 律 leūh, 規摹 kwei moó, 規模 kwei moó, 臬 nē, 品 p'hin, 楷 keae, 矩 keū, 規矩 kwei keū, 格 kŭh, 經 king, 規矩 kwei hwǒ, 法度 fā toó, 范 fán, 範 fán, 模 móo fán, 糾法 seun fā, 訣法 keū fā, 摹 mô, 檢式 kēn shŭh; rules for long-living, 長生之訣 chāng sāng che keū; rules of the Buddha sect, 戒律 keae leūh; rules of study, 程課 ching kò; rules of a school, 館政 kwàn ching; do. of politeness, 禮儀 lè ē, 儀註 ē choo; rules of art, 訣 keū; rule and compass, 盧謀 lo móu; without transgressing the rule, 不踰矩 pŭh joó keū; rule of right, 秉彛 ping ē; rule of fitness, 洪範 hūng fán; a rule or law, 準則 chùn tsŭh, 儀 ē; rules of a family, 家政 kēa ching.

**RULE**, direction, 制度 ché

toó; rule of a country, 國制 kwǒ ché; regulations, 制法 ché fā, 制令 ché ling.

**TO RULE**, 主掌 chò, 治 ché, 宰 tsà, 制 ché, 綱紀 kang kè, 君 keun, 督 tŭh, 管 kwàn, 管理 kwàn là, 軌 kwei, 理 là, 董 tung, 尹 yin, 主 chò, 君天 下 keun t'hēn hēa, 押 yā, 王 wáng; to rule the myriads of people, 馭萬民 yù wán mīn; to rule men, 治人 chā jin; to be ruled by men, 治於人 ché yŭ jin; to rule a family, 治家 ché kēa; to rule inferiors, 治下 ché hēa; to rule a country, 當國 táng kwǒ; to rule the empire, 君天下 keun t'hēn hēa; to rule the people, 牧民 mŭh mīn.

**RULER**, 主宰 chò tsà, 憲 hēn, 辟 péih, 人牧 jin mŭh, 王 wáng; the ruler of heaven, 天官 t'hēn kwan; may the Ruler of Heaven confer happiness, 天官賜福 t'hēn kwan szé fŭh.

**RUMBLE** of wheels, 轅 han, 歛 han, 轟 hung, 轆 hwuy, 轆 lin, 轆 lin, 哼 tun; the rumbling of a carriage, 轅 hēn hēn, 班班 pán pán, 軼 foo, 軒 ping, 軒轅 ping ping, 輶 tēn, 輶輶 kang ling, 輶輶 ling hung, 輶 tsing, 輶

輶 hung hung, 輶 hēā, 輶  
pung, 輶 hēen; a rumbling in  
the ears, 輶 ling; a rumbling  
in the stomach, 輶 lūh; the  
rumbling of thunder, 輶  
lāy tūng, 輶 lung.

RUMEX, 羊蹄 yāng tē, 遂  
chūh, 葦毼 peth kwān.

To RUMINATE, (chew the  
cud) 齧 che, 齧 che, 咀  
foo tsoo, 咄咄 jen jen, 復  
fūh tsōō, 咄 jen, 咄 she, 齧  
yīh, 倒嚼 taou tsōō, 反  
fān tsāu, 反嚼 fān tsōō, 倒  
草 taou tsāu: to ruminate  
in the mind, 轉思 chuēn sze,  
追思 chúy sze, 再想想  
tsāc sēang sēang.

To RUMMAGE, 搜究 sow  
kéw; to rummage a house in  
search of a thing, 翻人屋  
找東西 fan jin ūh chaou  
tung se.

RUMOUR, news, 消息 seaou  
seih; fame, 名聲 ming shing;  
report, 傳聞 chuēn wān.

RUMP, 肩尻 keuen kew,  
腓 he, 腓 keuh; rump of a  
cow, 牛股 nēw koo.

To RUMPLE, 摺 juen, 襖  
juēn, 褰綯 k'hēen chow, 褰  
tsao, 僕 yē, 攝僕 shē yē, 揚  
ts'how; rumpled, 縐 chun, 蒙  
茸 mūng jūng, 皺 chā; rum-  
pled garments, 衣裳有摺  
子 c shang yèw chē tszè, 皺

tsew, 縐 juen, 縐 ts'hēen, 縐  
tsow; a rumpling, 縐 tsūh.

To RUN, (at full speed) 馳  
chē, 趨 chen, 騁 ching, 跡  
fēi, 趕 fow, 趨 fūh, 趨 tsow,  
走 tsòw, 趁 ch'hin; to run  
with haste, 奔行 pēn hīng;  
to run fast, 徑 p'he, 偵偵  
chāng chāng, 趨 che, 跳躍  
t'haou lēang, 蹶蹶 lè gō; to  
run hastily, 飛走 fēi tsòw,  
蹶走 keuh tsòw, 逆 pō; to  
run backwards and forwards,  
跑來跑去 p'haou lā  
p'haou k'heuh; to run away,  
奔走 p'hun tsòw, 匿微  
nēih wēi, 逸 yīh, 跑走 p'haou  
tsòw, 健 t'hā, 逋 poo, 私行  
sze hīng, 逃匿 t'haou nēih,  
逃走 t'haou tsòw, 逃亡  
t'haou wāng, 逋 tun, 亡 wāng,  
北 pīh, 跑腿 p'haou t'hūy,  
奔北 p'hun pīh, 流 lēw, 趨  
yaou, 陸梁 lūh lēang; to  
run away like a rat, 鼠竄  
shoò tsuán, 逋竄 poo tsuán,  
逋 hwan; to run about, 奔  
馳 p'hun chē; to run wildly  
about, 蹣 keuh; to run up a  
house, 起房子 k'hè fāng  
tszè; to run over with the  
eye, 目數 mūh soó, 蹣  
kēen; to run over as a  
liquid, 傾溢 k'hīng yīh; to  
run over with a carriage, 蹣  
lin, 蹣 lin, 蹣 lin, 輶 nēen;



to run risks, 冒險 maóu hēen;  
to run a race, 賽馬 saé mà;  
to run by the side, as the driver  
of a cart, 附行 foó hing,  
傍 pang; to run out as liquids,  
滲漏 tsan lów; to run into  
a harbour, 駛進 shè tsín; to  
run a boat on shore, 整舟向  
岸 ching chow héang guán 簾  
舟 e chow; to run against, 俗  
chā, 悟 woo, 遇 nǒ, 抵 tè,  
振 chang, 擰 tsáng, 攪 kae,  
擊 keih, 衝突 chung tǎh;  
to run with celerity, 跳  
躍 t'heaou yǒ; to run  
through, 攪 nēang; to run  
madly about, 越越 meth teih.

RUN-AWAY, 逃人 t'haóu  
jin, 亡人 wáng jín; a runner,  
快班 k'hwáé pán.

RUNNING, 趑趑 te keü,  
趑趑 lǎh sūh, 駢駢 pei pei;  
running hand, 草書 tsào  
shoo, 草字 tsào tszé, 康  
苦 lēen shen, 駢駐 che choo,  
點蹣 tēn nēen; running  
water, 行水 hing shwù, 汨  
yih, 活水 hwǒ shwù, 澎  
池 penou chē, 行潦 hing  
leaou, 蕩水 t'hang shwù;  
running over, 汰 t'hae; a run-  
ning sore, 癰疽 yung tseu;  
running away, 駢瞿 kwei  
keu, 聿越 yǎh yuě, 楚趁  
lan kin, 趨 fūh, 逕迷 tē  
tē.

RUPEE, 小洋錢 scaòu  
yáng tsēen.

RUPTURE, (hernia) 膀胱  
疝氣 pang kwang sēen k'hé,  
小腸疝氣 scaòu cháng  
sēen k'hé.

RURAL, 鄉里的 hēang lè  
teih, 鄉莊的 hēang chwáng  
teih.

RUSH, 觚蘆 hoo loo, 蘿  
芥 lô lih, 蔞葦 kēa foo, 藁  
葦 lǎh kwa too, 萬葦  
ting tung, 莞 hwan, 背  
kwan kwae, 藎蘆 lé loó, 蘆  
loó, 茅 maóu, 蒲 poo; sedge,  
葦 wei; a bundle of rushes  
used for a torch, 苕 keu; a  
rush mat, 豐席 fung seih; a  
rush basket, 畚 ping; rushes,  
荳蘆 hwan hoo, 藎葦 kin  
tung, 蘆葦 loó wei; rushes  
used in making mats, 苞蒹  
paou le; rushes just springing  
up, 荻 tan, 蘆 keuen; a rush  
whip, 蒲鞭 poo pēn; a rush  
whose leaves are not opened,  
紫葦 tsze tō.

To RUSH, 闖 chin; to rush  
as water, 減汨 heü yih, 湲  
減 seih heü, 湲 hwǒ; to rush  
forth like water, 澎湃 pāng  
paé; the rushing of water, 沅  
沅 wan hang, 沅 pun, 湲  
heih, 湲湲 sāng yang; to  
rush against, 激 ch'hang, 激  
chäng, 衝 chung,

衝撞 chung chwáng, 撲 tūh, 衝  
 陵 lēng kēá, 逢 fung, 衝  
 突 chung tūh, 擗 ying, 衝  
 激 chung kēih, 擗 chwáng;  
 to rush on an enemy, 擗 shen;  
 to rush on death, 冒死 maóu  
 szè, 蒙死 mung szè; to rush  
 together in battle, 相抵 sēang  
 tē; to rush violently, 措排  
 k'hae paē, 撞 chwáng; to rush  
 out, 挺出 t'hing ch'hūh; to  
 rush out on people, 猝 tsǎo; to  
 rush upon one, 侵軼 tsin yīh;  
 to rush down, 傾瀉 k'hing  
 sēay; to rush blindly on, 冒  
 maóu; to rush abruptly, 排  
 措 paē k'hae; to rush down  
 precipitately, 崩 pāng; to rush  
 as war chariots, 軼 yīh; to  
 rush down, as a hill, 崩 pāng,  
 卒崩 tsūh pāng, 崩 pē, 崩  
 p'hang, 崩 p'hei; to rush into  
 a net, 觸罟 chūh kwá; to  
 rush across, 輻輳 kǔ keaou.

RUSSIA, 俄羅斯 gō lō sze.

RUST, 塼 mwān, 鏽 séw,  
 銹 séw, 鐵衣 t'heē e, 銹  
 sing, 鏽 séw, 鐵鏽 t'heē séw.

RUSTIC, 椎魯 chuy lò,  
 蠢 keu, 固 koó, 慳 k'hung,  
 俚 lè, 草莽 tsauò mǎng, 鄙

俚 p'hè lè, 寒酸 hān tseun,  
 慳 tun, 野 yà; a rustic, 野  
 人 yà jīn, 愚拙 yū chuē,  
 氓 min, 朴野 pō yà; a  
 countryman, 鄉里的人  
 hēang lè tēih jīn.

RUSTLING of the wind, 飗  
 飗 yew lew; rustling of the  
 wind among trees, 樛樛 shē  
 shē, 瀏蒨 lew le; the rust-  
 ling of garments, 祿褻 lāh  
 sūh, 萃蔡 tsúy tsáé, 繫繫  
 hūh sūh; ditto of silk, 絳  
 tsuy, 絳絳 tsuy tsáé; a rust-  
 ling sound, 條然 teāu jēn;  
 the rustling among trees 搓挪  
 ch'ho no, 萃 tsúy, 呖 yīh, 擦  
 cha; the rustling occasioned  
 by walking through grass, 捫  
 擦 tsūh tsā.

RUT, (of a wheel) 臚 chen,  
 軌 kwei, 轆轤 leih lūh, 轆  
 leih, 隣 lin, 潤 lin, 涂 toó,  
 隣 lin, 轉軌 chuèn sēen, 輶  
 輶 ling leih, 輶 tsung 輶 chē.

RUTHFUL, 哀慘之貌  
 gae tsán che maóu.

RYE, 粗麵麥 ts'hoo  
 mēen mīh, 小麥 seāu mīh,  
 保麥 kwò mīh, 莩麥 yēn  
 mīh, 攸麥 yew mīh.



## S

**SABBATH, 安息日** gnan seih jih; the Chinese call it, **禮拜日** là páe jih; the Mahomedans call their sabbath by the same name: the Romanists call the seventh day of the week, **瞻禮七** chen là tseih; and the first do. **瞻禮一** chen là yih.

**SABINE, 刺柏** tszé pih.

**SABLE, black, 黑** hih.

**SABRE, (wound,) 揮疽** tan ts'heu, **刀傷** taou shang.

**SACCHARINE, 有糖滋味者** yèw tâng tsze wei chày.

**SACHEL, 書袋** shoo taé.

**SACERDOTAL office, 祭主之職** tsè choè che chih.

**SACK, 囊** nâng, **口袋** k'hòw taé, **杆** kan, **袋** taé, **蓐** keuen, **袋** taé, **布袋** poó kaé; a sack for rice, **帽** chun; a sack open at both ends, **囊** t'hô, **囊** peaou; sacks and bags, **囊囊** t'hô nâng.

**SACK-CLOTH, 總麻服** sze mà fuh, **總服** sze fuh, **縐經** kew che, **苴布** tseu poó, **麻布** mà poó.

**SACRAMENT, a mystery, 秘密之事** pé melh che szé; **奧妙之事** gaóu meáu che szé; do. holy service, **聖事** shing szé; the Romanists use,

**聖事** shing szé tseih.

**SACRED, 聖** shing; sacred things, **聖物** shing wuh; sacred images, **聖像** shing seáng; sacred edict, **聖諭** shing yú; sacred glance, **聖覽** shing làn; sacred name, of a deceased person, not mentioned on common occasions. **諱** hwuy; sacred book, **經** king.

**SACRIFICE, 祭禮** tsé là, **祭祀** tsé szé, **饌** low, **血食** heuē shih, **厭飢** yen keu, **飢** choo, **禮** tsau, **饌** tscaou, **饌** kwei; to offer a sacrifice, **上祭** sháng tsé, **奉祭** fúng tsé, **獻祭** heén tsé, **奉獻祭** fúng heén tsé szé; to offer a corresponding sacrifice to the Supreme Ruler, **類于上帝** lúy yü sháng té; a sacrifice offered at the fire-place, **禪** peih; a kind sacrifice, **禲** ling; a sacrifice offered up on the road, **禴** yang; a sacrifice consisting of burnt wood, **燔柴** fân ch'haē; a sacrifice offered by the Emperor, to obtain an heir, **禱** mei; sacrifice to secure success, **禱** mà; a sacrifice to hills and rivers, **祓** leu; do. offered on the completion of a building, **落成** là

chìng ; an annual sacrifice, 嘉平 kēa ping ; a sacrifice to Heaven, 饋祿 yew leaóu, 紫麥 tszê leaou ; a sacrifice at the close of the year, 饋 cha ; sacrifice offered to the manes of ancestors, 飴 kǎ, 飴 fang, 飴 foo, 飴 foo, 飴 go, 飴 he, 飴 ho, 飴 how : a sacrifice to dispel evil, 饗 jang ; a sacrifice 7 months after a parent's death, 禪 tan ; a sacrifice offered to the moon, 祚 tsuy ; do. to ancestors, 祠 tsze ; sacrifice to the Supreme, 禱 yew, 禱 yew ; a pure sacrifice, 醴 yin : the imperial sacrifice, 長養 chāng fā ; to cut off sacrifices, 絕祀 tseuě szé ; a sacrifice offered at the gate-way, 祝 tuy ; a sacrifice for blessings, 祲 tow, 祲 how ; a sacrifice offered where an army halts, 禡 ma ; a sacrifice offered on putting off mourning, 禪 t'hàn ; a sacrifice for averting calamity, 膾 kwei, 禡 yen.

TO SACRIFICE, 祭祀 tsé szé, 禩 koó, 禪 hwuy, 舉祭 keù tsé, 祗 é, 祠 tsze ; to sacrifice to the Supreme, 上帝 leù sháng té, 祀昊天上帝 szé haou t'héen sháng té : to sacrifice to the hills, 廋 kwei hēén, 旅

leù, 旅於太山 leù yâ t'hae san, 望 wáng ; to sacrifice to the spirits of the deceased, 祀先人 szé sēen jīn ; to sacrifice to Heaven, 祭天 tsé t'hēen, 禮 shén ; to sacrifice to spirits, 祭神 tsé shīn, 禮 hwō, 祀鬼 szé kwei, 祀神 szé shīn ; to sacrifice to the road, 祭路 tsé loó, 祖道 tsòb taóu ; to sacrifice to the spirit of the road, when about to take a journey, 載 pǎ ; to sacrifice at the tombs, 祭掃 tsé saóu ; to sacrifice to the spirit of a wood, 陽 yang ; do. to a hill, 祓 kwei ; to sacrifice to conjointly 配享 p'hai hēang ; to feast upon a sacrifice, 饗 low ; to sacrifice to the spirits of heaven, 禩 luy ; elephants are sacrificed for the sake of their teeth, 象為齒焚身 sǎng wei ch'hè fun shin ; to sacrifice one's life, 致命 ché míng, 舍命 sháy míng, 捐軀 keuén k'heu.

SACRIFICER, 祭主 tsé chò, 祭者 tsé chāy.

SACRIFICIAL paper, 楮錢 choo tsēn, 元寶 yuén paóu, 金銀紙 kin yīn chà : sacrificial vessel, 俎 tsuo, 登 tow, 瑚璉 hoó lēn ; sacrificial garments, 絺衣 sze e ; do. flesh, 廋 hoo, 饗 fan, 廋 shin ;

sacrificial ox, 犧牛 he nêw.  
 犧羊 he yâng; do. animal, 牲  
 sâng, 祿 shin; sacrificial imple-  
 ments, 禱 seu; sacrificial ves-  
 sels, 蓬豆 pên tów, 俎豆  
 tsoo tów, 祭 tâng; sacrificial  
 meat, 燔肉 fan jüh, 膳獻  
 shén hén.

SACRILEGE, 褻瀆聖物  
 sǎ tǎh shíng wǎh, 褻瀆聖  
 所之罪 sǎ tǎh shíng sò  
 che tsúy.

SACRISTAN, 看堂者  
 k'hán tâng chày, 管堂者  
 kwán tâng chày, 掌堂之  
 司 cháng tâng che sze.

SAD, 怏 chǔh, 忡 chung,  
 佛懺 fūh yǔh, 懺 tseou,  
 憂秋 yew tsew, 憂悶 yew  
 mún, 忸 shun, 忤 tun, 忤  
 ping, 悞 là, 恙 yang, 悵  
 k'hàn, 慙 kǎng, 悵 sǎ, 悵  
 悵 yaou yaou, 悵 keung,  
 悵 tsau. 悵 yung, 憂戚  
 yew tseih, 哀哉 gae chae,  
 憂憂 keung keung; how sad!  
 如何里 joé hò là : a sad  
 countenance, 色容顛顛  
 sǎh yâng tēn tēn, 面帶憂  
 容 mǎn táu yew yâng.

TO SADDEN, 使不自然  
 shè pǔh tszé jèn, 致憂 ché  
 yew.

SADDLE, 鞍轡 gan chan,  
 馬鞍 mà gan, 鞴 gan; sad-  
 dle-bags, 鞍 to; a saddle-

cloth, 毛羴 maou là, 鞴  
 gan tsēn, 鞴 chan; a saddle-  
 stand, 鞍 hǎh.

TO SADDLE a horse, 鞴 pé,  
 上鞍 sháng gan, 被鞍 p'hà  
 gan, 備馬 pé mà.

SADNESS, 憂心 yew sin,  
 憂氣 yew k'hé, 悶氣 mún  
 k'hé, 心悶 sin mún.

SAFE, 安穩 gnan wǎn,  
 主周 choé koó, 安妥 gnan  
 t'hò, 定妥 tǐng t'hò, 安寧  
 gnan nǐng, 安當 gnan táng;  
 very safe, 極妥 keih t'hò, 妥  
 當 t'hò táng, 穩當 wǎn  
 táng; far from safe, 狠不穩  
 hǎn pǔh wǎn.

SAFE place of defence, 亦  
 keae, 戾 kwei, 厓 e; safe-  
 guard, 衛所 wei sò.

SAFELY guarded, 鞏固  
 kung koó.

SAFFLOWER, 紅花 hâng  
 hwa.

SAFFRON, (crocus.) 番紅  
 花 fan hâng hwa, 簪花紅  
 fan hwa hâng; wild do. saggit-  
 aria, 山慈姑 san tsze  
 koo, 歸 kwei.

SAGACIOUS, 伶俐 líng lá,  
 便伶 pēn líng, 聰明 tsung  
 ming.

SAGACITY, 計巧 ké  
 k'heàu, 睿明 júy ming, 睿  
 智 júy ché.

SAGE, 聖人 shíng jìn, 夫

子 *fo tszà*; sage and wise men, 聖賢 *shíng hēn*; the sage's school, 聖門 *shíng mún*; the sages planned it, 聖人莫之 *shíng jin móo che*; sage or teacher of all antiquity, 萬世之師 *wán shé che sze*, 百世之師 *pih shé che sze*. 彥聖 *yen shíng*; the instructor of myriads, 億兆之君師 *yih taou che keun sze*; the sages of antiquity, 前修 *tsēen sew*; the sage is the head of his species, 聖人人類之首 *shíng jin jin lúy che shòw*.

SAGE, a plant, 紫蘭 *tsze ké*.

SAGE-LIKE, 聖明 *shíng ming*, 睿聖 *júy shíng*.

SAGITTARIA, or arrow head, 慈姑 *tsze koo*.

SAGITTARIUS, the constellation, 斗宿 *tòw sūh*, or 箕宿 *ká sūh*; two stars in do. 天雞 *t'hen ke*.

SAGO, 沙谷米 *sha küh mē*, 西米 *se mè*, 穠 *sēang*, 苡薏米 *à é mè*.

SAID, 該 *kae*; the said foreigners, 該夷 *kae é*; the said officers, 該員 *kae yuēn*; the said prisoner, 該犯 *kae fán*; he said, 說道 *shwǒ taou*; it was said, 說着 *shwǒ chǒ*; nothing to be said.

無話可說 *woô hwá k'hò shwǒ*; said nothing, 不做聲 *pūh tsó shing*, 不出聲 *pūh ch'hūh shing*.

SAIL, 帆 *fān*, 篷 *pūng*; the sail of a boat, 蔴 *pun*; do. made of reed, 棹 *hēang*, 浬 *lè*; to spread one's sail, 揚帆 *yāng fān*, 颿 *fān*, 拉篷 *la pūng*, 起篷 *k'hè pūng*; to hoist do. 打篷 *tà pūng*; to take in sail, 下篷 *hēa pūng*. 落篷 *lò pūng*, 收拾帆篷 *shōu shíh fān pūng*.

TO SAIL, 航 *hāng*, 駛 *shà*; to sail fast, 走得快 *tsòw tih k'hwáé*; to sail in a boat, 杭 *hang*; to sail along, 潯 *p'he*; to sail along shore, 沿 *yuēn*.

SAILING upon the wind, 飄 *peaou yaou*; sailing-vessel, 舟楫 *chow tseih*, 帆船 *fān chwān*, 用篷船 *yung pūng chwān*.

SAIL-CLOTH, 帆布 *fān poó*.

SAILOR, 水手人 *shwǒy shòw jin*, 梢人 *shaou jin*.

SAINT, holy person, 聖人 *shíng jin*, 真人 *chin jin*.

SAINT-MARY-HERB, 紫荊 *tsze king*; Saint-John's-wort, 薺 *gan leu*, 葎 *gan leu*, 小連翹 *seâu lēn keaou*.

SAKE, for the sake of, 因

爲 yin wei; for the sake of the belly, 爲腹 wei fuh; for the sake of prosperity, 爲子孫計 wei tszè sun ké; for the sake of praise, 以要名譽 è yaô ming yâ; to sacrifice one's life for the sake of righteousness, 舍生取義 shây säng tseü é.

SAKYA, (a name of Buddha,) 釋迦 shih kâ; the god Sakya, 帝釋 te shih.

SAL-AMMONIAC, 硫砂 lò sha.

SALAMANDER, 火蝮 hò kwei, 火鼠 hò shò, 火蟻 蛇 hò móo shây.

SALAD, 生菜 säng ts'haé, 苣荬 o keu.

SALARY, 俸祿 fung lüh; to deduct do, 罰俸 fá fung; to pay do, 支俸 che fung, 給俸 keih fung, 祿 lüh, 祿穀 küh lüh, 願 heh: salary of a teacher, 聘金 n'hing kin, 束金 süh kin, 修金 sew kin, 束修 süh sew; salary of a government officer, 養廉 yäng lēn; salary him, 祿之 lüh che; to study for the sake of salary, 爲學干祿 wei hō kan lüh.

SALE of commodities. 消傳 seaou show; for sale, 出賣 ch'hüh maé, 賣出 maé ch'hüh, 賣貨 maé hó; no

sale, 不消 püh seaou; public sale, 明投賣 ming tōw maé, 出賣之事 ch'hüh maé che szé.

SALEABLE; 可賣的 k'hò maé teih; 賣得有價 maé tih yèw kēá; saleable goods, 發客 fá k'hüh.

SALESMAN, 衣壯 e chwáng SALICARIA, 千骨菜 tsēen kwüh ts'haé.

SALIENT, 跳舞的 t'heaou wòd teih.

SALINE, 有鹽味的 yèw yēn wei teih, 鹹 han.

SALISBURIA, adianti folia, 銀香 yin häng, 白果 pih kwò.

SALIVA, 沫 mō, 涎 sēn, 涎沫 sēn mō, 液 yih, 唾 t'ho, 涎 sēn, 唾 t'ho, 紫 tsze, 涎 yen, 口水 k'hòw shwù, 口涎 k'hòw sēn, 津液 tsin yih.

SALIX, 荊 king.

SALLOW, 黃食 hwàng shih; a sallow face. 額 hàn, 額 lan, 面黃而黑 mēn hwàng ūh hih.

To SALLY forth, 撞出 chwáng ch'hüh, 突出 tūh ch'hüh.

SALMON, 鮭 keü, 鰻 魚 mà yen yü.

SALT, 鹽 yēn, 鹽 kò, 鹵 lò, 鹹 wei, 鹹 wān, 鹹 jang;

to mix with salt, 鹽 koo; natural salt, 鹽鹵 yèn lò; salt-pans, 鹽 kò, 鹽場 yèn châng; salt merchant, 鹽商 yèn shang; a salt junk, 鹽船 yèn hâng; salt pond, 鹽池 yèn ché; a salt well, 鹽井 yèn tsing; coarse salt, 卵鹽 lwàn yèn; to boil down salt, 硝 seaou; bitter salt, 苦鹽 k'hòb yèn; sweetish kind of do. 鹺鹽 é yèn; a salt marsh, 鹽澤 yèn tsih, 鹺 kang, 鹺 kang; crystals of salt, 戎鹽 jàng yèn, 鹺 hwae.

SALT, briny, 鹺 kēen, 鹵 lò, 鹺 ling, 鹹 tsow, 鹺 hwae, 鹹 tsò; a salt taste, kan; a salt bitter taste, king, 鹺 chen, 鹺 kēen, 鹺 k'han; very salt, 鹹 kan; salt fish, 滷魚 lòb yû 鹹魚 hēen yû; salt land, 浮鹵 chun lò, 鹵 lò, 滷 seih, 滷 lò, 斤鹵 chih lò, 滷苦 lòk'hòb, 肝 hàn; salt meat, 鹽 gan, 腌肉 gan jüh; salt duck eggs, 腌鴨蛋 gan yă tan; salted vegetables, 鹹菜 hēen ts'haé; too salt, 過鹹 kwó hēen; salt-cellars, 鹽盆 子 yèn p'hân tszè; salt, briny waters, 鹺 yèn; salt taste, 鹹味 hēen wéi; salt water, 鹹水 hēen shwù.

To SALT, 鹽 yèn, 鹽 yèn,

下鹽 hēa yèn, 加鹽 kēa yèn.

SALTISH, 鹹 hēen, 鹹 p'ēen, 鹹 kēen, 鹹 tsé; salted prunes, 梅諸 mei choo.

SALTPETRE, 硝 seaou, 硝 pō seaou; refined saltpetre, 火明硝 hò ming seaou; saltpetre works, 硝廠 seaou châng.

SALTS, (purgin,) 芒硝 mâng seaou; Glauber's salts, 玄明粉 heuên ming fân.

SALVATION, 救人之事 kēw jîn che szé, 救贖之事 kēw shüh che szé; the salvation of souls, 靈魂之救 ling hwân che kēw.

SALUBRIOUS, 水土好 shwù t'hòb hâu, 土氣和平 t'hòb k'hé hò ping.

SALVE, 膏藥 kaou yô.

SALVER, 錠 t'ing, 錠 t'ing.

SALVIA, 紫薊 tsze ké.

SALUTATION, on meeting, 恭喜 kung hè, 請安之請 ts'hing gnan che yù

To SALUTE, 拜 paé; to salute with the palm of the hand, 捫 chae; to salute with folded hands, 摺拳 k'ing keuén, 拱手 k'ing shòw; to salute on parting, 拱別 k'ing p'ē; to salute, or wish happiness to a friend, 請安 ts'hing gnan; to enquire after do. 問安 wân



gnan, 問候 wǎn hòu, to convey good wishes, 我意 ché é; to salute or invite, 邀 yaou; he raised his goblet and saluted the bright moon, 舉杯邀明月 kǔn pēi yaou mǐng yuē; to salute superiors, 拜上 pāi shàng.

SALUTE, 號砲 haóu p'áoú. 敬砲 kǐng p'áoú; to fire do.

● 放號砲 fáng haóu p'áoú.

SAMARCAND, 撒馬兒罕 sā mǎ ěr hǎn.

SAME, 同樣 tóng yáng.

同般 tóng pán, 一樣 yíh

yáng, 棍 kwán, 昆 kwán, 醜

同 ch'íh tóng; same age,

年等者 nēn tǎng chày, 同

年 tóng nēn; same day, 即

日 tsē jīh; the same, 同 tóng;

same sort, 相等 sǎng tǎng,

同類 tóng lú, 一股 yíh

pwan; same disposition, 同

情 tóng tsing; same name,

同名 tóng míng; not the

same, 不同 p'íh tóng; the

same as before, 依舊 e kéw,

仍舊 jīng kéw, 仍前 jīng

tsēn, 照先 cháou sēn, 還

是一樣 hwán shé yíh yáng;

all the same, 皆然 keae jēn,

無二 wú ěr; it comes to

the same thing, 歸一 kwei

yíh.

SAMPLE, 樣子 yáng tszè,

辦 pán; for a sample, 作樣

子 tsǎ yáng tszè; sample of

cloth, 布樣子 póu yáng

tszè; sample chests of tea, 樣

箱 yáng sǎng; like the sam-

ple, 照辦子 cháou yáng

tszè, 對辦 túy pán; not like

the sample, 不照樣 p'āh

cháou yáng.

SANCIAN, Island of, 三洲

塘 san chow tǎng.

SANCTIFICATION, 潔淨

之事 kǎ tsing che sǎ.

TO SANCTIFY, to cleanse,

致為淨潔 ché wei tsǎng

kǎ, 洗清 sǎ tsing; to make

holy, 使為聖善 shé wei

shíng shén; to set apart for

sacred uses, 設為聖用

shé wei shíng yúng, 特用

為聖事 t'ih yúng wei shíng

sǎ.

TO SANCTION, 定例 tǐng

lé, 定規 tǐng kwei, 立法

leih fǎ.

SANCTUARY, 聖所 shíng

sò.

SAND, 礫 leih, 沙 sha, 沙

子 sha tszè; floating sands, 流

沙 lèw sha; sea sand, 海沙

haè sha; coarse sand, 粗沙

ts'hoo sha; fine sand, 礫 mǎ,

細沙 sé sha.

SAND-BANK, 潭 t'han, 滌

tse, 落滌 lǎ tse, 沙行 sha

yen, 沙線 sha sēn, 沙灘

sha tan, 海礁 haè tseau.

SAND-HILL, 壩 gow, 壩 chang, 沙堆 sha t'húy.

SANDALS, 屐 fei, 菲 fei, 屐 tury; high-toed sandals, 鞢 gang; straw sandals, 鞢 kēō, 鞢 kēō, 屐 keu, 蹠 sè, 鞢 se, 鞢 keih, 草屐 pūh là, 不借 pūh seih, 草鞋 tsau heaē; like throwing away a pair of old sandals, 猶棄敝蹠 yēw k'hé pe sè; to put off one's sandals, 脫蹠 t'hō sè.

SANDAL-WOOD, (white) 白檀 pūh tan, 欖 chan; yellow do. 黃檀 hwāng tan; common sandal-wood, 檀木 tan mūh, 檀香 tan hēang, 梓檀 tsze tan; red sandal-wood, 栴檀 chen tan, 紫檀 tsze tan; a sort of sandal-wood, 椶皮 tsin p'hé, 椶 jung.

SANDARACH gum, 杜松脂 t'hō sūng che.

SANDY DESERT, 沙漠 sha mō; sandy ground, 沙地 sha té; the sandy shore, 沙面 sha mēen; sandy soil, 沙土 sha t'hō, 沙 ch'hin; the sandy pear, 沙梨 sha lé.

SAND-PIPER, 秧雞 yangke.

SANGUINARY, cruel, 殘忍 tsān jìn, 食殺的 t'han shā teih, 好殺的 haōu shā teih. 兇暴 heung paōu, 殘害 tsān haē; a sanguinary battle. 血戰 heuē chén.

SANGUINE, ardent, 烈烈 lēē lēē, 火性 hò síng, 性急 síng kēih; plethoric, 多血氣的 to heuē k'hé teih, 血脉太多 heuē mīh t'haē to.

SANGUIS ORBA, 地榆 té yū, 蔞茄 choē chōw.

SANHEDRIM, 七十長老之會 tsēih shīh chàng laōu che hwý.

SANICLE, 山萆薢 san kin tsāé.

SANITY, 平安 pīng gnan, 無恙 wō yāng; sanity of mind, 自在 tszé tsāé.

SANSKRIT, language, 梵言 fān yēn, 梵語 fān yù.

SAP, 汁水 chih shwù; sap of a tree, 樹汁 shoē chih; do. of the mulberry tree, 桑之津脉 sang che tsin mīh; sap flowing out by the side, 乳液旁出 jōē yth pāng ch'hūh.

To SAP, a wall, 宅墻 wā tsāng; to undermine, 地下挖孔 té hēā wā k'hūng.

SAPANWOOD, 蘇木 soo mūh, 蘇枋 soo pāng, 蘇木 soo mūh; a sort of, 蘇枋木 soo pāng mūh.

SAPIENCE, 才智 tsāé ché, 才學 tsāé hēō, 智識 ché shīh.

SAPIENT, 有裁智的 yēw tsāé ché teih, 有才學

的 yêw tsâe heô teih, 高明  
kaou ming; wise, 賢哲  
hên ché, 通達的 t'ung  
tâ teih, 才智之人 tsâe  
ché che jin.

SAPINDUS ABRUPTUS, 木  
槲 樹 m'ih hwan shoó;  
Sapindus Japonica, or soap-  
berry tree, 無 患 樹 woo  
hwan, 無 患 樹 woo hwan  
shoó.

SAPLING, 栽 tsâe, 小 樹  
seâu shoó.

SAPORIFIC, 有 味 道 yêw  
weí taóu.

SAPPHIRE, 碧 玉 pih yüh.

SAPPY, 多 汁 to chíh;  
weak in intellect, 懦 弱 nó  
jô.

SARCASTIC language, 譏  
辭 ke szé, 凌 辱 人 之 語  
ling jüh jin che yü.

SARCASM, 說 刺 shwô tszé

SARCENET, 綢 綾 chow  
ling, 絹 keun, 綾 ling, 綾 紋  
ling wân, 緝 päng, 縹 tsô.

SARCOMATOUS swelling, 瘤  
léw, 瘤 腫 léw chüng.

SARCOPHAGUS, 石 櫛 shih  
kô, 礫 kô.

SARDAN, a fish, 鱈 魚 tsin  
yü.

SAROS, of the Chaldeans,  
一 章 yih chang.

SARSAPARILLA, 金 剛 刺  
kin kang tszé.

SASH, or tie, 帶 tsâe, 帶 子  
sâe tszé; sash or girdle,  
chen, 纏 袋 chen tsâe, 縐  
chüh, 縐 chuh, 紵 füh, 縐  
he, 紵 keaou, 紵 kin, 紵  
kin, 紳 shin, 袋 tsâe, 香  
hëang ying, 帶 lwan, 縐  
hwuy, 接 綳 tsêe m'ih, 紵  
mô, 布 紋 pòo keaou, 紵 mô,  
紵 tsun, 紵 he, 縐 yuen, 縐  
show, 縐 pan, 縐 帶 pwan  
tsâe; an embroidered sash, 縐  
kwan, 縐 lê; sash for the  
waist, 腰 帶 yaou tsâe, 束 腰  
帶 sô yaou tsâe.

SATAN, 撒 單 sâ tan, 邪  
魔 sâ y mô, 惡 敵 gô teih,  
對 敵 t'uy teih.

SATCHEL, 軋 chíh, 笈  
keih; to shoulder one's sat-  
chel and go to school, 負 笈  
從 師 fóo keih tsung sze, 笈  
pwan chíh, 笈 囊 pwan  
nâng, 笈 袋 shoo tsâe, 方 底  
fâng tè, 笈 yô, 口 袋 k'hòw  
tsâe, 布 袋 póo tsâe.

To SATE, 厭 足 yén tsüh,  
奧 飽 k'heih paòu, 奧 滿  
keih mwàn.

SATELLITE, 從 球 tsung  
k'hâw, 小 星 seâu sing, 從  
星 tsung sing, 月 yüe; a  
follower, 從 人 tsung jin.

To SATIATE, 充 滿 ch'ung  
mwàn.

SATIATED, 飽 hâ, 餉

keung, 飼 kew, 飽 paòu, 飽  
食 paòu shīh, 厭 yén, 餓  
yang, 食厭 shīh yén, 飽厭  
paòu yén, 厭 yén, 噁 yén,  
饜 yén yú, 肚飽 tòu  
paòu, 滿足 mwàn tsūh, 充  
滿 ch'hung mwàn; to be  
satiated in mind, 充備人  
心 ch'hung mwàn jìn sin, 知  
足 che tsūh; to eat to satiety.  
食厭 shīh yén, 吃飽 k'ēih  
paòu, 飫 yaou; in eating do  
not seek satiety, 食不求  
飽 shīh pūh k'au paòu.

SATIN, 綈 te, 綈緞 wo  
twan; a satin gown, 綈袍  
te p'haòu.

SATIRE, 刺 tszé, 諫 tszé,  
諷諫 fung k'ènn.

SATIRICAL, 好笑人的  
haòu seaòu jìn teih, 好譏刺  
人的 haòu ke tszé jìn teih;  
satirical poem, 諷刺 fung  
tszé, 諷諫 fung k'ènn, 譏諷  
kè fung, 刺譏 tszé ke, 譏  
tseaou, 譏諷 kè tseaou, 諫  
刺 k'ènn tszé, 諫 lūh, 譏評  
kè p'hing.

To SATIRIZE, 諷 fung, 譏  
刺 kè tszé, 諫 tszé; to sati-  
rize in a slight degree, 微辯  
wei p'ènn.

SATISFACTION, 欣欣 hin  
hin, 自得 tszé'tih, 心足  
sin tsūh; amends made, 補  
贖之工夫 pòb shūh che

kung foo; to feel satisfaction, 寬  
慰 k'hwan wei, 知足 che  
tsūh.

To SATISFY hunger, 充  
飢 ch'hung ke, 禦饑 yù  
ke; to satisfy the human mind,  
充滿人心 ch'hung mwàn  
jìn sin; to satisfy for an offence,  
補贖罪 pòb shūh tsúy; to  
make amends for, 補還 pòb  
hwān, 賠補 péi pòb; satisfy  
my desires, 適我願 shūh  
gò yuén.

SATISFIED, 饜饜 p'ò yu  
厭足 yén tsūh; the ear is  
satisfied with listening to the  
delights of flattery, 耳飽從  
諛之說 ùrh paòu tsung  
yü che shwò; to be satisfied  
with one's-self, 自適 tszé  
shīh; the mind of man is ne-  
ver satisfied, 人心不足  
jìn sin pūh tsūh.

SATISFIED with food, 饜  
hēā, 飽 paòu, 飽飫 paòu  
yaou, 食飽 shīh paòu, 饜  
yén, 厭 yén, 食噁 shīh yén,  
飫 kéw; he felt satisfied, 其  
饜于于 kè k'au yā yā, 其  
饜 heaou heaou, 炊 k'hēā;  
to be satisfied, 慊 k'ènn, 脛  
tāng, 足 tsūh, 銀 ying, 飫  
kew, 飼 keung, 飽 jìn.

To SATURATE, 洽 hēā, 浸  
潤 tsin jún, 淹 yén, 溢 pun,  
漑 k'hēā, 浹洽 k'au hēā.

SATURATED, with water, 濕沐 ming mǔh, 潤 ch'hīh, 樹濡 choo joo, 潤 chen jín; saturated with benevolence, 仁霑洽 jín chen hǎh.

SATURDAY, so called by the Chinese, 禮拜六 lè páe lūh; do. by the Romanists, 瞻禮七 chen lè tselh.

SATURN, 土星 t'hoò sing, 填星 tēn sing.

SATYR, 獰魅 le meí.

SATYRION, ragwort, 鵲子草 hō tszè tsau.

SAVAGE, wild, 野 yà; a wild man, 野人 yà jín; an uncivilized man, 夷人 é jín; cruel, 殘忍 tsán jín, 兇暴 heung paó; a savage disposition, 忍心 jín sín; a savage tiger, 猛虎 mǎng hoò.

SAVAGES, 生番 sāng fan.

SAUCE, 湯 t'hang; condiment, 鹽醬 yèn tsāng, 調料 teaou leáu; saucepan, 調菜的罐子 teaou tsné tséh kwan tszè.

SAUCER, 盤子 pwan tszè, 碟子 tsé tszè.

SAUCY, 撥刺 pō lǎ, 沒臉的 mǔh léen tséh, 大膽的 tá tán tséh; sauce box, 沒臉的人 mǔh léen tséh jín.

TO SAVE, 救 kék, 救援

kék pǎ, 救濟 kék tsé, 援救 hwán kék, 匡救 k'hwang kék, 救誰 kék hoó. 拯濟 ching tsé, 抗 kang, 扭 chow, 拯 ching, 拯救 ching kék, 振 chìn, 振救 chìn kék, 振民 chìn mǐn, 援 hwán, 承 ching, 救贖 kék shǔh, 護 hoó; to free from, 救出來 kék ch'hūh laé; to prevent from falling into evil, 免禍 mǎén hó; to save (from purgatory,) 超渡 chaou toó; to save life, 救命 kék ming; to save the world, 救世 kék shé; to be saved, 獲救 hwō kék; to save one from drowning, 水中撈救人 shwùychung laóu kék jín, 拯溺 ching nēh; to save from imminent danger, 救燃眉之急 kék jén méi che kéih; to save one's-self trouble, 省力 sāng lēih; to save from wickedness, 匡救其惡 k'hwang kék ká gō; to save mankind, according to the Buddhists, 濟渡眾生 tsé toón chung sāng; save and except, 除了 choó leáu.

SAVING of time, 惜光體 seih kwang yín; saving, sparing, 稽 seih; to be saving of money, 惜銀 seih yín, 省錢 sāng tsēn, 惜錢 seih tsēn.

SAVIOUR, 救主 kéw chòh.

TO SAUNTER. 遊 yêw, 優游 yew yâw, 安步 gnan pó, 教 gaôu. 教邁 gaôu è, 信步而行 sín póo úrh hìng, 邁迤 là è, 逶迤 wei to, 曳行 é hìng. 斐 fei, 繚繞 leaou jaôu, 踟躕 ling ting, 彷徨 fang yâng. 逍遙 seaou vaôn, 逗遛 tow lew 偷閑過日 t'hôw hêen kwó jîh, 徜徉 chang yâng; to saunter about, 盤遊 pwân yêw, 常羊 chiâng yâng.

SAUNTERING about, 委蛇 wei è, 蜚蛇 wei è, 彥 yen; a sauntering fellow, 游手 yêw shòw; strolling about, 閑步 hêen póo, 栖遑 se hwâng; a sauntering gait, 曳曳 é é.

SAVOUR. 飪 peth. 味道 wéi taú; savoury, 脛 jin, 膾 hêng. 膾香 heun hêng, 厚味 hów wéi; savoury food, 羞 sew. 饒 sew. 潤羞 tsing sew, 肴 heaou, 腩膈 ke lêng, 珍膳 chin shên, 飪香 peth hêng; a savoury taste, 滋味 tsze wéi, 有味 wéi wéi; savoury herbs: 菌薰 keun heün.

SAW. 鋸 keü, 鋸子 keü tszò, 鐵葉齧齧 t'hêe yê tao yu; the teeth of a saw, 鋸齒 keü ch'hè.

To saw, 鋸 keü; to saw

wood, 鋸木 keü mǎh; to saw asunder, 鋸開 keü k'hac; to saw in two, 鋸斷 keü twán; to saw in two as a punishment, 鋸解 keü keaè; to saw boards, 鋸板 keü pàn.

SAW-DUST, 木細 mǎh sé, 鋸末子 keü mò tszè.

SAWYER, 拉鋸的人 la keü teih jin; sawyer's frame, 樞 mà.

SAXIFRAGA samentosa, 老虎耳 laôu hòu úrh; saxifraga aurea, 草榮 tsau ts'haé.

TO SAY, 說 shwǒ, 講 kǎng, 稱 ch'hing, 稱說 ch'hing shwǒ, 稱道 ch'hing taú, 專 yüè, 云 yün, 邑 ká, 言 yén, 詞 tszè. 謂 wéi, 說話 shwǒ hwá, 說道 shwǒ taú, 曰 yuè; one says, 一曰 yih yuè: I have something to say, 我有話說 gò yèw hwá shwǒ, 有謂 yèw wéi; nothing to say, 無所謂 woó sò wéi; say not, 漫說 mán shwǒ; to say a lesson, 念書 nêen shòo, 背書 péi; shoo; to say by heart, 諷書 fung shoo; say to him, 告訴他 kaú soó t'ha; say it again, 再說 tsáé shwǒ; to say right, 說得好 shwǒ tih haú, 說得是 shwǒ tih shé; Confucius said, 子曰 tszè

yá; to say too much. 言餘  
嘴 yén yá tsúy: it can be  
said, 講得去 káng t'í  
k'heú.

SAYING 言 yén. 俗語  
súh yú. 諺言 yén yén; an  
old saying 古語 kóh yú.

SCAB. 搜 cha 痲塢 kēa  
cha, 癩 keae 癩瘡 keae  
chwang, 疥甲 kēa kēa: a  
dry scab, 乾癬 kan keae. 花  
疥 pei kēa, 癩 yang. 瘡疤  
chwang fei, 疥 pei, 癩 yén,  
癩 kēa.

SCABHARD. 斬 chǎ, 拾  
kēā, 襖 jaou. 鞘 seaou, 鞘  
seaou. 刀鞘 taou seaou, 劍  
鞘 kēān seaou. 鞘子 seaou  
tszè 韃 shǐh, 焰 t'haou, 檣  
tǐh. 襖 shǐh. 袂 襖 foo jaou.  
剗 peanou. 鞞 斬 pe chǎ: the  
sword goes out of the scabhard.  
刀出鞘 taou ch'hǐh seaou.

SCABBINESS, 疥 keae, 癩  
kene.

SCABBY. 癩瘡 kaou laou.  
有癩的 yəw kene tēh, 生  
疥的 sāng kēā tēh; scabby  
head, 疔 pe, 癩 sūn, 禿瘡  
tǐh chwang.

SCABIOSA. 玉桂花 yǐh  
kēw hwa. 山芥菜 san keae  
ts'haé, 飯花 fán hwa.

SCAFFOLD for builders. 樁  
chàn, 棚 棧 pāng chàn, 棚  
板 pāng pàn: the scaffolding

of a house. 屋架 t'í kēa: to  
raise a scaffolding. 搭架 t'í  
kēa.

SCALD. 湯泡 t'hang p'au, 燒  
ts'au: a scald head. 燒  
頭 ts'au t'hou, 瘡頭 sēn  
t'hou.

TO SCALD off hairs. 燙  
毛 t'hou tsin mau. 駁 sēn:  
to scald with hot water. 熱  
水沃傷 jē shwǔy yūh  
shang: he scalded his hand,  
湯着手 t'hang chǎ shòw.

SCALE of merit. 功課  
kung kò; scales. (balance) 天  
平 t'heén ping: small scales.  
秤子 ching tszè. 戥子 tang  
tszè: the dish of a balance,  
秤盤 ching pwan: scales of  
leprous subjects, 癩 tēn: a  
scale, or graduated series. 階  
級 keae kēh: scales of fish,  
甲 kēā, 鱗介 lín keae, 魚  
甲 yū kēā. 魚鱗 yū lín, 鱗  
甲 lín kēā; scales wide apart,  
秒鱗 king lín.

TO SCALE the walls of a  
town, 登城牆 tǎng ching  
tsāng.

SCALING-LADDER, 鈎援  
kow hwān, 雲梯 yūn t'hé,  
鈎梯 kow t'hé.

SCALENE triangle, 不等  
邊三角形 pūh tǎng pēn  
san kēō hing.

SCALLIONS, 韭菜 kew

ts'haé, 葎 莖 ts'oo kaé, 韭  
kew; wild do. 葎 yüh, 蕞  
s'een, 山韭 san kew; a kind  
of scallions, 葎 莖 ts'oo yu,  
葎 koo, 葎 heae, 蕞 s'een;  
garden do. 韭菜 kew ts'ae;  
water do. 水韭 shwüy kew.

SCALY tribes, 鱗物 lin  
wüh, 水族 shwüy tsüh.

SCAMMONY, 旋花 seucu  
hwa.

TO SCAMPER, like a wild  
beast, 獸走 shów tsòw, 狹  
keuē, 狹 keuē, 狹 t'hā, 狹  
hwüh, 狹 leen chuen; to  
scamper away, 盾 tun; do.  
like a rat, 鼠竄 shoò ts'wán;  
to scamper away like a hare,  
竄 foó, 奔 p'hun, 狹 chuen.

TO SCAN, 緘察 sé ch'á, 可  
羞之事 k'liò sew che szé.

SCANDAL, disgrace, 忝辱  
之事 t'een jüh che szé; re-  
proach, 耻辱之語 ch'è jüh  
che yù; bad example, 醜惡  
之樣 ch'hów gō che yáng,  
拉人行惡 la jin hīng gō.

TO SCANDALIZE, 使人異  
而棄 sh'è jin é ūh k'hé, 陷  
人於罪 h'een jin yù ts'uy.

SCANDALOUS, 可羞惡者  
k'hò sew woó chày; scandal-  
ous affair, 醜事 ch'hów szé.

SCANDENT plant, 蔓草  
mán ts'au.

SCANDALUCA, 遏藍菜

gō lan ts'ae.

SCANT, 少 shaòu, 小 se'au;  
sparing, 省 s'äng.

SCANTY, narrow, 陝小  
h'è se'au.

SCAPULA, 肩骨 k'een  
kwüh, 膊 pō.

SCAR, 痕 h'än, 癢 pan, 疤  
痕 pa h'än, 彫 teaou, 癢癢  
pwan cha, 傷痕 shang h'än,  
傷迹 shang ts'ei, 瘡癢  
ch'wang pwan, 疔 yin, 癢 gan,  
痕跡 h'än ts'ei, 膠 cha, 瘡  
cha; do. on a horse's back, 癢  
脊 pwan k'hé.

SCARABÆUS, species of, 黃  
虫 hw'ang ch'ung; large do.  
green back, 勒皮象 lih p'hé  
s'äng; scarabæus carnifex. 屎  
虫 sh'è ch'ung.

SCARCE, 堇 kin, 希 he, 稀  
少 he shaòu, 罕 hàn, 希闌  
he lân, 罕有 hàn y'ew;  
scarce, in the market, 獨行  
的 t'üh h'äng ts'ei, 獨市 t'üh  
shé.

SCARCELY, 剛剛的 kang  
kang ts'ei, 纔 ts'ae; scarcely  
able to see, 瞶 kwei; scarcely  
sufficient, 僅 k'ín k'ów.

SCARCITY, year of, 荒年  
hwang n'een, 兇年 heung  
n'een, 饑荒 ke hwang.

TO SCARE, 驚嚇 king h'ih;  
to frighten to death, 嚇殺  
h'ih sh'ä.



SCARECROW, 醜 tūh, 醜  
頭 ch'hóu t'hóu; a scarecrow  
for frightening away birds,  
類頭 ke t'hóu.

SCARF, 被巾 p'ei kin, 局  
裱 hoo peáu.

SCARLET, 朱紅 choo  
hūng, 緋 heih, 大紅色 tà  
hūng sīh, 赤紅 tseih hūng;  
scarlet clothes, 繡裳 heuen  
shāng,

SKATE, ice shoe, 冰鞋  
ping heaá, 跑冰鞋 paón  
ping heaé; skate fish. 黃鮪  
魚 hwāng poo yú, 鮫魚 sha  
yú.

TO SCATH, to damage, 害  
haé.

SCATHLESS, 無害 wo'haé.

TO SCATTER, 散 sán, 撒  
sǎ, 分散 fun sán, 撒開 sǎ  
k'hae, 仙散 p'haé sán, 據  
choo, 揮散 hwuy sán, 揮灑  
hwuy sha, 揮 hwuy, 靡 me,  
迸 ping, 播 pó, 灑 sǎ, 打  
散 tà sán, 離 là, 灑 sha,  
t'hun, 尤 jūng, 希 he.  
peaou, 枝 che, 泄 é, 撒  
sǎ p'hó, 殺 sǎ, 汧 pwán,  
k'heu, 黎 sǎ, 慄 sǎ, 膳  
shén là, 解 kea, 越散 yuē  
sán; to scatter as seed. 播 pó  
撒種 sǎ chùng; to scatter  
stories, 謔 heuen, 謔 sǎ, 散  
言 sán yèn; to scatter flow-  
ers, 散花 sán hwa; to scat-

ter and lose, 散失 sán shih,  
撒 sǎ; to scatter rice, 撒米  
sǎ mè; to scatter as dust, 拂  
p'hoó.

SCATTERED, 潰 hwuy, 闌  
珊 lân san, 憐 mei, 撓 jaou,  
爛漫 lân mán, 交離 che  
lè, 朴 p'hó, 舒散 shoo sán;  
scattered about, 播蕩 pó  
t'hāng. 散軼 sán yih; scat-  
tered abroad, 流離 lêw là,  
零落 ling lô, 離別 lê p'è,  
離開 lê k'hae, 離散 lê sán,  
四散 szé sán; scattered about,  
星散 sing sán, 俛散 peaou  
sán, 斷留 sze lê.v; scattered  
thoughts, 散思亂想 sán  
sze lwán sǎng; scattered  
clouds, 雲專 yün foo; scat-  
tered like the stars, 星點  
sing tǎen.

SCENE, of a play, 折 chě,  
戲臺 hé taé; a moveable  
scene, 活捷幕子 hwó  
tseih móo tszè.

SCENT, 香氣 hēang k'hé,  
香味 hēang wé, 臭 héw,  
簍 wūh; a scent bag, 香袋  
hēang taé; the scent of flowers,  
花香 hwa hēang; its scent is  
like the Lan flower, 其臭  
如蘭 ké héw joó lân.

SCEPTIC, 疑心者 é sin  
chày.

SCEPTICAL mind, 疑心  
é sin.

SCEPTRE, authority, 權柄  
 keuh p'ing; Chinese sceptre,  
 圭 kwei, 橫 tūh, 介圭 keae  
 kwei, 玕 keae, 瓏 玲 lūng  
 t'hae, 珙 kung, 笏 hwuh, 終  
 葵 chung kwei; sceptre held  
 by a king, 鎮圭 chin kwei;  
 do. by a duke, 桓圭 hwān  
 kwei; do. by a marquis, 信圭  
 s'in kwei; do. by an earl, 躬圭  
 kung kwei, an ancient sceptre,  
 璚 choo, 璧 peih, 圭 璽  
 kwei peih, 璪 chuen, 璫  
 tsuan, 璫 hwan; a stone  
 sceptre, 廷 t'ing, 珣 ch'hūh,  
 琰 yen, 瑒 ch'hang, 琒  
 chuen, 璫 keae, 瑞 suy.

SCHEDULE, 條目 teāu  
 mūh, 冊 ts'hih.

To SCHEME, 籌策 chōw  
 ts'ih, 希圖 he toò, 豐策  
 hwā ts'ih, 究 kéw, 構 kow,  
 謀 mōw, 謀度 mōw toò,  
 算 swān, 圖 toò, 經營  
 king ying, 圖度 toò toò,  
 咨 tszé, 唯 wei, 惟 wei,  
 圖究 toò kéw, 謀莫 mōw  
 mò, 咨詢 tszé seun, 打扮  
 tà p'ai; to scheme after fame  
 and gain, 圖名利 toò ming  
 lé, 圖謀 toò mōw; to  
 scheme deeply, 嚶喋 tsā  
 t'hē, 窺 heuen; to scheme  
 about affairs, 計事 ké szé,  
 to scheme after other people's  
 property, 瞞 chen.

SCHEME, 機械 ke heae,  
 計謀 ké mōw, 謀畧 mōw  
 lé, 術 shūh, 心術 sin shūh,  
 猶 yēw, 猷 yēw, 策 ts'ih, 規  
 謀 kwei mōw, 觚 kou, 計策  
 ké ts'ih; numerous do. 百計  
 pih ké, 多計 to ké; to scheme  
 after gain, 射利 shay lé; an  
 excellent scheme, 妙計  
 meau ké; a thousand schemes  
 and devices, 千方百計  
 tsēen fang pih ké.

SCHEMING, 怙怙 k'hē  
 yā, 憐 là, 憐 憐 yēu tsēen.

SCHISM, 分開之事 fun  
 k'hae che szé, 違別之事  
 wei pēe che szé, 離開之  
 事 là k'hae che szé.

SCHISMATIC, 喜以違  
 別者 hè è wei pēe chāy.

SCHISTOSE stone, 越砥  
 石 yuē tè sh'ih.

SCHOLAR, disciple, 門徒  
 mūn t'hoò, 徒弟 t'hoò tè,  
 門弟 mūn té, 門生 mūn  
 sāng, 門下 mūn hēa, 書生  
 shoo sāng, 徒 t'hoò, 桑扈  
 sang hoó; a pupil terms him-  
 self, 晚生 wān sāng, and  
 學生 heò sāng; a learned  
 man, 博學 pō heò, 博雅士  
 pō yā szé, 士人 szé jin, 儒  
 joó; a great scholar, 大儒  
 tá joó; eminent do. 宿儒  
 sūh joó; a thorough scholar  
 通儒 t'hung joó; a famous

do. 名儒 ming joó; a mean  
do. 庸儒 p'hè joó; a vague  
scholar, 迂儒 heu joó; a  
rotten do. 腐儒 fò joó; a  
petty do. 豎儒 shoo joó;  
a poor do. 貧士 pìn szé, 寒  
儒 hân joó; a complete scho-  
lar, 儒區 joó k'heu; a retired  
scholar, 隱士 yìn szé; a  
man acquainted with books,  
讀書人 phũh shoo jín;  
a learner, 學者 hěo chày;  
learner of religion, 教徒弟  
keaóu t'hoò té; a student, 念  
書的 nēen shoo teĩh, 生員  
säng yuēn.

SCHOLASTIC learning, 內  
才 núy tsà, 內學 núy hěo.

SCHOLIAST, 解書的 keaè  
shoo teĩh, 註書者 choó  
shoo chày.

SCHOLIUM, 解說 keaè  
shwǒ, 註解 choó keaè, 釋  
註 shĩh choó.

SCHOOL, 學館 hěo kwàn,  
學房 hěo fāng, 學堂 hěo  
tāng, 學效 hěo heaóu, 辟雍  
peĩh yūng, 書館 shoo kwàn,  
書塾 shoo shũh, 黨塾 tāng  
shũh, 東膠 tung keaou, 類  
宮 pwan kung, 序 séu, 書  
軒 shoo hēen, 黌宇 hwang  
yù, 庠序 sēang séu; the  
school of Confucius, 仲尼  
之門 chung nê che mún, 杏  
壇 hāng tau, 儒教 joó keaóu;

school of philosophy, 教門  
keag u mún; an ancient school,  
瞽宗 koò tsung; a boy's  
school, 小蒙館 seadũ mung  
kwàn, 米廩 mè lin; to open  
a school, 開館 k'hae kwàn;  
to go to school, 入學 jũh  
hěo; to close a school, at vac-  
ation, 解館 keaè kwàn; do.  
at night, 散館 sán kwàn.

SCHOOL-ROOM, 學堂 hěo  
tāng, 塚 to, 塚 t'hoò, 塾 shũh;  
a school for the Imperial clan,  
宗學 tsung hěo.

SCHOOL-MASTER, 先生  
sēen sāng, 教書的 keaóu  
shoo teĩh, 師 szc; one who  
teaches the classics, 經館先  
生 king kwàn sēen sāng; to  
follow the trade of a school-  
master, 舌耕 shě kǎng, 筆  
耕爲生 peĩh kǎng wei sāng,  
教書 keaóu shoo.

SCHOOL-MISTRESS, 女師  
nyù sze.

SCHOOL-BOY, 蒙童 mung  
tūng, 學生 hěo sāng.

SCIENCE, (acquaintance with  
things,) 習 ché; perfection of  
knowledge, 致知 ché ché,  
學文 hěo wǎn, 學 hěo;  
science of numbers, 數學 soó  
hěo, 算術之學 swán shũh  
che hěo; knowledge, 知學  
che shĩh.

SCIENTIFIC, 有學文的

yèw hēō wǎn tēh, 諳熟  
gnán shūh, 諳練 gnán lēn,  
明知的 mīng che tēh, 學  
文過人的 hēō wǎn kwó  
jīn tēh.

SCIMITAR, 鉤 kow, 曲劍  
keūh kēén.

SCINTILLATION, 火星出  
來之貌 hò sing ch'ūh lāe  
che maóu.

SCIENA, 鯁 mow, 鯁 kew,  
鯨 tsung, 石首鰐 shīh  
shòw tsung, 花鱸 hwa loo.

SCION, 小樹 seaòu shoó ;  
scions growing luxuriantly,  
木扶 mūh yaou.

SCIRPUS, or bulrush, 草菰  
tsaòu koo, 菰蔣 koo tsēang,  
燈草 tāng tsaòu ; scirpus  
tuberosus, 荸薺 pūh tse, 馬  
蹄 mà té.

SCISSORS, 鉸剪 keaòu  
tsēén, 鉸刀 keaòu taou, 鍛  
shaé, 剪刀 tsēén taou, 剪子  
tsēén tszè ; to clip with scissors,  
裁剪 tsāē tsēén : scissors for  
cutting metals, 鐵鉸 t'hiē  
sā, 夾剪 kēē tsēén.

To SCOFF, 戲笑 hé seaóu,  
侮弄 woo lúng, 戲弄 hé  
lúng, 玩笑 wán seaóu, 欺  
笑 k'he seaóu, 譏笑 ke  
seaóu, 笑狎 seaóu hwǎ.

To SCOLD, 斥罵 chīh má,  
嗔 chin, 詬 heu, 譴讓 kēén  
jàng, 晉罵 lé má, 罵 má, 鬧

naòu, 傑 kāng, 呖 te, 咀 wǒ,  
叱咄 chīh t'ūh, 噬 hung,  
噉 ch'hoo, 詆 tē, 謾訴 he  
how, 詰 kēē, 許 súy, 謫 chīh,  
簪 le, 讀 tseih, 譙 tseaou,  
譏讓 tsan tseu, 侮 ma, 侮  
慥 chen chow, 訶叱 ho chīh ;  
to scold one another, 謫 súy,  
相罵 sāng má ; to scold a  
slave, 臧罵 tsang má ; he  
scolded in a disrespectful man-  
ner, 忿許不恭 fùn súy  
pūh kung, 殘罵 tsán má, 訕  
shán, 詆 tēén, 詆 heuē 訶  
ho ; scolding, 譴訝 tsēa ya ; a  
scolding tone, 噉 seih.

SCOLOPENDRA, 蜈蚣 woò  
kung ; scolopendra electrica,  
放光虫 fáng kwang chūng.

SCOLOPENDRIA minor, 金  
星草 kin sing tsaòu ; scolopendria  
morsitans, 蠅咀  
ts'eih tsēay, 百足 pīh tsūh.

Scoop, 木角 mūh kēō ; a  
scoop for bailing out a boat, 潁  
hoó ; the scoop of a valley, 陂  
yē, 山谷形 san kūh hīng.

To scoop, 挑挖 t'heau  
wǎ, 拏 wǎ, 笑 yuē, 窺 leau,  
挖 wǎ, 抒 shoo, 掘 keuē ; to  
scoop out grain from a mortar,  
挑 yaòu ; to scoop out a hole,  
挖抗 wǎ k'hang ; to scoop out  
the earth, 挖 woo, 罰 kung, 挖  
土 wǎ t'hoò, 掘土 keuē t'hoò,  
掘起土 keuē k'hè t'hoò.

SCOPE, aim. 心向 *sin*  
bāng, 意思 *é szo*, 志向  
ché h'ráug; general design, 宗  
古 *tsung ché*; main scope, 網  
領 *kang ling*; room. 空處  
k'hung ch'hoó; to give scope,  
着 *yéw*.

SCORBUS *sylvestris*, 羊机  
子 *yáng ke tszè*.

SCORBUTIC, 痛癢 *kaou*  
lau; a scorbutic disease, 甲  
疥 *kǎ kaó*.

TO SCORCH, 灼 *tsow*, 赫  
hūh, 炒 *sha*, 析 *hin*, 熯 *hō*,  
暍 *kāng*, 煥 *hin*, 悔 *hàè*, 煖  
hwūh 稍 *seou* 煖 *te*, 煖  
keung, 煖 *peih*, 煖 *tsew*, 煖  
yāng, 煖 *haou*, 煖 *fan*, 薰  
炙 *heuen cha*, 爆燥 *n' tsaou*:  
to scorch in the sun, 曝 *keih*,  
曝 *p'hō*, 爆 *p'haou*; scorched  
with the sun 枯槁 *ko kaou*,  
枯 *koo*, 瞭 *liang* 曝 *p'ō*; do.  
at the fire. 燥 *saou*, 火 焚  
色 *hò fā sīh* 風 *hò*, 煖 斃  
king *sze*; to scorch the tor-  
toise, 灼龜 *chō kwei*; the  
frame on which it is done,  
煖 *te*.

SCORCHING, 曬 *he*; scorch-  
ing heat of the sun, 析 *hin*.  
暴 *paou*, 眼 曝 *lung sang*, 太  
曝 *taé shaé*; scorching wea-  
ther, 天氣 燥 熱 *t'hēen k'é*  
tsaou *jě*.

SCORE, twenty, 二十 *ārē*

shih; a reckoning, 計數  
soó; to run up a score, 欠  
k'hēen chaó; on the score  
friendship, 爲友故 *wei y*  
koó.

TO SCORE, 打記號 *tà*  
haou.

SCORE, 鉄落 *t'hē*  
圳 *tsu*, 火土 *hò t'hoó*; dre  
植子 *cha tszè*; do. of iron  
鐵植子 *t'hē cha tszè*.

TO SCORN, 輕忽 *k'hī*  
hwūh 傲慢 *gaou mán*, 慢  
k'hing mán, 欺負 *k'*  
foó, 侮慢 *wò mán*, 藐  
sǎ mán.

SCORNFULLY, 輕忽之  
k'ling hwūh che maou.

SCORPIO, constellation, be  
of, 房宿 *fāng sūh*; heart  
do. 心宿 *sin sūh*, 鶉  
shun hò; tail of do. 尾  
wei sūh, 龍尾 *lung wei*.

SCORPION, 蠍 *hē*, 象  
sāng hē, 杜伯 *toó pih*,  
蠍 *o ke*, 蝮蛇 *pūh shay*;  
medicine called, 全蝎 *tser*  
hē.

SCORPENA, 鰲 *gaou* 鰲 *tā*

SCOUNDREL, 光棍 *kwa*  
kwān, 棍徒 *kwān t'hoó*,  
頑的人 *t'heou yuén tēh*.

TO SCOUR, 漱 *sów*, 淘  
t'haou sha, 淘汰 *t'haou t'h*  
to cleanse, 作乾淨  
kan tsing, 清乾淨 *tsi*

kan tsing. 漪 闌 e lán, 漪 闌  
kaé, 穰 sow. 浙 chē, 溪 sow:  
to scour with sand, 按沙  
no sha, 沙汰 sha t'hae: do.  
with bricks, 以瓦石洗物  
è wà shíh sè wūh. 澆 chwang,  
磔 chwang, 磔 tsuy: to scour  
rice, 藺 kēen, 穉 shíh. 淘米  
t'haou mè.

SCOURGE. 鞭 p'ien, 鞭打  
pēen tà. 打鞭子 tà p'ien  
tsè. 笞 t'hae, 打笞 tà t'hae.

SCOUT. 明探 shaou t'hán.  
探卒 t'hán tsūh. 探子  
t'hán tszè, 打聽之人 tà  
t'ling che jín.

To SCORT, drive away, 驅  
逐 keu chūh.

To SCOWL, 妹 foo. 眉目  
間恨 mèi mùh kēen hán,  
面帶怒色 mien tai noó sīh.

SCRAGGY. 瘦 sòw, 疲瘦  
p'he sòw.

To SCRAMBLE, 梁 chwa,  
搶去 tséang k'heú. 眾中  
亂取 chúngh chung lwán  
tsèu. 手把物 shòw pà wūh;  
to scramble up. 爬上去  
pa sháng k'heú.

SCRAP, 小塊 seàn kwáé,  
碎塊 tsúy kwáé, 碎物 tsúy  
wūh.

To SCRAPE, 拾 hēā, 刮  
kwō. 削莫 sō mó, 鏟 pang,  
鏟 k'hóu. 剗 keuē, 刮 chung,  
剗 min, 剗 t'heau, 剗 tseuen,

契 kwā. 拈 kēā. 批 p'hè, 抗  
wan, 掙 hwan, 擣 kēā, 爬  
paou; to scrape the ground. 把  
土 pà t'hoò; to scrape iron,  
莫鐵 mò t'hēē: to scrape the  
teeth, 齧 tsuy, 剔齒 tēh  
ch'hè; to scrape the flesh off  
the bones, 品 kwa, 刮肉去  
骨 kwō jūh k'heú kwūh; to  
scrape by a level, 刮平 kwō  
p'ing; to scrape off. 刮削  
kwō sō, 刮 seüē, 剔 t'heih,  
剔 t'huy, 刮 chuē, 揩 hēā; to  
scrape off dirt, 刮垢 kwō  
k'hóu, 剗 leih, 剗 yaóu; to  
scrape out, as marrow from a  
bone, 挑取 t'heau tseü; to  
scrape together. 捻 nēē, 爬  
pa na, 糾譌 kew keaou.

SCRAPER. 扒 pā; a scraper  
for turnips, 蘿蔔剗 lô pō  
paou, 擦蘿蔔牀 tsā lô  
pō chwang; scraper for a grain  
measure, 斗刮 tōw kwā.

To SCRATCH, 抓 chaou,  
癢 keaé. 疥 keaé. 爬 pa, 揩  
hēā, 搔 saou. 撓 naou, 擣  
kwūh; to scratch a part that  
itches, 抓着癢處 chaou  
chū yáng ch'hoó, 搔癢 saou  
yáng, 爬癢 pa yáng; to  
scratch and tear, 抓破 chaou  
p'hó, 拾 hēā: to scratch out  
letters, 刮字 kwā tszé; to  
scratch the hand, 爬手 pa  
shòw; to scratch the head,

搔首 saou shòw ; to scratch one's ear, 抓耳 chaou ùrh, 爪 chàu ; he scratched his head, and knew not what to say, 搔首踟躕 saou shòw che choó ; to scratch the sand, 爬沙 pa sha ; to scratch into a sore 疥 han.

To SCREAM, 響 hēang, 叫喊 keaóu hàn.

To SCREAM, 呼號 hoó haóu ; to scream from pain, 痛而呼 t'hung úrh hoó. 請 he : to scream through fright, 懼聲 keñ shing.

To SCREEN, 掩 yèn. 隱 yin, 遮蔽 chay pé, 遮掩 chay yèn, 遮着 chay chō. 簾 fan, 簾 gaé. 摺 gan, 弁 gan. 蓋 kaé. 闌 mè, 庇 pé. 蔽 pé. 蔽堂 ná táng. 掩蔽 yèn kaé. 陸翳 yin e. 翳蒼 e wei. 遮閉 chay hēen. 闌 lân, 摳 tsew, 撈 pang, 撈 hoo. 搬 keaou, 搬 tun, 欄 lín. 遮擋 chay t'hang. 衣 e. 喉 chay. 墻 chen, 屏 p'hing. 屏 ping, 陰 yin ; to screen off. 刪 ch'híh ; to screen from, 翳壅 e ying ; to screen the eyes, 蔽目 pé mǔh ; do. and close up, 蔽塞 pé sǐh ; to screen one's-self, 藉口 tséay k'hòw ; to screen a fault, 蓋愆 kaé kēen, 蔽罪 pé tsúy.

SCREEN, 幘幘 päng mung,

屏風 ping fung, 門屏 mún ping, 屏門 ping mún, 箔 pǒ, 罽毼 fow sae, 帷屏 wei ping, 帷幕 wei móo, 展 e, 幌 hwang, 闌 lân, 幃 chung, 幃 mēen, 幔 mán. 屏 lúng, 皇邸 hwāng tè, 帷薄 wei pǒ, 桴思 foo sze : a wooden screen. 梘 ǒ, 藩屏 fan ping, 蕭牆 seaou tsāng ; a screen ornamented with hatchets. 展 e ; a moveable screen, 房櫨 fāng lung ; a folding screen, 圍屏 wei ping, 連屏 liēn ping ; a screen to roll up, 軟屏 juén ping ; a bamboo screen, 簾 lēen, 竹簾 chūh lēen ; to put up a screen, 掛簾 kwá lēen, 上簾 sháng lēen ; to let down do. 放簾 fāng lēen.

SCREW, 羅絲 lô sze, 螺絲 lô sze, 螺螄釘 lô sze ting.

To SCREW out of one, 打磨 tà mô ; to screw up the mouth, 咬咬 so mei, 口咬 k'hòw suy.

To SCRIBBLE, 濫寫 lán sēay, 筌 chen ; to scribble on doors and walls, 濫寫門壁 lán sēay mún peih.

SCRIBE, writer, 寫字的 sēay tszé teih, 書辦 shoo pán. 書吏 shoo lé, 書役 shoo yǐh, 書手 shoo shòw ; amanuensis, 代筆 taé peih.

SCRIP, 被套 p'hè t'haóu, 囊 nang, 袋 taé, 口袋 k'òw taé, 布袋 poó taé.

SCRIPTURE, as used by Christians, 聖經 shíng king, 聖書 shíng shoo, 聖錄 shíng lùh; do. as used by the Chinese, 經 king, 經典 king tiên; do. as used by the Mohammedan-Chinese, 天經 t'heen king.

SCRIPTURAL in the Chinese sense, 出典 ch'hih tiên.

SCRIVENER, 代書者 taé shoo chày, 代寫呈狀者 taé sèay ching chwang chày.

SCROFULA, 瘰癧 ló leíh.

SCROFULOUS sores, 疥癬 keaé sèin.

SCROLL, 卷 keuén, 卷帖 keuén t'hié, 卷軸 keuén chüh, 卷書 keuén shoo.

SCROTUM, 卵脬 lwàn paou, 腎囊 shin nang.

To SCRUB, 髹契 k'èe kwä; to scrub a table, 抹枱 mǎ taé; to scrub and clean, 涮洗 swāh sè, 洗刷潔淨 sè swā k'èe tsäng; to scrub a little, 搓一搓 tso yih tso.

SCRUBBER, 刷把 swā pà.

SCRUB, 小人 seáu jìn.

SCRUPLE, doubt, 疑惑 é hwǒ, 狐疑 hoó é.

SCRUPULOUS, 忪慎 king shin, 瑣碎 fàn tsúy; a scru-

pulous mind, 瑣碎心腸 sò tsúy sin chang, 瑣狐疑之心 fàn sò hoó é che sin; a scrupulous person, 瑣碎之人 sò tsúy che jìn, 狐疑者 hân hoó é chày.

SCRUPULOUSLY minute, 小家數 seáu k'ea soó.

To SCRUTINIZE, 効 haé, 考効 k'haóu haé, 効實 haé shíh, 詰究 k'èe k'ew, 謂 keüh, 格 k'ih, 計 t'haóu, 查察 cha ch'ha, 苛察 hô ch'ha, 審 shìn, 審訊 shìn sin, 推究 chuy k'ew, 檢校 k'èen keaóu, 考問 k'haóu wán, 要効 yaóu k'hih, 詳 tsäng, 討論 t'haóu lún, 尋問 wán, 查訪 cha fang, 究問 kew wán, 訊問 sin wán; to scrutinize to the utmost, 審 keüh, 究察 k'ew ch'ha; to scrutinize matters, 格物 k'ih wūh; to scrutinize in the mind, 心察 sin ch'ha.

To SCUD away, 逃避 t'au pé, 奔走 p'hun tsow.

SCUFFLE, 歐打之事 gow tà che szé, 相爭之事 s'ang tsäng che szé, 吵鬧之事 tsaou naóu che szé.

To SCULK away, 賴 teaou, 竄 tswán, 遯 tún; to hide, 藏匿 chwang neih; to sculk about, 暗逗私遯 gnán tow sze lèw.



SCULL. for a boat, 櫓 lò, 枋 to, 棧 e; scull of a dead man, 枯顛頭 koo loo t'hôw, 骷 loo, 骷髏 t'ah low, 骷 koo low, 枯體 koo low, 輕粉 k'hing fun. 天靈蓋 t'héen ling kaé, 腦蓋 naou kaé, 頭盧 t'hôw loo, 頤顛 t'ih loo, 顛顛 heuh loo, 顛 kaé, 顛 toú, 體體 t'hè low, 腦袋骨 naou t'ae kwüh.

SCULL-CAP, 帽子 maou tszè.

SCULPTOR, 雕匠 teaou tsäng, 鑿匠 ch'ho tsäng, 雕刻細工 teaou k'hih sé kung.

SCULPTURE, 雕像之學 teaou säng che hoo.

SCUM, 沫子 mō tszè; scum of oil, 油沫子 yew mō tszè; scum of liquor, 浮蟻 fōw è; scum of rice water, 糲 chen; take away the scum, 掠去浮沫 lō k'heú fow mō.

SCURF, 垢 k'hów, 老泥 laou nê, 皺 chen, 垢帶 k'ów che, scurf of the head, 頭上皮膚 t'hôw sháng p'hè foo, 浮皮 fow p'hà.

SCURRILOUS pamphlet, 謗書 háng shoo; scurrilous language, 倥傯 tsan tsew.

SCURVINESS, 疥癩 keaé lé, 瘰 tan.

SCUTIGERA, 蛭螭 chih k'ih, 蛭螭 yew yen, 蛭 se.

SCUTTLE-FISH 鯽魚 tsē yū.

SCYTHE, 芟 san, 鐮 pō.

SEA, 海 hà, 洋 yāng, 池

海 chē hà, 淳 pūh, 瀛 ying,

瀛海 ying hà, 大海 tà

hà, 滄海 tsang hà, 冥海

mīng hà, 池 ch, 勃瀲 pō

heae, 大壑 tá hō, 巨壑

keú hō; the northern sea, 比

冥 pīh mīng; the four seas,

四海 szé hà; sea-salt, 海

鹽 hà yē; the deep blue sea,

溟 mīng; the sea or waves

have gone down, 海浪平

息 hà lāng pīng seih; the

bottom of the sea, 海底 hà

té; a sea without a shore, 大

海無邊 tà hà woó pēn.

SEA-BLUBBER, 海蛇 hà

shây, 魷 tō, 魷魷 kò chē,

魷 cha, 魷魷 hōw tō, 魷

tāng, 魷 kàn, 海風 hà fung.

SEA-BREEZE, 沆瀣 hang

hac, 海氣 hà k'hè.

SEA-CALF, 鯢魚 e yū,

魷鰯 ken tā.

SEA-DEVIL, 蛟 keaou.

SEA-EEL, 鰻 gō, 海鰻

hà tsēw; a kind of sea-eel,

鰻鰻 kung tseu,

SEA-FIGHT, 水戰 shwù y

chén.

SEA-HOG, 江猪 kēang

choo.

SEA-LETTUCE, 蔴茹 leu joó.

SEAMAN, 水手 shwù y shòw, 梢人 shaou jin, 榜人 päng jin.

SEA-ONION, 大蒜 tá swán.

SEA-PERCH, 石斑 shíh pán.

SEAPORT, 港口 kěang k'hòw.

SEA-QUALM, 蛇 tsíh, 贖 pe.

SEA-SNAIL, 泥龜 nè kwei.

SEA-SICKNESS, 眩船 heuén chwân, 苦船 kòò chwân, 暈船 yun chwân, 暈浪 yun lán.

SEA-SHORE, 海濱 hàè pin, 海瀕 hàè pin, 海邊 hàè pēn.

SEA-WATER, 海水 hàè shwù y.

SEA-WEED, 海帶 hàè taé, 石花菜 shíh hwa tsáé, 薺菜 tsze tsáé.

SEA-URCHIN, 魷魚 päng yú.

SEAL, (an animal,) 鯨 é, 芝蔴貂 che ma t'eaou, 太平貂 t'haé ping t'eaou, 貂 t'haou, 朱孺 choo joó, 海獺 hàè t'há, 鰐 ná, 鰐 yíh; a sort of seal, 虛鰐 heu tá; seal's skin, 魚皮 yú p'hé, 海驪皮 hàè lô p'hé, 太平貂皮 t'haé ping t'eaou p'hé; seal-skin garment, 魚服 yú fúh.

SEAL, a stamp, 印章 yín

chang; a private seal, 圖書 toò shoo, 圖章 toò chang, 圖記 toò ké; official seal, 印信 yín sín, 官印 kwan yín, 符印 foó yín; a seal of office, 官印 kwan yín, 告身 kaou shin; the government seal, 封皮 fung p'hé, the great seal, 國璽 kwó sè; keeper of do. 照磨 chaóm mò; a seal used by inferior officers, 鈐記 kēen ké; do. of chief officers abroad, 關防 kwan fang, 頒給欽差大臣關防 pán kēih k'hín ch'ae tá chin kwan fang.

TO SEAL, 封口 fung k'òw, 印 yín, 打印 tà yín, 用印 yung yín, 給印 kēih yín, 蓋印 kaé yín, 卦印 kwá yín, 鈐蓋印信 kēen kaé yín sín; to seal a letter. 封書信 fung shoo sín, 鐵縫 k'hwan fung, 鐵刻 k'hwan k'híh, 檢封 kēen fung; to seal up and prohibit, 封禁 fung kín; to seal up a house, 封門 fung mún; the seal character, 篆書 chuén shoo.

SEALED, 封口 fung k'òw, 粘口 nēen k'hòw, 封實 奏聞 fung shíh tsóu wán; sealed document, 封口奏摺 fung k'hòw tsóu tà.

SEALING-WAX, 火漆 hò tseih; do. Chinese, 印色

yín sīh ; to keep the seal, 掌印 chàng yín.

SEAM, rent, 綻 chan, 幃 gīh, 襠 hoo, 襠 tūh, 齊 tsē ; to mend a rent seam, 補綻 pòo chan, 紵 chīh, 紵 hāng, 襠 mūh, 襠 yīh fūng, 縫 fūng, 縫 sun ; the seam of a garment, 衣骨 e kwūh, 襠 e, 朕 chin ; seam between planks, 筴 e ; seam of a boat, 筴 k'heun ; a cross seam, 橫縫 hāng fūng ; a straight seam, 直縫 chīh fūng ; the seam on the top of a cap, 梁 lēang ; the seam of a fur garment, 裘絨 kēw yīh ; the seam is ripped open, 綻裂 chan lē.

TO SEAM, 綰 wan, 縷 yin, 縫 fūng, 縷 hwān.

TO SEAR, 焦 tseou, 焙 pei, 焙 lō, 焙 wei.

TO SEARCH, 搜 sow, 搜 檢 sow kēn, 掃 saóu, 掃 捉 saou tsūh, 搜 sow ; to search for, 搜 尋 sow tsin, 捕 poó, 索 sīh, 塵 sow, 找 尋 haou ts'in, 覓 meih, 求 kēw, 需 seu, 籍 le, 討 尋 t'haou tsin, 鋪 願 poó pan ; to search for a clue, 推 t'uy ; to search for one, 搜 檢 sow kēn ; to search for truth, 求 道 kēw taóu ; to search into, 訪查 fāng cha, 訪事 fāng

szé, 炯 heung, 檢 kēn, 窮 詰 kēung kē, 緒 尋 tsin, 究 kēw, 討 論 t'haou lún, 講 究 kēang kēw, 竊 竊 tsē tsē ; to search into books, 搜羅 sow lô ; to search into the nature of things, 格 物 kīh wūh ; to search out, 搏 pō ; to search out secrets, 鑽 tswán ; to search out a case in law, 弔 案 teaóu gnán ; to search a house, 搜 室 shīh, 抄 家 ch'haou kē, 索 室 sīh shīh ; to search book, 搜 羅 sow lô, 搜 緝 sow t'seih, 打 探 tà tán ; to search in vain, 尋 不着 tsin pūh chō ; to search to the bottom, 推 本 t'huy pàn, 推 究 t'huy kēw, 考 劾 k'haou hae ; to search into mysteries, 索 隱 soó yin ; to search into the source of a calamity, 尋 討 禍 源 tsin t'haou hó yuén ; to search to the utmost, 窮 究 kēung kēw ; to search with the hand, 摸 tēn ; to search and seize, 緝 搜 sōw tseih ; search the Scriptures, used by the Mahomedans, 查 對 經 卷 cha túy king kēuén.

SEASON, 塹 kin, 歲 súy, 氣 k'hé, 時 候 shē hōw ; the four seasons, 四 季 szé k'hé, 四 時 szé shē, 四 氣 szé k'hé, 稔 jin ; for a season,

時且 tsan tsäy ; a fit season,  
 宜時 è shê ; each in their  
 proper season, 各隨其時  
 cǎ sù y kē shê.

SEASONABLE, 及時 kēih  
 hē, 便時 pēn shē, 順時  
 hún shē ; seasonable showers,  
 時雨 shē yù ; seasonable  
 ruit, 時菓 shē kò.

SEASONABLY, 恰好 k'hǒ  
 iáu.

SEASONED, 貫熟 kwán  
 hūh.

SEAT, 凳 lāng, 坐位 tsó  
 wéi, 座 tsó, 座位 tsó wéi,  
 畢 yaou, 摩 yaou, 胙位  
 soó wéi ; a seat or chair, 椅  
 子 è tszè ; to go to one's seat,  
 署位 kwei wéi, 反胙 fan  
 soó ; seat or place, 處 ch'óo,  
 所在 sò tsáé ; seat of a carri-  
 ge, 轎 tang.

To SECLUDE, 分出 fun  
 h'hūh.

SECLUDED, 僻 píng, 隱 yin.

SECOND, that which follows  
 the first, 第二 té ūh ; next  
 in order, 次 tszé, 原 yuēn,  
 next in value, 亞 à, 俅 luy,  
 耳 ne ; second-class sages,  
 亞聖 à shíng ; second crop,  
 兔禾 wàn hò ; second son,  
 次子 tszé tszè ; second son  
 of a gentleman, 二老爺 ūh  
 àu yāy ; the second temple,  
 原廟 yuēn meáou ; second

bar, on the Canton river, 濠  
 整 haóu tún ; second best,  
 其次 kē tszé ; in the second  
 place, 二來 ūh laē, 二則

úh tsíh ; the second month,  
 卯月 maóu yuē, 如月 joó  
 yuē, 夾鐘 kē ching ; a  
 second marriage, 媾 kow.

SECOND, in office, 副 foó,  
 右副 yéw foó, 左副 tsò  
 foó, 副堂 foó tang, 右堂  
 yéw tang, 左堂 tsò tang ;  
 second in command, 承 ching ;  
 a second, 副 fow ; a second  
 in any commission, 副使  
 foó shè ; the second of three,  
 仲 ching ; second from the  
 top, on the list of literati, 榜  
 眼 pāng yèn ; a second, the  
 60th part of a minute, 抄  
 chaou ; degrees, minutes and  
 seconds, 度分抄 toó fún  
 chaou ; to be second to, 儲  
 choó, 副 foó.

SECONDARY importance,  
 未 mǎ ; a secondary degree  
 of merit, 殿 téén.

SECRECY, 密處 meih  
 choó ; to retire into secrecy,  
 隱 yin.

SECRET, 秘密 pé meih,  
 闕 pé, 幽 yew, 靜密 tsing  
 meih, 慮 e, 機密 ke meih,  
 密 meih, 祕密 pé meih, 匪  
 fei, 映 gan, 比 pè, 祕 pé, 黠  
 tan mang ; secret affairs,

fūh, 埋 maê, 叟 sow, 竄  
tswán, 藏匿 tsǎng neih.

SECRETION, 液 yǐ; do.  
from the nose, 涕 tì; do. from  
the eyes 濁 shùh; a foul secre-  
tion in the ear, 聾 tūng.

SECRETLY, 暗 gán, 私下  
sze héá, 私地 sze té, 嚴密  
yèn mēh; secretly communi-  
cated, 祕傳 pé chuēn, 秘  
授 pé shóu; to imagine se-  
cretly, 暗想 gán sǎng.

SECT. 門 mûn, 法門 fā mûn, 教門 keaú mûn, 教 keaú; a sect of the learned, 儒教 joê keaú, 儒家 joê kē, 儒門 joê mûn; the sect of Buddha, 佛門 fūh mûn, 釋家 shīh kē, 釋門 shīh mûn; the sect of Taou, 道家 taú kē, 道教 taú keaú.

SECTARIANISM, views differing from those of the majority, 異端 é twan.

SECTION, 段 *phwan*, 份 *pan*, 切斷之物 *tsṛṛ twān*  
*che wūh*; a section of a book,  
 篇 *p'hién*, 回 *hwây* 卷 *keuén*,  
 章 *chang*, 書 *shoo* 卷 *keuén*:  
 the sections of a history, 葉  
 卷 *kaou keuén*, 節目 *tsṛṛ*  
*mūh*; section of bamboo, 節  
*tsṛṛ*, 穀 *e*; the section of a me-  
 lon, orange, &c. 瓣 *pán*, 片  
*p'hién*, 一片柑 *yīh p'hién*  
 楓屋 *kwā seu*; sections

SECRETARY, 經歷 king  
leih, 書吏 shoo lé, 當該  
tang kae : private do. 幕賓  
mō pin, 幕友 mō yéw, 幕  
客 mō k'hih, 師爺 sze yâ.

To SECRETE, 藏伏 tsang  
作幕 tsǒ mǒ; the secretary  
bird, 鳩, 鵲, 鵲, 鵲

and paragraphs, 章句 chang keú ; a section of the cotton fruit, 綉 tow.

SECULAR affairs, 世事 shé szé.

SECURE, 安當 gnan táng, 穩當 wǎn táng, 妥帖 t'ho t'heē, 安穩 gnan wǎn, 平安 ping gnan, 安定 gnan t'ing.

To SECURE a ship, 保船 paòu chwân.

SECURED, 鞏 kung, 鞏固 kung koó.

SECURELY, 實落 shih ló.

SECURITY, one who secures the performance of a contract, 保領 paòu ling. 保人 paòu jin ; protection, 保全之事 paòu tseuén che szé ; a security merchant, 保商 paòu shang, 保家 paòu kēa ; to be security for, 保任 paòu jin, 包管 paou kwàn, 擔保 tàn paòu ; do. for females, 嫖 hoo.

SEDAN chair, 轎 keaóu, 肩輿 kēen yü, 扛 kēang, 步輦 póo lēn ; do. made of bamboo, 竹轎 chüh keaóu ; to ride in do. 坐轎 tsó keaóu.

SEDATE, 莊敬 chwang k'ing, 穩毅 yaou é, 玄默 heuen mih, 敬謹 k'ing kin, 愜 k'ing, 恭 kung, 徐 seu.

SEDATENESS, 嚴重 yén

chúng, 莊嚴 ch'ang yén, 嚴肅 yén sūh, 威嚴 wei yén.

SEDGE, 蘆 p'heaou, 蒲 p'hoo, 三稜 san ling, 蒲盧 p'oo loó, 蘆葦 loó wei, 芡 夫 too foo, 芡 gáng, 荇 sēen, 荇 lé ; a kind of sedge, 荇 lē, 蔞 蔞 kēa foo, 蔞 too wǎn, 蔞 kēa, 蔞 ke, 亂 wǎn ; a sedge just springing up, 蘆 keuen ; a sedge mat, 荇席 sēen seih.

SEDIMENT, 淀 tsó, 濡 juén, 壁 tēen, 滓 tsze, 渣滓 cha tsze, 汁滓 shih tsze, 程 ying, 柞 cha, 渠 ne, 糴 糴 tan san ; sediment of liquor, 糟粕 tsaou p'hó.

SEDITION, 作亂之事 tsó lwán che szé.

SEDITIONOUS, 姦慝 kēen tēh ; seditious expressions, 違悖之句 wei péi che keú.

To SEDUCE, 挑弄 t'heaou l'ing, 挑引 t'heaou yin, 詭 t'eaou, 悞 woó, 誘怵 yèw shih, 唆哄 so hung, 搜 sow, 誘惑 yèw hwó, 迷惑 mē hwó, 誑 p'uh, 罔 gó, 誘 yèw, 引誘 yin yèw, 誑 urh ; to seduce to lewdness, 詭戲 t'heaou hé, 詭弄 t'heaou l'ing, 攪撥 tsuán tó ; to seduce to evil, 玩弄 wán l'ing, 挑

teaou, 挑唆 t'heaou so ; to seduce with gain, 咱以利 tan è lé ; to seduce and impose upon people, 誦 shén ; to seduce a person's concubine, 拐騙人妾 kwaé p'héen jin tsë ; to seduce men's minds, 引動人心 yin túng jin sin ; to seduce people to crime, 攪 tswán ; to act the seducer, 做罔 tsó gó, 戲弄 hé lúng, 戲謔 hé hēō, 誑 kwei, 狐媚 hoó mei.

SEDUCING, 嫖 jaou.

SEDUCTIVE intention, 琴心 kín sin ; seductive language, 詆 mēen.

SEDULOUS, 勤工 k'hín kung, 勤繁 k'hín kin, 用心 yúng sin, 敏捷 min tsë.

TO SEE, 看 k'hán, 見 kéen, 視 shé, 禱 làn, 看 fow, 覩 fow, 覲 tow, 覲 keen, 覲 keen, 耿 keùng, 覲 kin, 眈 mīh, 睄 wūh wūh, 睄 keen, 瞰 tseth, 眈 lūh, 眈 ting ning, 辨 pan, 眈 loo, 覲 chin, 覲 hwang, 覲 ke, 覲 tūh, 診 chin ; to see through, 通 t'ung, 洞 tung, 看透 k'hán t'hóu, 見透 keen t'hóu ; to see through a device, 看破 k'hán p'hó, 識破 shih p'hó, 覲 覲 làn gòu ; to see through well, 覲通 kwán t'hung ; to see a person, 晤見 woó keen ; to

see the Emperor, 陛見 pé kéen, 照見天顏 chaóu keen t'héen yèn ; to see or visit a person, 拜見 paé keen ; do. a superior, 謁見 yé keen ; to see and not perceive, 睹而不見 toó úrh pūh keen ; to see and hear, 睹聞 toó wán ; to see out the old year, 送年窮 súng nēen k'heung ; to see but a moment, 閃視 shén shé ; to see a play, 看戲 k'hán hé ; to see each other, 相見 sāng keen ; to see much, 多見 toó keen ; to see for the first time, 初見 choo keen ; to see seldom, 罕觀 hàn kow ; to see accidentally, 覲見 kow keen ; do. distinctly, 瞭 leaou ; to see to a distance, 瞻眇 mēen meaou ; to see the world, 閱世 yuē shé ; to see entirely, 了見 leaóu keen ; to see indistinctly, as in a dream, 仿佛若夢 fang fūh jō mung, 瞢瞢 käng mâng ; to see a little, as through a tube, 管見 kwán keen ; to see double, 厭目 yén mīh, 睚 t'hé ; unable to see, 看不見 k'hán pūh keen ; to see in a mirror, 鏡裡照見 kíng lè chaóu keen ; to see clearly, 視清 shé ts'hing, 嚶嚶 leih lūh, 明見 ming keen ; to see without recognizing, 睚而

弗識 t'hé úrh fūh shīh ; to see indistinctly, 瞞眇 p'heaou meau, 覷 chwang ; to see with the eyes, 睨 mūh ; to see every day, 常見 chāng kēén.

SEED, 種 chùng, 子 tszè, 仁子 jìn tszè, 核 hīh, 種子 chùng tszè ; the seed of a flower, 花仁 hwa jìn, 花米 hwa mè ; the seed of a fruit, 仁 jìn, 果仁 kò jìn, 核仁 hīh jìn ; the seed of corn, 種 chùng ; the seed of animals, 精 tsing ; offspring, 子孫 tszè sun ; seed of the water lily, 蓮的 lēén tēih, 苳蕙 è é, 的苳 tēih hēih ; the seed chamber of the water lily, 蓮實 lēén shīh ; the seed of a kind of grass, 蒺藜 ke joo ; a seed shooting forth, 核芽 hīh yā.

SEED-TIME, and harvest, 稼穡 kēá sēih.

SEED-PEARLS, 藥珠 yǎo choo ; a good seed, 嘉種 kēa chùng.

SEEDLING, of the rice plant, 秧 yang.

TO SEEK, 索 sīh, 尋求 tsin k'hiēw, 徵 ching, 搜 sow, 摎 kew, 孜 kan, 簡求 kēén kēw, 索求 sīh kēw, 要 yaou, 覷 mēē, 討求 t'haou kēw, 尋找 tsin chaou, 實 tsīh, 覓 lēang, 覓 mēih, 覷 lé ; to seek for temporal good, 微福

keau fūh ; to seek from others, 求於人 kēw yū jìn ; do. instruction, 求教 kēw keaou ; do. fame, 求名 kēw ming ; to seek and find, 尋着 tsin chō ; seek and you shall find, 求則得之 kēw tsīh tīh che ; to seek for happiness, 邀福 yaou fūh ; to seek one's own interest, 擢 yǎo ; to seek after, 殉求 seun kēw, 略求 lǎo kēw ; to seek after gain, 殉利 seun lé ; to seek satiety, 求飽 kēw pāu ; to seek wealth, 求富貴 kēw foó kweí ; to seek for life, 斬生 ke sāng ; to seek to win over people, 要人 yaou jìn ; to seek for the road, 覓路 mēih loó.

TO SEEM, 似像 szé sēang, 像似 sēang szé, 相肖 sēang seaou ; it seems to me, 依我意見 e gnò é kēén.

SEEMING as, 彷彿 fang fūh, 似乎 szé hoo ; seemingly, 好像 haou sēang.

SEEMLY, 合宜 hō é, 合當 hō táng, 該當的 kao táng tēih.

TO BE SEEN, 見 kēén ; seen, 見過 kēén kwó ; one who has seen business, 經過事者 king kwó szé chàh.

SEER, 先知者 sēen che chàh.



To SEETHIE, 煮 choò, 烹 p'hang, 蒸 ching, 煎 tsēn, 炆 p'haou, 燒 shaou.

SEGAR, 孖姑烟 ma koo yen.

SEGMENT, 一塊 yih k'waó, do. of wood, 木片 mui p'héan; segment of a circle, 玦 keü; the segment of a circle is called hoo, 圓界之一段謂之弧 hwán keaé che yih twan wéi che hoo; sides of a segment, 瓠線 hoo sēn.

To SEGREGATE, 分開 fun k'hae, 離開 lè k'hae, 離別 lè p'g.

SEIGNIOR, 主 choò.

To SEIZE, 擒 k'hin, 擒拿 k'hin nà, 擒獲 k'hin hwó, 畧 lěó, 搶勒 kang lih, 擄 lùng, 擄掠 lùng lěó, 拿 nà, 把 pà, 勒 p'heou, 擄 sēang, 捎掠 shaou lěó, 撻 tang, 取 tsèu, 馭 cha, 拏 cha, 抄 chaou, 捉 tsü, 捉住 tsü choó, 捉獲 tsü hwó, 擄 chü, 扼 gih, 械 heae, 奪擄 tó jang, 劫掠 k'ö lěó, 執 k'eh, 拘拿 ken nà, 撈 k'ih, 擊 lěó, 擄 k'wan, 攝 shě, 撈 k'ih, 押 yā, 捕 póo, 捕獲 póo hwó, 搶 wó, 揪 tsew, 擄 ts'how, 抄 k'hin, 撈 yih, 拒 k'heu; to seize goods 抄家 chaou k'ea; to

seize by order of government, 鈔 chaou, 抄 chaou; to seize with violence, 操 chaou, 撈 saou, 擄 ts'hwán; to seize and carry before a magistrate, 扭送 n'w s'ung; to seize fast hold of, 提住 t'è choó, 捉獲 tsü hwó; to seize the arm, 捉臂 tsü p'eh, 掖 yih, 擄 chaou; to seize by the throat, 撈 tsü hoó, 撈頸 tsü king; to seize by the wrist, 捉肘 tsü chow; to seize with the hand, 扼 yih; to seize by the horns, 撈 h'ö; to seize by the hair, 撈髮 tsü fā, 拘究 keü k'ew; to seize a criminal, 弋獲 yih hwó, 拘拿 keü nà; 撈 e, 撈撈 sin chay; to seize and beat, 撈 chin, 撈 tseou, 撈 tseou; to seize upon the empire, 吞天下 t'chun t'h'een h'ea; to seize the helm of affairs, 執柄 chíh ping; to seize and examine, 拿問 nà wán.

SELDOM, 罕 hàn, 鮮 s'ēn, 尠 s'ēn, 希少 he shaou, 希罕 he hàn; it seldom occurs, 罕有 hàn y'ew, 希 he, 寡 kwà, 未幾何 wé k'è hò, 少有 shaou y'ew t'eh; seldom seen, 罕見 hàn k'ēn; seldom mixing in society, 寡合 kwà h'ö.

TO SELECT, 擇 chih, 選  
 擇 seuèn chih, 訂出 ting  
 ch'hüh, 擇簡 chih kèèn, 簡  
 kèèn, 揓 揓 keaou seaou,  
 束 揓 kèèn chih, 揓 kèèn,  
 流 lèw, 遴 選 lìn seuèn,  
 掄 lûn, 掄 選 lûn seuèn, 選  
 maou, 選下 seuèn hēa, 揓  
 shaou, 異 sun, 挑選 t'eaou  
 seuèn, 剛 yuen, 扒 sin, 揓  
 maou, 揓 sīh, 揓 seaou, 敦  
 掄 tun chō, 抽 ch'how, 抽  
 出 ch'how ch'hüh, 揓 sīh,  
 揓 tseuen, 揓 chāng, 揓掄  
 chāng lun, 掄 t'haou, 推  
 t'huy, 揓 chae, 揓 seuèn,  
 keuen, 暑取 lēō ts'heù, 虞  
 yu, 讓 擇 é chih; to select  
 officers, 選士 seuèn szé; do.  
 for promotion, 選舉 seuèn  
 keù; to select officers for go-  
 vernment, 銓 tseuen; to select  
 the successful candidates, 取  
 中 ts'heù chung; to select  
 able troops, 抽精兵 ch'ow  
 wīng ping; to select clever  
 men, 選賢 seuèn hēèn; to  
 select lucky days, 潤吉日  
 keuen keih jīh; to select pro-  
 per days for ceremonies, 納  
 采 nā tsàè; to select sayings,  
 詮 tseuen, 吹 yīh; to select  
 friends, 擇交 chih keaou; es-  
 pecially selected, 特簡 tih  
 kèèn.

SELF, 已 kè, 自己 tszé

kè, 躬 kung, 親 tsin, 自 tszé,  
 自家 tszé kēa; conquer self,  
 克己 kīh kè: to do the work  
 one's-self, 躬親已事 kung  
 ts'hin kè szé; what you do  
 not like yourself, beware of do-  
 ing to others, 已所不欲  
 勿施於人 kè sò pūh yūh,  
 wūh she yū jin; to correct  
 one's-self in order to reform  
 others, 正己化人 ching  
 kè hwá jin; self murder, 自盡  
 tszé tsin, 自殉 tszé seuèn;  
 self-restraint, 揓倒 leaou  
 taò, 揓 küh; self-deceit, 自  
 欺 tszé k'he; to say to one's-  
 self, 心下想 sin hēa sēang,  
 思忖道 sze tsun taò; to  
 know one's-self, 自知 tszé  
 che, 悟本心 woó pūn sin;  
 self-respect, 自重 tszé chūng;  
 self-formed, 自成 tszé ching,  
 蘊藉 wān tsēh; self-suffici-  
 ent, 盈滿 yīng mwàn, 恣  
 睢 tszé tsze, 訑 e, 委迤  
 wei ē, 自足 tszé tsūh, 自  
 是 tszé shé, 蹻蹻 keaou  
 k'hēèn; self-conceit, 自滿  
 tszé mwàn, 自大 tszé tá,  
 自尊 tszé tsun, 矜高  
 king kaou, 夸 kwa, 悻 k'wa,  
 孟浪 mǎng lǎng; self-ex-  
 amination, 自省 tszé sang;  
 self-enjoyment, 適意 shīh é;  
 self-existent, 自有 tszé yèw,  
 自然而然 tszé jèn árh

jén, 自然元始 tszé jén  
 yuén chè; self-possession, 自  
 得 tszé tih, 自家 tszé kēa,  
 作主 tso chòh, 訕訕 è è;  
 self-possessed, 自若 tszé jō,  
 適 shih; self-reproach, 自訟  
 tszé sùng, 自責 tszé tsih;  
 self-control, 自持 tszé chē;  
 self-complacency, 囁囁 hwūh  
 hwūh, 自是貌 tszé shé  
 maou; self-confident, 自  
 傾 tszé foo, 自侍 tszé  
 shé, 驕 keaou; self-right-  
 teous, 自賢 tszé hēn; self-  
 indulgence, 暇逸 hēa yih,  
 驕 keaou, 耽 tan, 効 yih,  
 自暇 tszé hea, 豫怠 yé  
 taé; self-opinionated, 扭于  
 已見 new yū kè kēan, 嚙  
 hih; self-satisfied, 杆杆 yu  
 yu, 湛洹 chan mēn, 游  
 yēw, 嘒嘒 kwei kwei, 遺遺  
 è è; self-satisfaction, 自得  
 tszé tih, 自滿 tszé mwàn,  
 自在 tszé tsáé, 軒軒 hēén  
 hēén; self-approbation, 自是  
 tszé shé; self-devoted, 自專  
 tszé tsuē; self-exalted, 憤  
 hūng, 憤 hūng; self-indul-  
 gent, 淫漫 tan man; self-  
 respect, 義 é; selfish, 重已  
 chúng kè, 靡 mè, 偏 pēn,  
 私心 sze sin, 姦 kēen, 黷  
 黷 tan man, 懷 hwaé; sel-  
 fish and crooked disposition,  
 私曲之情 sze keuh che

tsing; selfish lusts, 私慾  
 sze yūh; selfish desires, 私  
 欲 sze yūh; selfish conduct,  
 唾怨 t'hún yuén.

SELFISHNESS, 知有已  
 而不知有人 che yèw  
 kè úrh pūh che yèw jin: free-  
 dom from selfishness, 毋我  
 woò guò.

TO SELL, 售 chōw, 賈售  
 koò chōw, 實售 maé chōw, 消  
 售 seaou chōw, 收 heuén,  
 敗 heuén, 諭 ling, 賣 maé,  
 賣去 maé k'héu, 粥 yūh,  
 債 yūh, 鬻鬻 yūh yung,  
 發賣 fá maé, 賈 ching, 銷  
 scaou, 賈賺 chow lēn, 沽  
 koo; to seek a good price and  
 sell, 求善價而沽 kéw  
 shén kēa úrh koo; to sell wine,  
 沽酒 koo tsèw, 酤酒 koo  
 tsèw; to sell offices in the  
 state, 實官 maé kwan; to  
 sell by auction, 明投賣  
 ming tōw maé, 投明 lōw  
 ming; to sell again, 糶 teaóu,  
 糶出 teaóu ch'hūh; to sell  
 wives and drown daughters,  
 鬻妻鬻女 yūh tse neih  
 nyù; to sell on credit, 放帳  
 fang chang; to sell a field, 鬻  
 田 yūh tēen; to sell silk, 販  
 繪 fán tsāng.

SELVAGE of a garment, 襠  
 chuen, 衣緣 e yuén, 衣純  
 e shùn, 襠 e, 襠 gan, 衿 heac,

總 hwuy, 裨 jen, 衣 皆 e  
tsze, 縹 seu, 祝 tan, 袵 chin.

SEMBLANCE, 形象 hīng  
sāng.

SEMEN, 天葵 t'heen kwei,  
葵水 kwei shwü, 精 tsing.

SEMICIRCLE, 半規 pwán  
kwei, 半圈 pwán keuen, 半  
截圈 pwán tsëe keuen; a  
semicircular pool, 泮池 pwán  
chê.

SEMI-DIAMETER, 圓之半  
徑 hwân che pwán king.

SEMI-LUNAR, 半邊月  
pwán pëen yü.

SEMINARY, 學效 hëo  
heoú; public seminary, 國  
學 kwô hëo.

SEMPITERNAL, 常遠 chāng  
yuèn, 永遠 yuèn, 無  
窮無盡 woó keung woó tsín.

SENATE, 部院齊集  
poó yuèn tsè tseih, 諸官會  
議 choo kwan hwúy é.

SENATOR, 六部官員  
lüh poó kwan yuèn, 尚書  
shāng shoo.

To SEND, 遣 k'hëen, 使  
shè, 俾 ping, 差 ch'hae, 屨  
këang, 屨 'thoo, 俸 fung, 餉  
ping, 致 ché; to send, vul-  
garly, 打發 tà fā; to send a  
card, 放帖 fāng t'heih; to  
send a document, 移咨 é  
tszé, 上本 shāng pùn; to  
send despatches, 移文 é wăn,

付書信 foó shoo sín; to  
send up a statement, 上表  
shāng peaou; to send compli-  
ments, 致意 ché é, 寄意

k'hè é; to send a message,  
轉致 chuèn ché, 付寄 foó  
k'hè; to send a letter, 寄  
信 k'hè sín, 寄書 k'hè  
shoo, 詒書 é shoo; to send

a letter to an equal, 移書  
é shoo; to send away, 撤 ché,  
撤去 ché k'heú, 放 fāng, 殆  
kê, 委去 wei k'heú, 爽差  
shwàng ch'hae; to send forth,

發 fā, 發出 fā ch'hüh; to  
send back, 發回 fā hwáy,  
復 fūh; to send down, 頒下  
pán héa; to send in a bill, 發  
單 fā tan; to send a person

anywhere, 使廷 shè wàng;  
to send presents, 歸 kwei, 遣  
發 k'hëen fā, 委輸 wei shoo,  
送 sùng; to send in, 納 nā;  
to send news, 託音 tò yin.

SENILITY, 台背 taé péi,  
年老的樣 nēen laou tēh  
yáng.

SENIOR, 長 chāng, 先生  
sēen sāng, 孟 mǎng, 年長  
者 nēen chāng chày; senior  
in age, 伯 pih, 父兄 foó  
heung; seniors in rank, 長輩  
chāng péi, 老先輩 laoui  
sēen péi, 長上 chāng shāng  
seniors and juniors, 長幼  
chāng yéw; the senior of a

family, 家長 kēa chàng, 兄  
heung, 老兄 laou heung ;  
two years my senior. 長我  
兩歲 chàng gnò lèang súy ;  
seniors first and juniors after.  
兄先弟後 heung sēn té  
hóu.

SENNA, 楨 hwae. 決明  
keuē ming, 槐花 hwae hwa,  
槐蕊 hwae juy : wild senna.  
苦葶藶 k'hoē ting leth.

SENSATION of the mind. 衷  
情 chung tsing : sensation and  
reflection, 根塵 kǎn chīn, (a  
Buddhist expression.)

SENSE, 官司 kwan sze ;  
prudence, 智慧 ché hwúy ;  
opinion. 意思 é sze ; mean-  
ing. 義 é ; the five senses, 五  
官 wò kwan, 五司 wò  
sze ; the sense of hearing, 耳  
官 òh kwan : do. of seeing.  
眼官 yàn kwan : do. of  
smelling, 鼻官 chów kwan :  
do. of tasting. 口官 k'hoē  
kwan ; do. of feeling 身官  
shīn kwan ; a sense of shame.

知羞 che sew. 羞惡之心  
sew wò che sin. 恥心 ch'hè  
sin, 知恥 che ch'hè : the  
sense (of a passage.) 旨意  
chò é, 義 é ; the sense is lost,  
義闕 é keuē : the sense of  
the words, 字義 tszé é ; the  
sense is obscure, 文義幽  
深 wān é yew shīn ; a person

of good sense, 知識之人  
che shīb che jīn, 聰明之人  
tsung ming che jīn, 通達  
之人 t'hung t'ha che jīn.

SENSELESS, 糊塗 hoō toò ;  
senseless talk, 泥說 nē shwō.

SENSIBLE, perceptible by  
the senses. 有聲有臭 yèw  
shing yèw hēw, 有形有狀  
yèw hīng yèw chwáng ; per-  
ceptible by the mind, 有知  
有覺 yèw che yèw kēō, 覺  
得出來 kēō tih ch'hūh laā ;  
to be sensible of favours, 感  
恩 kàn gnān ; a sensible man,  
通情之人 t'hung tsing che  
jīn.

SENSITIVE, 易覺 é kēō,  
容易感激 yōng é kàn kēih.

SENSUAL, 好色 haōu sīh,  
迷於物欲 mē yū wūh yūh,  
迷於聲色臭味 mē yū  
shing sīh hēw wēi.

SENSUALIST, 酒色之徒  
tsəw sīh che toō. 愛快樂  
的 gnaé k'hwāé lō teih, 食  
世樂的 t'han shé lō teih.

SENSUALITY, 色慾 sīh yūh.

SENTENCE, a period, 句  
keú, 一句話 yīh keú hwá,  
言 yēn. 詞 szé ; a fine sen-  
tence. 佳句 kēa keú ; short  
do. 片言 p'hēen yēn ; begin-  
ning of a sentence, 句首 keú  
shòw ; middle of do. 句中  
keú chung ; end of do. 句末

keú mǒ ; a sentence, including the sense of a whole essay, 籠 lǎng, 單 chaou ; a member of a sentence, 讀 tów ; sentence, (decision) 書判 shoo p'wán, 批判 p'hè p'hwán, 判語 p'hwán yù, 斷語 twán yù ; sentence of death, 句決 keú keú, 斷死罪 wán szè tsúy, 擬斬 è tsàn : to pass sentence, 定擬 tíng è, 判斷 p'whán twán, 定下罪名 tíng hēa tsúy ming ; to reverse a sentence, 改案 kàe gnán, 反案 fán gnán ; sentence, or opinion, 意思 é sze, 意見 é kēén, 想頭 sǎng t'how.

SENTENTIOUS. 有意思之語 yèw é sze che yù.

SENTIENT. that which perceives, 會知覺的 hwúy che kēén teih ; the sentient principle 魄 p'ih.

SENTIMENT. 意見 é kēén, 氣 k'hé, 心術 sin shūh.

SENTINEL. 哨人 shaou jin, 守夜的 shòw yà teih, 扣更的 k'how kǎng teih, 打更的 tà kǎng teih, 巡夜 seuén yà.

SENTRY. 堡直 paou chíh.

SEPARABLE. 相離得開的 sǎng lè t'ih k'hae teih.

TO SEPARATE. 擺 pǎe, 擺佈 pǎe poó, 般 pwan, 別 pǎe, 撥開 peih k'hae, 波 pin, 拌

pwán, 析 seih, 區處 keú ch'hoó, 隔 k'ih, 離 là, 列 lǎe, 開列 k'hae lǎe, 分袂 fun meí, 撥 pǎ, 瓜別 p'hae pǎe, 另異 ling é, 麗 lé, 翼 le, 駁 chen, 該 che, 抄 ch'hà, 啡 fei, 別辭 pǎe szà : to divide, 分 fán, 別 fun, 嶺 heae ; to separate (by a lake,) 障 chang ; to separate friends, 界 keaé, 閔斷 hēén twán ; to separate those within from those without, 防隔內外 fāng k'ih náy waé ; to distinguish, 分理 fun là, 畔 pwán, 辨 pǎn ; to separate entirely, 隔絕 k'ih tseú ; to separate from the dregs, 去滓汁 k'heú chae chíh, 揀 leuh ; to separate the good from the bad, 諫 kēén, 分別好醜 fun pǎe haou ch'how ; to separate, or take leave of a friend, 分手 fun shòw, 分袂 fun meí : to separate from, 脫 t'ho, 離去 là k'heú, 離開 là k'hae, 界 keaé, 間隔 kǎen k'ih, 叛 pwán, 仳 p'hè, 分別 fun pǎe.

SEPARATE from. 另 ling ; to live separate, 另居 ling keú ; a separate residence, 別墅 pǎe shò.

SEPARATED. 離離然 là là jèn, 分開的 fun k'hae teih, 相離的 sǎng lè teih, 殺列 heaou lǎe, 仞 wán, 契

關 kēz k'hwō, 散開 sán k'hae, 解開 kea k'hae; entirely separated, 斷絕 twán tseuē; separated at death, 相捐 sāng keuēn; separated long, 睽違日久 kwei wei jīh kèw, 睽別 kwei pē; to be separated, 離別 lē pē, 睽隔 kwei kīh, 縣隔 heuēn kīh; separated to a distance, 迢遙 t'heau che; the living and dead are eternally separated, 生死永訣 sāng szè yùng keuē; separated for a long time, 閉關 hēn k'hwō.

SEPARATELY, (to speak of) 別而稱之 pē ūh ch'hing che.

SEPIUM, 烏賊骨 woo tsīh kwūh.

SEPTANGLE, 七角形 tseih kō hīng.

SEPTEMBER, 英人九月 ying jìn kèw yuē.

SEPTENARY, 七個的 tseih kó tēh.

SEPTENNIAL, 七年一回 tseih nēn yīh hwūy.

SEPTENTRIONAL, 北方的 pīh fang tēh.

SEPTUAGENARIAN, 七旬的 tseih seūn tēh.

SEPTUAGINT, 七十士所譯之經 tseih shīh szé sò yīh che king.

SEPTUM, 人中 jin chung. SEPTULCHRE, 塚 chung. 墳 fan, 墟墓 heu moó, 墓墓 keu moó, 墳墓 fún moó, 墳塋 fún yūng.

SEPULTURE, 埋葬之墓 maē tsáng che szé. 安葬之事 gnan tsáng che szé.

SEQUEL, 關係 kwan hé, 關頭 kwan t'hōw; result, 做驗 heaóu nēn, 後事 hów szé, 結果 kēz kwò.

TO SEQUESTER, 找家入官 chaou kēa jūh kwan, 抄家歸官 chaou kēa kwei kwan.

SERAGLIO, 內宮 nūy kung, 閨門 kwei mún, 閨門 kwān mún, 大內 tá nūy, 蘭閨 lán kwei.

SERENE, 晏 gan; a serene sky, 天清 t'hēn tsing. 晴天 tsing t'hēn, 天氣明亮 t'hēn k'hé ming léang; calm, 安靖 gnan tsing; still, 寂靜 shūh tsing; a serene mind, 心平意和 sin ping é hò.

SERGEANT, 把總 pà tsùng, 外委 waé wei; a public sergeant, 捕快 pò k'hwaé.

SERIES, 次第 tszé té, 等第 tāng té, 等次 tāng tszé, 次序 tszé seú, 上下之 sháng hēa che tāng té, 等第 chīh tszé. 程 chīng, 秩次 lūh té, 等次 tāng, 科

k'ho, 錄 lüh, 班 pán, 輩 peí,  
品 p'hin, 差 cha, 彙 wei, 紮  
seu, 案 gnán, 欸 k'hwàn, 班  
次 pán tszé, 班列 páu lěz,  
現 chō; a series or arrange-  
ment, 經綸 king lun; a se-  
ries of years, 歷年 leih nēn,  
歷代 leih taé; a series of  
steps, 陔 kae, 級 keth.

SERIOUS, 莊敬 chwáng  
king, 謹 k'hin, 敬 king, 敬  
謹 king k'hin, 矜 king, 恭  
kung, 矜 tsö, 瑣 heü, 誣  
yin, 重 chúng, 嚴肅 yēn  
süh, 老誠 laou ching, 端  
莊 twan chwáng.

SERIOUSLY ILL, 病篤 ping  
tüh, 篤疾 tüh tséih, 病重  
ping chúng.

SERIOUSNESS, 誠莊 ching  
chwáng, 謹畏之心 k'hin  
weí che sin.

SERISSA FÆTIDA, 涓天  
星 mwán t'hēn sing.

SERMON, 法說 fā shwō,  
說書之話 shwō shoo che  
hwá, 講之道理 kēang che  
taóu lè, 勸善之語 k'heuén  
shén che yù.

SERPENT, 蛇 shây, 蛇虺  
shây hwü, 蝮蛇 wei shây,  
長虫 chāng chūng; a large  
do. 大蛇 tà shây, 王虺  
wang hwü, 蟒 inang, 蟒龍  
màng lūng, 巨蛇 keü shây;  
a scaled serpent, 鱗蛇 lin

shây; poisonous serpent, 毒  
蛇 tüh shây.

SERRATED, 紫 ke, 鋸齒之  
形 keü ch'hè che hing; a ser-  
rated leaf, 葉有齒 yě yèw  
ch'hè.

SERRATULA, 苦笑 k'hòd  
seáu.

SERVANT, 僕 pō, 奴僕  
noó pō, 使役 shè yih, 斷  
sze, 僕隸 pō lá, 僕隸 pō  
le, 陪儻 pei yih, 儻 t'hae,  
役卒 yih tsüh, 奚 he; the  
servant of my lord, 主臣  
choò chìn; a servant of the  
crown, 皇臣 hwāng chìn; a  
public servant, 臣 chìn, 臣  
子 chìn tszè, 宦 hwāu; your  
servant, 賤私 tséén sze; a  
servant boy, 封子 shoó tszè,  
小厮 seáu sze, 童使 tūng  
shè, 小介 seáu keaé; a ser-  
vant girl, 婢 pe, 了嫖 yà  
hwān, 使女 shè nyü, 幕女  
moó nyü; a servant of servants,  
重臺 chúng taé; servants in  
a family, 家人 kēa jín, 家  
僕 kēa pō; an old servant, 僮  
父 tsáng foó; a gentleman's  
servant, 大狗 tá kōw, 跟班  
kǎn pán, 長隨 ch'hāng sūy;  
one who serves, 使伶 shè  
lín.

TO SERVE, 事 szé, 服事  
fūh szé, 服侍 fūh shé, 役  
yih, 厮役 sze yih, 俚 ching,



服 fūh, 伺候 sze hòw, 奉  
事 fung szé, 徭 yaou, 徭  
yaou, 繇 yaou; to serve in an  
official capacity, 仕 szé; to  
serve on the frontier, 戍役  
seüh yih; to serve one's parents,  
事父母 szé foó mòò; to  
serve constantly, 長班 chiàng  
pán; to serve in one's turn, 上  
班 sháng pán; to retire after-  
wards, 下班 hēa pán; to  
serve out rations, 額派 gih  
p'haé.

SERVICE, 服事 fuh szé,  
服役之事 fuh yih che szé,  
勞 laou, 事 szé, 差事 ch'a  
szé, 繇役 yaou yih, to be  
in service, 當差 tang ch'ha.

SERVICABLE, 有用的  
yèw yung teih.

SERVICE-TREE, 羊机子  
yâng ke tszè.

SERVILE, 踴泚 k'hiwa p'e,  
界屈 pé kenh; servile as-  
sent, 滄滄訛訛 heih heih  
tsze tszo.

SERUM, 汁 chih; serum of  
the eye concreting, 臘 che.

SESAME, 胡麻 hoô mâ,  
芝蔴 che mâ.

SESAMUM, 藤苳 tâng  
hung, 苳藤 keu shing, 蔞  
ching.

To SET, to place, 放下  
fàng hēa, 按下 gán hēa, 置  
ché; to fix, 安定 gnan t'ing;

to set, as the sun, 日落 jih lô,  
日入 jih jūh; to set to rights,  
處治 ch'hoò chē, 除治 choò  
chē, 排比 pāè pè, 撥 pō; to  
set forth an order, 著令  
choó ling; to set aside orders,  
舍命 shay ming; to set out  
on a journey, 舉行 keù hing,  
起身 k'he shín; to set up,  
置 chē, 蔣 shé, 設 shē, 豎  
shoo; he set them on his right  
and left, 置諸左右 chē  
choo tso yéw; to set up a door,  
落樁 lō she; to set up a sign,  
插標 chā p'heaou; to set up  
a candle, 插燭 chó chūh; to  
set up erect, 建 kēen; to set  
up a new religion, 興新教  
hing sin keaou; to set up a  
shed, 搭棚 tā pāng; to set  
forth a plan, 矢謨 shè mow;  
to set forth, exhibit 現 hē én,  
臚 shé; to set forth, make  
known, 張施 chang she, 德  
che, 明揚 ming yāng, 稱揚  
ch'hing yāng, 撰 chuen, 講  
解 kēang keaè, 誦說 shin  
shwō; to set forth, explain, 詮  
就 tsuen tséw, 述陳 shūh  
chín; to set forth the duties of  
an office, 述職 shūh chih; to  
set forth, arrange, 陳 chín, 麗  
lé; to set on fire, 燭 chō, 燭  
ch'how, 灼燂 chō tswán, 燂  
kwan, 燂火 kwan hò, 燂  
leaou, 焚 fun, 起火 k'hè hò,

燒 shaou ; to set in order, 治  
 chà, 征繕 ching shén, 案堵  
 gán too, 陳離 chin là, 辯  
 治 pēn chà ; to set aside, 荒  
 棄 hwang k'hé, 落廢 lō fei,  
 殍 tso, 糞 che, 趁 hew, 廢  
 fei, 愧 mun, 措 ts'hoó, 驕  
 開 p'hē k'hae, 替 t'hé, 赦  
 sháy, 釋廢 shih fei ; to set  
 down, 撫 fù, 栖 se, 放在  
 fang tsáé ; to set to one's  
 hand, 措手 ts'hoó shòw ;  
 to set to work, 打工 tà kung,  
 拮 kǎ, 攻 kung ; to set  
 about any thing, 動手 túng  
 shòw ; to set one's affections  
 on, 寓情 yù tsing ; to set at  
 variance, 挑唆 t'heou so,  
 搔 saou, 解構 keà kow ;  
 to set on foot a petition, 種  
 一張·程子 chùng yih  
 chang ching tszè ; to set at rest,  
 按下 gnán hǎé, 戮 neth ; to  
 set in motion, 徵 ching, 動  
 túng ; to set a bone, 齧 chuě,  
 齧骨 shūh kwǒ ; to set at li-  
 berty, 赦 sháy ; to set sail, 開  
 船 k'hae chwán ; to set forth  
 wine, 擺酒 pǎ tsèw ; to set  
 one's mind at rest, 放心  
 áng sin ; to set the teeth on  
 fedge, 牙齧 yà swan ; to set  
 an example, 標準 p'heou  
 chùn, 標揚 p'heou yàng ;  
 to set an example to posterity,  
 啟迪後人 k'hè tēh hów

jin ; to set upright, 森 sǎn, 棲  
 tūh, 樹 she, 樹 shoó ; to set as a  
 dog, 犬視 k'eaòushé, 具 keih ;  
 to set off, 調讞 teaou kan ; to  
 set off the beauties of any thing,  
 爽 paou ; to set the world in a  
 blaze, 薰轅天下 heun  
 leaou t'hēn hǎé ; to set loose,  
 解逞 keà ching ; to set out  
 a meal, 設殮 shě sun ; to be  
 set in gold, 金鑲 kin sǎng ;  
 a ring set with pearls, 鑲珍  
 珠戒指 sǎng chin choo  
 keà chà.

SET speech, 措詞 ts'hoó  
 szè.

SET of China, 一套磁  
 器 yih t'haou tsze k'hé.

SETTLE, 匠 k'hang, 檔  
 tang, 坐牀 tsó chwáng.

SETTING sun, 昀 tsih, 冥  
 ming, 昀 tsih, 昀 tsang, 昀  
 te, 昀 t'hǎé, 昀 e, 昀 pǎé  
 pǎé ; the setting moon, 月墮  
 yuě t'ho.

To SETTLE, 定 t'ing, 凝  
 ying, 定下 t'ing hǎé, 評定  
 p'hing t'ing, 放穩 fang wǎn,  
 居 keu, 戾 lé, 栖 se, 討  
 t'haò, 錯止 tsóò chè ; do. an  
 affair, 調停 t'heou t'ing,  
 完事 wǎn szé, 完結 wǎn  
 kǎé ; to settle the reading, 刪  
 訂 san ting ; to settle an ac-  
 count, 抵賬 tá chang, 清  
 數 tsing soó ; to settle what

is to be done, 謨 moó ; to settle a quarrel, 排解 pàe kcaè ; to settle a female in marriage, 歸妹 kwei méi ; to settle a person, 處置 ch'hoó ché, 擺佈 pàe poó ; to settle a bargain, 講妥了 kàng t'hò leàu, 估定 koo t'ing ; to settle disturbances, 靖亂 tsing lwàn ; to settle, as dregs, 底底, 杼 yu.

SETTLED, 著落 chō lō, 必定 peih t'ing, 妥帖 t'hò t'èe, 奠 téen, 停妥 t'ing t'hò, 安穩 gan wǎn, 妥定 t'hò t'ing, 衍定 kan t'ing, 安住 gan choó, 闌 heih ; wound up, 完結 wǎn k'èe, 題頗 t'è t'ing, 鼎當 t'ing t'ang ; settled in an office, 戾職 lé chih ; a settled countenance, 正色 ching s'ih ; to be settled in one place, 土著 t'ò chō ; after the business was settled, 事成之後 szé ching che hów.

SETTLEMENT, (town,) 埠頭 fow t'hōw ; new settlement, 新埠頭 sin fow t'hōw, 新州府 sin chow fò.

SEVEN, 七 tseih ; the seven ruling powers, 七政 tseih ching ; the seven senses, 七覺 tseih k'è ; the seven inlets of perception, 七竅 tseih k'heàu ; seven years of age,

七歲 tseih súy ; sevenfold, 七倍 tseih pei.

SEVENTEEN, 十七 shih tseih.

SEVENTH, 第七 té tseih ; seventh day of the moon, 人日 jin jih, 初七 ts'oo tseih ; the seventh moon, 夷則 è tsih.

SEVENTY, 七十 tseih shih ; seventy years of age, 年已七旬 n'èen è tseih seún, 耆 taou.

To SEVER, 截斷 ts'è twán, 分開 fun k'hae, 離開 lê k'hae, 離別 lê p'è ; to sever people limb from limb, 支解人民 che k'hae jin min.

SEVERAL, 幾 k'è, 兼 k'èen, 幾許 k'è heu ; several days, 數日 soó jih ; several times, 數次 soó tszé ; several days ago, 前幾日 ts'èen k'è jih ; several myriads, 幾萬 k'è wán ; several persons, 幾名 k'è ming, 數人 soó jin ; several divisions, 幾條 k'è teaou.

SEVERALLY to cast lots, 枚卜 mei pō, 一一卜之 yih yih pō che.

SEVERE, 嚴毅 y'èn h'èa, 肅嚴 s'üh y'èn, 肅齊 s'üh ts'è, 嚴厲 y'èn lé, 調 teaou, 嚴令 y'èn ling, 嚴威 y'èn wei, 重 ch'ung, 嚴緊 y'èn kin, 厲 l'ò, 利害 lé h'ái, 厲

lé, 栗 lěih, 凜然 lín jèn, 嚴  
yèn, 勑 mǎng, 磨厲 mò lé;  
severe hunger, 調飢 teaou  
kè; a severe punishment, 重  
刑 chúng hìng, 痛笞 t'húng  
t'hae, 嚴罰 yèn fá; severe  
government, 猛政 mǎng  
chíng; a severe injury, 深害  
shin haé; severe and rigid, 嗃  
hǎ, 耻 che; a severe wound,  
重傷 chúng shang; lenient  
to one's-self and severe towards  
others, 寬以律已刻以  
繩人 k'hwan è leūh kè, k'híh  
è shíng jìn.

SEVERELY cold, 嚴寒 yèn  
hân.

TO SEW, 縫 fūng, 緝 chǎ,  
緝 seun, 縫 fūng, 紵 chíh,  
緝 chūh, 緝 tsü, 緝 pēn,  
緝 tsü, 緝 seuen, 緝 nē, 緝  
che, 緝 yin, 緝 chin, 緝  
緝 hēen chuy; to sew gar-  
ments together. 連緝 lēan  
tsēh, 緝 tsan. 縫衣 fūng e;  
to sew up, 縫起來 fūng  
k'hè laè: the business of sew-  
ing, 縫線之事 fūng sēn  
che szé, 針線之事 chin  
sēn che szé.

SEWER: 暗坑 gnán k'hang,  
水坑 shwùt k'hang, 臭水  
之坑 hēw shwùt che k'hang.

SEX, 男女分別之處  
nân nyù fun pē che ch'hoó.

SEXAGENARIAN, 下壽 hēa

shów, 六旬之人 lūh seūn  
che jìn.

SEXUAL desire, 男女之  
欲 nân nyù che yūh.

SHABBY, niggardly, 倜儻  
lín sīh; mean, 卑陋 pe lów;  
a shabby fellow, 小人 seaòu  
jìn; shabby dress, 惡衣 gō  
e, 褴褛 lang sang.

SHABBILY, (to treat,) 薄  
待 pō t'haé; disreputably, 無  
體面的 woò t'hè mēn tēh

SHACKLES, 脚鎖 kēō  
leaou, 桎梏 chíh kūh.

SHACKLED, 拮据 keih  
keu, 給帶脚桎 keih taó  
kēō chíh, 鎖起來 sò k'hè  
laè.

SHAD, 漕白 tsau pīh.

SHADDOCK, 柚子 yēw  
tszè, 人頭柚 jìn t'hōw yēw.

SHADE, (a spirit), 魂 hwān;  
the shade of a patriot, 國殤  
kwō shang.

SHADE, covering, 罩 chaóu  
under the shade of a tree, 樹  
陰之下 shoó yin che hēa,  
陰 yin; glass shade for a  
covering, 玻璃燈罩 pò lé  
tāng chaou.

SHADE, shadow, 床 hew,  
陰 yin.

TO SHADE, 蔭翳 yin e,  
重翟 chúng tēh, 簾 fān, 蔽  
pé, 傘 sán, 弁 yen, 掩蔽  
yèn pé, 嚙齧 yēn tēh.

SHADOW, 影 ying; shadow and echo, 影響 ying hēang; shadow and substance, 形影 hīng ying; the shadow of the sun, 日蔭 jīh yin, 日影 jīh ying; double shadow, 重影 chūng ying, 形影 hīng yung; shadow of a dial, 晷影 kwei ying: to observe the shadow, 視蔭 shé yin; catching a shadow, 捉影 tsūh ying: the shadow of a dream, 幻影 hwán ying; trees forming a shadow, 樹成蔭 shóo ching yin.

SHADOWY appearance, 猥氣 yaou fun, 氛侵 fun tsin.

SHADY, 薄 gae; shady and cool, 蔭凉 yin lāng.

SHAFT, of a spear, 戟柄 keih ping, 柅 peih, 柅 pē, 柅 t'han; shaft of an arrow, 箭幹 tséén kan, 箭 ko, 箭 kēn.

SHAG, or plush, 絨襪 衣裳 tsan lé e shang, 慘 sin, 襪 lan, 無緣衣 woó yuén e.

SHAGGY, 髯 che, 鬚 毳 ping ning, 毳 vā; a shaggy dog, 龍 mǎng, 龍狗 mǎng kòw, 龍 mǎng, 犴 nǎng, 犴 髯 che nǎng.

SHAGREEN, 鰐 keaou, 海魚皮可餽刀 haò yú p'hè k'hò shīh taou.

TO SHAKE, 振 chìn, 扒 sin,

震 chìn, 震動 chìn túng, 沖動 ch'hung túng, 債 fun, 核 hae, 撼 han, 揮 hwuy, 擗 tsin, 搖動 yaòu túng, 撼擗 han san, 掙掙 ya luy, 擗 to, 撼 hàn, 擎 gaou, 擗 pó, 搖 yaòu, 關 peih, 擗 sow, 掉 t'heaou; to shake the head, 搖頭 yaòu t'hòw, 俛 sūh, 偻 t'hūh, 抔 t'hun, 顛 han, 掉頭 t'heaou t'hòw: shaking of the head, 顛夜 chen yen, 顛 嘯 kin yin; to shake with dread, 駭動 heaò túng; to shake with the hand, 揅 to; to shake hands, 握手 ũh shòw, 拉手 lā shòw: to shake hands and part, 握別 ũh pē; to shake one's hand of a thing, 撒手 sā shòw; to shake the musical stone, 掉磬 t'heaou k'hing; to shake violently, 撼 lò; to shake as a rattle, 撼 lūh; to shake the arms, 擗 t'heaou; to shake off water, 澤 hwuy; to shake backwards and forwards, 潑潑 t'heih tang; to shake off, 摔掉 sūh t'heaou; to shake off sloth, 抖擻 tow sow; a shaking noise, 嘖 leih.

SHAKYA MOONEE, one of the names of Buddha, 釋迦牟尼 shīh kēa mow nē.

SHALL, sign of the future, 料 tsēang, 將來 tsēang laè;

it shall be, 必有 peih yèw ;  
shall it be said ? 難道 nân  
taóu.

SHALLOW, 淺 tsèen, 淺  
tsèen, 淺 tsan ; shallow and  
easy, 淺近 tsèen kín ; a  
shallow capacity, 淺見 tsèen, 見  
識 淺 kèen shíh tsèen ; shal-  
low water, 淺水 tsèen  
shwày, 泊 mth, 泊 mth, 淀  
t'hèen, 泊 pih, 演 yèn, 滯 mèih.

SHALLOW, or rapid, 淺 t'han,  
瀕 lán, 淺 tsèen, 積歷 tseih  
leh.

SHAM, 借名 tseáy ming;  
伴爲 yáng wei.

SHAMBLE, 肉架 jūh ká,  
掛肉之架子 kwá jūh  
che ká tszè, 肉舖 jūh pòb,  
屠行 too hāng.

SHAME. 慚 羞 chan sew,  
慙 愧 chan kwei, 愧 慙 kwei  
chan, 羞 恥 sew ch'hà, 恥  
心 ch'hè sin, 誤 he, 詬 hów,  
羞 辱 sew jūh, 忸 怩 nèw  
nà, 慚 nèih ; internal sense  
of shame, 內 慚 nuy nèih, 愧  
心 kwei sin, 愧 恥 kwei ch'hè,  
喊 咨 tseih tsze, 詬 hów, 詬  
恥 hów ch'hè, 誤 詬 hé hów ;  
a sense of shame, 廉 恥 lèan  
ch'hè, 知 羞 che sew, 羞 惡  
之心 sew wòb che sin.

TO SHAME, 辱 jūh, 忤 tseén.

SHAME-FACED, 愧 tseén, 害  
羞 háé sew.

SHAMEFUL, 醜 ch'hóh, 醜  
陋 ch'hóh lów.

SHAMELESS, 慙 chūh, 慙  
咄 chūh tūh, 無 臉 wòb lèan,  
厚 顏 hów yàn, 無 廉 恥  
wòb lèan ch'hè, 無 恥 wòb  
ch'hè, 臉 皮 厚 lèan p'hà  
hóh, 厚 面 皮 hów mēn  
p'hà.

SHAMANS, or priests of Bud-  
dha, 沙門 sha mún.

SHAMO, (desert of,) 瀚 海  
hán hàè, 沙 漠 sha mò.

SHAN-SE, 山西 shan se,  
晉 tsin.

SHAN-TUNG, 山東 shan  
tung, 齊 tsé.

SHAPE, 形 hīng, 形 制  
hīng ché ; form, 模 樣 mó  
yáng.

TO SHAPE, 塑 像 soó sēang.

SHAPELESS, 不 成 樣 子  
pūh chīng yáng tszè, 不 合  
式 pūh hō shíh.

SHARE, 分 fún, 分 子  
fún tszè, 股 分 kòb fún, 股  
kòb ; a share in a trading  
concern, 一 股 生 意 yīh  
kòb sāng í ; how many shares,  
作 幾 股 tsò kè kòb ; divided  
into three shares, 分 爲 三  
分 fun wei san fún.

TO SHARE, 分 fun ; to share  
in the councils of the nation,  
參 知 政 事 tsan che chīng  
szé ; to share one's sorrows,

分憂 fun yew ; to share benefits, 分潤 fun jún.

SHARK, 鱸 chen, 沙魚 sha yû, 胡沙 hoô sha, 魷 sha, 魷 sha, 海鯊 haè sha ; a kind of shark, 鮫 so, 鱗 ké, 鱗 chüh è ; shark's skin, 沙魚皮 sha yû p'hà.

SHARP, 利 lé, 鋸 chang, 劊 kwei, 初 mih, 鋸 sow, 矢鏃 she tsüh, 鋸 lăô, 或 tē, 檢 kin, 或 tē, 揀 t'hüh ; sharp-pointed, 鋒利 fung lé, 銳利 jûy lé, 尖銳 tséén jûy, 楚 ts'hoò, 鐔 keaou kô, 劊 shin, 鋸 chuè, 鋸 juy ; sharp-pointed wood, 刺木 yen mûh, 熾 sēn, 梭 t'hoo ; a sharp knife, 利刀 lé taou ; a sharp sword, 剗 gô ; a sharp tool, 利器 lé k'hé ; a sharp blade, 測測 ts'ih ts'ih : sharp to the taste, 辣 lă, 辛辣 sin lă ; sharp, quick, 快 k'hwaé ; a sharp clever man, 尖利之人 tséén lé che jîn ; a sharp in music, 清聲 tsing shing ; sharp in replying, 利口 lé k'hòw, 口銳 k'hòw jûy, 銳口 jûy k'hòw.

TO SHARPEN, 磨厲 mô lé, 剗 k'hàè, 磨 lăô, 磨 lùng ; to sharpen a spear, 磨鎗 mô tséang ; do. a point, 剗 yen ; to sharpen a knife, 磨 peih.

SHARPENING, of the wits, 撻 ts'hoo.

SHARPER. 滑棍 hwă kwăn, 光棍 kwang kwăn, 棍徒 kwăn toô.

TO SHATTER, 破壞 p'hó hwaé, 折破 chě p'hó, 破碎 p'hó tsúy.

TO SHAVE, 剃 t'hé ; to shave the head, 剃頭 t'hé t'hôw, 剃 tsan, 削髮 sēo fā, 絡 lō, 剃頭 kwăn t'hôw ; do. the beard, 剃鬚 t'hé seu, 鬚 teih, 剃鬚子 t'hé hoo tszè.

SHAVINGS, 木花 mûh hwa, 刨柴 p'haou ch'haè.

SHE, 伊 e, 其 kē, 渠 k'heú, 他 t'ha, 彼婦 pè foó, 該女 kae nyù.

SHEAF, 禾束 hô sūh, 禾把 hô pà, 一捆禾 y'ih kwăn hô, 種 chen, 補 foo, 秧 hē, 種 h'wăn, 籽 kē, 稞 lō, 束 sūh, 穊 tse, 稷 tsēih, 粉 fun, 稭 yâ, 稭 lun, 稷 tsung, 穗 tsung, 稷 yew, 苞 keu, 稭 lun, 捆 lùn and kwăn ; a small sheaf, 稊 kēen ; to form sheaves, 爲苞 wei keu.

TO SHEAR, 剪 tséén, 戩 tsin, 剗 san ; to shear sheep, 剪羊毛 tséén yâng maôu.

SHEARS, 剪刀 tséén taou, 鉸剪 keaou tséén, 剪子 tséén tszè.

SHEATH, 鞘 seaou, 鞘 chě ; sheath for a knife, 刀鞘 taou küh ; do. leather, 刀鞘 taou

seaou ; sheath of a sword, 劍鞘 k'én seaou, 拾 hēā, 璘 ping, 轉琫 ping ping, 襍 jaou, 鞘 t'haou, 馘 seaou, 衲 nā, 袂 ch'ih, 鞞 heuen ; do. for a spear, 韁 gow.

SHEATHING under the tiles, 簷 t'eh, 屋上板 ūh sháng pàn.

SHED, 厰 cha, 廠 chàng, 庖 e, 慮 leú, 棚 p'ing, 亭 t'ing, 團標 t'hwān p'haou, 廬舍 leú sháy, 塢 keuen, 床 ya, 直 tán, 廐 ch'ih, 厩 tsūh, 離 le, 厩 'sae ; a shed in a field, 埧 shoh ; straw shed, 庵 廬 gan leú ; a mat shed, 蓬廠 p'ung chàng, 樹 tsay, 次 tszé, 廬 k'hin ; to erect a shed, 搭棚 tā p'ing.

To SHED tears, 泣哭 k'eih k'hūh, 流涕 l'ow t'he, 下淚 h'á lúy, 汎瀾 hwān lán, 嘩 tan hwan, 潛 shan, 職 tseih, 隕涕 yùn t'he, 噫鳴 yih ming, 洒淚 sha lúy, 泣 heuen, 流淚 l'ow lúy, 泣涕 k'heih t'he, 潺湲 chan yuen, 墮淚 túy lúy ; to shed copious tears, 簌簌下淚 sūh sūh h'á lúy ; to shed tears of blood, 泣血 k'heih heuē ; to shed the teeth, 毀齒 hwuy ch'hè, 齟 t'heou, 齟 tsin ; to shed lustre on, 先 kwang ; to shed one's blood, 瀝血 l'eh

heuē, 流血 l'ow heuē ; shed light on, 明 ming.

SHEEP, 羊 yāng, 少半 shaou laou, 羴 tsan, 綿羊 mēen yāng, 羴 keuē, 舉 keū ; a sheep with four horns, 噪 hēen ; a large kind of sheep, 羴 ling, 羴 ling ; a sheepfold, 羴 tsan, 羊棧 yāng chà, 羊欄 yāng lán, 羴 chà, 羴 chan ; a sheep dog, 往獫 choo fūn ; sheep's eyes, 眦 hung, 羊目眦者毒害人 yāng mūh hūng tūng chày t'ih h'á jīn ; to castrate a sheep, 羯 yē ; a sheepskin, 羔 kaou ; a flock of sheep, 羊羣 yāng keun.

SHEEPISH, 沒趣之人 mūh tseu che jīn, 沒有味之人 mūh yew wéi che jīn.

SHEER, 單獨 tan tūh, 使 toò ; sheer fun, 不過戲耳 pūh kwó hé ūrh. •

SHEET, or coverlet, 被單 p'hē tan ; a sheet of paper, 紙 一頁 ch'è yih hē, 一張紙 yih chang ch'è ; a sheet of water, 泚 chung, 沆 hang, 莽 沆 m'ang hang, 溼澤 ying ling, 瀉落 hung yāng, 渙 渙 hwan hwan, 瀾汗 lán hān, 泯 min, 沆瀣 hang yang, 泚 yuē, 潤 mang, 森 meaou, 瀉若 hwō jō, 滄 maou, 淚 t'han t'han, 瀨 keun, 溼



溺 tsen mēn, 鴻 woo, 淮 yen,  
流 hwang, 漫 mwan, 漱 t'ün,  
濂 mung hung.

SHELF, 度 kwei, 檣 kung.  
架子 kēa tszè, 度閣藏  
食物 kwei kō chwang  
shih wūh.

SHELL, 殼 kō, 殼子 kō  
tszè; a shell-fish, 螺 lô; a sea  
shell, 海螺 hāe lô, 吧 pa, 殼  
kō; do. with serrated edges,  
互物 hoó wūh; oyster shell,  
蠔殼 haou kō; the shell of a  
coffin, 樟 kō, 礮 kō, 黃腸  
hwāng chāng.

SHELTER, 庇 hew, 避所  
pé sò, 幪幪 pēn mung, 蔽  
pé; do. from wind and rain.  
蔽風雨 pé fung yù, 避風  
pé fung.

TO SHELTER, 庇 pé, 幪  
mung, 掩蔽 y'än pé, 廂 yin,  
庇 pé; to shelter the people,  
庇民 pé mìn.

SHEN-SE province, 夾西  
shen se, 泰 tsin, 關中 kwan  
chung.

SHEPHERD, 牧 mūh, 牧  
人 mūh jìn, 看羊人 k'hán  
yāng jìn, 放羊的 fāng  
yāng tēh; a shepherd's boy,  
牧童 mūh tūng, 牧豎 mūh  
shoó.

SHIELD, 盾 tún, 牌盾 pāe  
tán, 登笠 täng leih, 手牌  
shòw pāe, 楯 tun, 干 kan, 櫓

loò, 牌 pāe, 藤牌 täng pāe,  
戢 fā, 戢 fā, 脇盾 hēo tún,  
梯 fei, 犀渠 sze k'heh, 韞  
盾 kwei tún; spear and shield,  
矛盾 maóu tún; brazen  
shields, 銅盾 tūng tún; to  
hang up shields, 懸戢 heuēn  
fā.

SHIFT, an under garment,  
汗衫 hán san; a subterfuge,  
詭計 kwei ké.

TO SHIFT, 移 ē; to shift  
one's place of abode, 遷步  
tsēen sè; to shift off from one's-  
self, 推諉 t'huy wē.

SHIFTING SANDS, 流沙  
lāw sha.

SHIN, 膝 lēn, 脚膝 kō  
lēn, 內膝 nuy lēn, 跖  
keau.

SHIN-BONE, 胫 king, 蹠  
kaou, 胫骨 king kwūh; the  
shinbone of an ox, 脛 king.

TO SHINE, 晒 heuen, 發  
光 fā kwang, 炫耀 heuēn  
yaou, 發明 fā ming, 光輝  
kwang hwuy; to shine upon,  
耀 yaou; the sun shining, 日  
頭發光 j'ih t'hōw fā kwang.

SHINGLES, 板 pān, 木瓦  
mūh wā.

SHINING, 光輝 kwang  
hwuy, 熠 seih, 滌 ūh, 煜  
yūh, 照 heuen, 焰 yen, 焰  
yūh, 燦爛 tsan lan, 煒煒  
wei nēh, 熿 kwang, 燄 kwang,

光耀 kwang yaóu; shining  
lackered ware, 光漆器  
kwang tseih k'hé.

SHIP, 船 chwân, 舢舨 fūh,  
舨 hang, 舶 pih, 撥 fei, 撥  
fei; foreign do. 更舶 è pih,  
洋船 yáng chwân; one ship,  
一隻船 yī chīh chwân, 舟  
chow; 舟航 chow hang, 舢  
舨 kow lūh, 降艘 pang  
shwang, 舢舨 t'haou k'ho,  
舨 lang; a Chinese ship, 白  
艚船 pih tsau chwân; mer-  
chant ship, 貨船 hó chwân,  
商船 shang chwân, 商船  
shang pih; ship of war, 戰船  
chén chwân, 艚舨 mung  
chung, 師船 sze chwân, 蒙  
船 mung chung, 艦 hēen, 兵  
衛 ping chwân, 舨舨 tō  
tang; a ship in the Japanese  
language, 浮泥 fōw nē; a  
ship's head, 舢舨 chow too;  
a fire ship, 火船 hò chwân;  
a pirate ship, 賊船 tsēh  
chwân; a flat-bottomed ship,  
沙船 sha chwân; a sharp-  
bottomed ship, 烏船 neáu  
chwân; ship-board, 上船  
chwân sháng.

SHIPMASTER, 船主 chwân  
choò.

SHIPWRECK, 破船 p'hó  
chwân, 失船 shīh chwân.

SHIPWRIGHT, 船匠 chwân  
tséang.

SHIRT, 省 sāng.

SHIRT, 汗衫 hán san, 汗  
襦 hán joó, 小衫 seáu san.

To SHIVER in pieces, 破  
碎 p'hó tsúy; shivered to  
pieces, 瑣瑣 so so, 瑣碎  
so tsúy; to shiver (with cold.)  
質 chih, 凜 lin, 爽 yen, 顫  
chen, 寒振 hán chìn; shi-  
vering and shaking, 洒洒  
sān sān, 疥 tā.

SHOAL, of fish, 遺 waé, 魚  
行相隨 yū hing sāng sūy,  
魚盛 yū shing.

SHOAL, or sand-bank, 沙  
線 sha sēn.

SHOCK. 勞 peih; the first  
shock, 初一劈 ts'hoo yih  
peih.

To BE SHOCKED, 吃驚  
k'heih king, 嚇殺 hēh shā.

SHOE, 鞋 heaē. 屨 sè, 鞮  
heaē, 屨 keu, 屨 le, 鞮 te,  
烏 seih, 角履 kōō lè, 跣 shē,  
鞮 kin, 鞮 sō, 鞮 sūh; shoes,  
鞮模 kēē mō; (a local term),  
屨 hwa, 屨 seu; shoes of vari-  
ous kinds, 鞋 fung, 鞮 hēa;  
do. for children, 鞮 sā; an old  
shoe, 做屨 pe sè, 做屨 pe  
lè; a straw shoe, 草屨 tsau  
sè, 屨 se; hemp shoes, 鞮  
fei, 鞮 kēō; leather shoes, 鞮  
履 hó le, 皮鞋 p'he heaē;  
women's small shoes, 跣 tē;  
a kind of shoe, 屨 choo, 鞋

鞋 pe heaè; a pair of shoes, 一雙鞋 yih shwang heaè; shoes and stockings, 屐鞋 le wă; a shoe-brush, 鞋刷 heaè shwă; shoe-flower, 佛桑 fūh sāng, 紅花 hāng hwá; shoe-latchet, 納 leàng.

SHOEMAKER, 鞋匠 heaè tséang.

SHOOT, a twig, 條 teaòu, 樹枝 shoó che; young shoots of wheat, 蘗 nēè; the shoots of bamboo, 筍 seun, 筍 chūh; fresh do. 玉版筍 yūh pan seun; salted do. 鹽筍 yèn seun; the shoots of a tree after it is cut down, 蘗 nēè, a young shoot, 蘗 nēè; shoots of corn, 秧 yang.

To SHOOT an arrow, 射 sháy, 射箭 sháy tséén, 彌 mè; to shoot with a bow, 弓 teih, 彈 peih, 射 sháy; to shoot with a pellet bow, 彈 tan; to shoot with an arrow having a string tied to it, 繳射 keaou sháy, 弋射 yih sháy; a shooting star, 約約 chō yō, 流星 lēw sing, 彗星 pei sing; a shooting walk, 埤 to, 棚 p'hāng; to shoot in the dark, 射暗箭 sháy gnán tséén; to push a cart back and shoot out its contents, 射 jang; to shoot with a gun, 打鳥

鎗 tà neaòu tséang; to shoot forth rays of light, 射光 sháy kwang; to shoot forth sprouts, 茁 chuē, 萌芽 ming' nēè, 萌芽 ming yáy, 撒 ch' hē.

SHOP, 店 tēn, 厝 chen, 厝肆 chen szé, 行舖 hāng p'hoó, 舖 p'hoó, 舖 poó, 肆 szé, 舖店 poó tēn.

SHOPKEEPER, 店戶 tēn hoó, 舖戶 p'hoó hoó, 舖家 p'hoó kēa, 店家 tēn kēa, 店頭 tēn t'hoó.

SHORE, 岸 gnán, 玲 ling, 墘 gō, 崖 gac, 涯 gac, 廐 pe; seashore, 海岸 haè gnán, 海邊 haè pēn, 海濱 haè pin; shore of a bay, 澳崖 gaou gaè, 碕 ke; a high shore, 津涯 tsin gaè, 澳 yūh, 濱 kin, 水頻 shwù y pin; shore of a lake, 陂 pe; to go on shore, 登岸 tāng gnán, 上岸 shāng gnán.

SHORT, 短 twàn, 矮 e, 燿 kwan, 佻 chūh, 獨俅 t'chūh sūh, 翹 chuē, 翹 chuē, 矮 chuē, 屈屈 keuh keuh, 翹 矮 pae keae, 櫻 ying, 傑 keuen hwuy, 把 pa, 脰短 seuen twàn, 僕邀 pūh sūh, 顚顚 pēè kēè; a short time, 頃刻 k'ing kīh, 暫刻 tséén kīh, 少刻 shaòu kīh, 俄頃 gō k'ing, 一時間 yih shē kēen, 片刻 p'hēen kīh,

片時 p'héen shê, 半晌  
pwán héang, 暫時 tsáén shê,  
鼻 héang; a short cut, 提徑  
tséé k'ing; short fur, 淺毛  
tséén maóu; short and ugly,  
姓陋 tso lów, 眈眈 tan  
keuē; short and small, 矧  
ying, 矧 teau, 矧矧 pe tse,  
矩 ch'ih, 矧矧 pā kēē, 矧  
撕 pe sze, 矧矧 pae ya;  
short and stunted, 矮 yae;  
short work, 短工 twàn  
kung; short hair, 短髮  
twàn fá; short of cash, 減所  
費 k'èen sò fei; short and  
brittle, 莖脆 tso seih; short  
garments, 袼襖 choo joo;  
short-tailed, 厥 keuē, 厥  
尾 keuē wei; a short-tailed gar-  
ment, 厥衣 keuē e; short-  
sleeved garment, 襖 seih, 袒  
襖 tan seih, 半袖 pwán sêw.

SHORT-LIVED, 短折 twàn  
chě, 祇 yaou, 命夭 míng  
yaou, 夭 yaou; abundant and  
short-lived, 菌蠹 keun chun.

SHORT-COMING 短處 twàn  
ch'hoó, 短惡 twàn gō.

SHORT-SIGHTED, 近視  
kín shé.

TO COME SHORT of one's  
duty, 短之 twàn che.

TO SHORTEN, 縮短 sūh  
twàn.

SHORTEST day, 至日 ché  
jih, 冬至 tung ché.

SHORT-HAND writing, 減  
筆寫 k'èen peih sây.

SHORTLY, 少頃 shadu  
k'hing.

SHORTNESS of breath, 短  
氣 twàn k'hè, 癢 kēē, 呬 yih,  
歎 heae, 虛 gō; shortness of  
the day, 日短 jih twàn.

SHORT, a bullet, 彈子  
tan tszè; small iron shot, 鐵  
沙 t'hēē sha; a good shot,  
with an arrow, 好箭手  
hadu tséén shòw.

TO SHOVE, 揆 yae, 揆 tsun,  
揆 chō, 揆 p'hō; to shove  
a boat over land, 盪舟 táng  
chow.

SHOVEL, 鏟 tseau, 花鏟  
hwa tseau, 鏟頭 keuē t'ów.

SHOULD, 該 kae, 儻 tang,  
宜 ê, 本當 pùn táng, 應當  
ying táng, 應該 ying kae,  
該當 kae táng; should not,  
估 pei, 不可 pūh k'hò.

SHOULDER, 肩 kēen, 肩膀  
kēen pāng, 肩頭 kēen t'hōw,  
肩拍 kēen pō, 胎 pō, 肩膊  
kēen pō, 膊頭 pō t'hōw; a  
shoulder of mutton, 羊矢  
yāng shé; the shoulders, 玉  
樓 yūh lów, 樓玉 lów yūh,  
肱 yu, 臂膊 pe naou; shoul-  
der blade. 髑髏 hēē kwūh,  
軀 koo, 髑 koo, 肩髑 kēen  
pō, 髑 yaou, 髑 kwei, 髑 pō;  
broad shoulders, 肩寬 kēen

k'hwan : shoulder by shoulder, 並肩 píng kēn, 駢脅 pién hē.

TO SHOULDER, 肩擔 kēn tan, 放在肩頭 fāng tsac kēn t'hôw.

TO SHOUT, 喝 hō, 呼喝 hoo hō, 喝大聲 hō tá shing, 喊 hàn, 號喊 haóu hàn, 叫喊 keaóu hàn. 胡叫 hoó keaóu, 呼號 hoo haóu, 呼籲 hoo yú.

SHOUT of joy, 鼓錢 koó foó, 軍聲喧 keun shing heuen.

SHOW, 繁華 fān hwá ; a show of eating. 目食 mǐh shíh ; show and reality, 華實 hwá shíh ; mere show, 排場 pae chang, 裝腔 chwang keang ; an attempt at show. 鬧架子 naóu kēá tszè, 賣弄 maé lúng ; show. like Punch and Judy. 獨脚戲 tūh kēó, hé.

TO SHOW, 俾看一看 pe k'hán yíh k'hán. 著現 choó hién. 指 chē, 指着 chē chō, 指示 chē shé, 指出來 chē ch'hūh laé, 指引 chā yín ; to show beforehand, 預示 yú shé ; to show the way, 指路 chē loó ; to show forth, 發現 fā hién ; to show kindness, 施恩 she gnān ; to show kindness to distant strangers, 揀遠人 jōw yuén

jín ; to show mercy, 大發慈悲 tá fá tszè pei ; to show the bones, 形 hīng ; to show off a handsome woman, 賣肖 maé seaou.

SHOWER of rain, 淋漓 lín lè, 一潑雨 yíh pō yù ; gentle shower, 霖霖 mǐng mǐh ; a slight shower, 雲 shā, 霏 wei, 淅淅 suy suy, 小雨 seaóu yù. 零 san, 霏霏 ch'ě tszè ; a violent shower, 暴雨 pō yù, 聖霄 lēh seih ; a long continued do. 久雨 kēw yù ; a sudden do. 疾雨 tseih yù ; a slow do. 徐雨 tseú yù ; summer do. 霉雨 mei yuen ; a heavy do. 霪 p'heí, 霪霪 yíh hwō, 霪霪 pang p'heí ; a shower of stones and arrows, 矢石雨下 shé shíh yù hēa ; the latter end of a shower, 諒 síh, 小雨零貌 seaóu yù lūng maóu.

SHOWERY, 滂沛 pang p'haé.

SHOWY, 靡麗 mé lé.

SHRED, 屑碎 sǎ tsúy, 布條子 póo t'heaóu tszè, 布頭子 póo t'hôw tszè.

SHREW, 惡癖之婦 gō peih che foó.

SHREWD, 伶俐 líng lé, 伶俐 líng pién, 乖巧 kwac k'heaóu, 巧計的 k'heaóu ké teih.

To SHRIEK, 哭 he 哭 啼 k'hüh keáu 高聲啼哭 kaou shing t'hê k'hüh.

SHRIKE, 鵲 keih; white shrike, 鵲 yang; black shrike, 鵲 ping kew.

SHRILL, 狼聲 hân hêng. a shrill tone, 清聲 tsing shing, 響聲 hêng shing, 響音 hêng yin; a shrill cry, 嚶 teih.

SHRIMP, 魷鰓 fun hên, 蝦子 hê tszè.

SHRINE, 龕 k'han, 神龕 shên k'han, 香龕 heang k'an, 龕 ô. 祈 shih. 寶座 paou tsó, 僦 leth, 匣 fan.

To SHRINK UP, 替剝 tsan cha, 剝剝 tsan cha: to shrink back with fear. 逡巡 ts'heun seun. 退縮 t'huy süh, 肅霜 süh säng.

To SHRIVE, according to the Romanists, 解開 kenà k'hae, 釋放 shih fang, 解罪 keaò tsúy.

SHRIVEL, (see shrink,) 剝 剝 tsan ch'ha.

SHRIVELLED, 癯 tsenou, 癯 seuen, 瘠 tsow, 癯 kên, 脛 sew. 脛 chih; shrivelled skin, 癯 tsze.

SIDE, 偏 pên. 邊 pên, 邊側 pên tsih, 旁邊 pâng pên, 旁 pâng: the side of the body, 兩 pò; the two sides, 兩胎

lêng pò; the right side, 右邊 yéw pên: left do. 左邊

tsò pên; turning from side to side, 輾轉反側 chen chuèn fân tsih; the side of the

face, 顙 sae; the sides of the mouth, 吻 wân, 脣 wân; the side bones of the face, 道 kwei: side of the road, pe, 路傍 loó pâng, 道側

ts'au tsih: a side chamber, 偏厦 hêá, 陝室 k'ê shih, 偏厦 pên hêá, 達閣 tá kò, 斥

sha, 掖庭 yih ting, 投 t'hò; do. to the east and west, 序

seú, 廂 sêng, 廂房 sêng fang, 廊 lêng; side apartments,

廊廡 lêng wò, 廊 loo; the side of a house. 傾 king; a

side door, 傍門 pâng mûn, 併門 pâng mûn: the side

posts of a door, 楔 sê, 梱 kwân, 棍 ch'hang, 棍 tsên;

side arms, 腰刀 yaou taou; side by side, 並駕 ping k'ê;

to ride side by side, 並驅 ping keu; a side wall, 掖垣

yih hwân; a side look, 眄 m'ên là; the side of a pond,

埵 chung; the side of a river, 壩 juen, 河傍 hô pâng; the

sides of an angle, 角兩 k'ê lêng s'ên; sea-side, 海

濱 hà pin; to sit on one side, 邊坐 pên tsó; a side, or

party, 黨 tàng.

To **SIDE** with the learned, **黨學者** t'ang hēo ch'ay.

**SIDEROXYLON**, **山欖樹** shan lau shoó.

**SIDEWAYS**, **傾** king; to lay sideways. **傾側** king ts'ih.

**SIEGE**, **圍繞城池** wei jaou ching ché; to raise a siege, **折圍** ch'ě wei.

**SIEVE**, **簸箕** po kê, **篩** sze kê, **篩** she, **把播** pà pò, **徒羅** se lô, **款** sūh, **簾** se, **簾** s'ih, **簾** fan, **簾** fan lô, **簾** te, **簾** t'ě, **簾** chaou, **簾** chaou lô, **簾** ch'ă, **簾** se, **板** pàn; close do. **簾** fan; a sieve for winnowing grain, **簸** po, **篩** sze; a horse-hair sieve, **馬尾細羅** mà wei sé lô; a coarse sieve, **粗篩** ts'hoo she; fine do. **細篩** sé she; a gauze sieve, **絹羅** kin lô; a sieve for flour, **篩** ts'ien; a sieve for straining rice, **匡** tseuen, **匡** seuen.

To **SIFT**, **篩** she; to sift by letting smaller particles fall through. **篩漏** shae lów; to sift by throwing up the grain in the sieve, **簸米** po mè; to sift out a matter, **找得出** chaou t'ih ch'hūh.

**SIGH**, **嘆氣** t'hán k'hé, **歎息** t'hán se'ih, **嘆聲** t'hán shing, **嘆** yu, **嘆** tse, **嘆** hoo,

**嘆** ts'ay, **嘆** hé, **歎** h'ea, **歎** gae, **歎** h'e, **歎** he, **歎** yin e, **歎** t'een, **嘆** ts'ay, **嘆** se, **嘆** ts'ay, **嘆** tse tszé; a long sigh, **太息** t'haé se'ih, **長嘆** ch'ang t'hán, **噴** k'wei; a sigh enough to melt the rocks, **化石之嘆** hwá sh'ih che t'hán; a sigh of admiration, **歎歎** e yu, **嘆休** gaou hew.

To **SIGH**, **唏** he, **歎** he, **嘅** kae, **嘅** ke, **嘅** kwei, **息** se'ih, **嘆** t'hán, **嘆** ts'ay t'hán, **嘆** ch'ă t'hán, **嘆** t'een, **嘆** e, **嘆** ts'ay, **嘆** ts'ay t'án, **嘆** tsze ts'ay, **嘆** woo hoo, **嘆** yin, **嘆** kin, **嘆** he, **嘆** ch'ha, **嘆** ch'uh, **嘆** gae, **嘆** t'een he, **嘆** tsze, **嘆** yew; he sighed out his lamentations, **嘅其嘆矣** kae k'ă t'hán é; to sigh deeply, **喟然** wei j'en, **太息** t'haé se'ih; sighing is not for ever, **無永嘆** woó y'ung t'hán.

**SIGHT**, **可觀之事** k'hò kwan che szé; a fine sight, **好光景** haou kwang king; sight of the eyes, **眼力** y'ên le'ih; first sight, **初見** ts'hoo k'een; in sight, **現見** h'een k'een; to lose sight of, **不見** p'uh k'een; sight dark and bewildered, **瞥視** mow shé; sight and hearing not yet fail-

ed, 視聽不衰 shé t'híng  
püh shwae.

SIGHTLESS 'eye-balls, 瞎  
sow, 瞽 mang.

To SIGN, to make a mark,  
打號 tà haóu, 上號 sháng  
haóu, 打印號 tà yín haóu,  
畫號 hwá haóu, 號一號  
haóu yí haóu, 用字號 yúng  
tszé haóu, 押號 yá haóu; to  
sign one's name, 簽名 ts'een  
míng, 畫名 hwá míng, 簽  
書 ts'een shoo, 簽題 ts'een  
tá; to sign a death warrant, 勾  
決 kow keü.

SIGN, mark, 號 haóu, 字  
號 tszé haóu, 記號 ké hia u;  
sign of a shop, 字號 tszé  
haóu; the sign of a post house,  
相 hwan; sign manual, 印  
號 yín haóu; signs of heaven,  
天象 t'hiên s'äng, 示 shé;  
thirty degrees make one sign,  
三十度爲一宮 san shíh  
toó wei yíh kung; the Zodiac  
is divided into 12 signs, 黃  
道分爲十二宮 hwäng  
taóu fun wei shíh úrh kung;  
to call together by signs, 招  
麾 chaou hwuy; sign of the  
dative, 替 t'he; sign of the  
genitive, 之 che 的 t'eh;  
sign of the future, 將 ts'äng;  
sign of the past tense, 曾  
tsäng, 已 é, 經 king, 業 n'ë;  
sign of the passive in verbs,

被 pe, 爲 wei, 見 k'een, 受  
shóu; sign of the plural, 輩  
peí, 曹 tsau, 儕 tsae, 們 m'ín.

SIGNAL, (of fire) 烽 fung,  
燎 leaou, 票 peau; a signal  
flag, 旌旗 tsing k'ê, 表旗  
peáu k'ê, 標旗 peau k'ê, 榮  
k'he, 麾 hwuy, 旗號 k'ê  
haóu; a signal gun, 號炮  
haóu p'áu, 鳴炮 míng p'áu;  
a signal to look to, 望表  
wáng peáu, 號令 haóu líng,  
旌麾 tsing hwuy; to make  
a fire for a signal, 起火爲  
號 k'hè hò wei haóu; a signal  
post, 標 peau, 幛 too; to  
make a signal, 打炮會 tà  
chaou hwuy, 幟 ts'hiên, 綴  
兆 chuy chaou, 扞 yu, 旌  
tsing, 指揮 chè hwuy, 指搗  
chè hwuy, 麾之 hwuy che,  
標 peau, 標旗 peau k'ê;  
to hoist a signal, 插標 ch'ap peau.

To SIGNALIZE to the peo-  
ple by a flag, 達民以旌  
t'há m'ín è tsing; to signalize  
one's-self, 出名 ch'hüh míng,  
揚名 yáng míng; to sig-  
nalize a person, 給頂戴  
k'èih ting taé, 賞賜封典  
shàng szé fung téen.

SIGN-BOARD, 招牌 chaou  
paê, 牌 paê, 標 peau; do.  
of a tavern, 旗 hwang, 旒  
hwang, 酒家望子 ts'ew  
k'êa wáng tszé.



'To run a, 跑 away, 跑 pé

mouth, 拼讀 kēn yù ; to

shut the eyes, 合目 hō mǔh,  
 蔽目 pé mǔh, 閉眼 pé  
 yèn, 瞇 sēē; to cover one's  
 eyes wilfully, 冒 maou, 食  
 冒 t'han maou; to shut  
 the eyes in death, 瞋目  
 mēen mǔh; do. in sleep,  
 眠 mēen; not to shut the  
 eyes all night, 一夜不合  
 眼 yīh yà pǔh hō yèn; to  
 shut one eye, 閉一目 pé  
 yīh mǔh, 瞞 hēē, 瞞 hēē;  
 to shut closely, 緊閉 kin pé,  
 閉塞 pé sīh; shut up on  
 every side, 固 koó, 閉固 pé  
 koó; to shut up an army, 勒  
 兵 līh ping; shut up by the  
 frost, 寒凝 hān ying, 沓閉  
 hoó pé; to shut up a house of  
 business, done by government,  
 封行 fung hāng; to shut the  
 eyes and think, 瞢 le, 瞢  
 tsēen, 瞢 sēē.

SHUTTLE, 杼 choó, 梭 so,  
 筴 so, 絲 kwan, 柁梭 tung  
 kwei, 杼 choo, 竿 foo, 筴  
 kwan, 簞 kwan, 觸 yō.

SHUTTLECOCK, to play at,  
 拍張 pīh chang, 打燕 à  
 yén; do. played with the feet,  
 踢燕 teīh yén.

SHY, 羞避人 sew pé jin.

SIAM, 暹羅 sēen lō.

SIBYL, 未卜先知之女  
 wé pō sēen che che nyù.

SICK, 有病 yèw ping, 害

病 hāc ping, 痔 mei, 瘡  
 hwān, 痔 tīh, 瘡 kin, 賴 luy,  
 顛賴 tseou tsuy, 塞 kēen,  
 瘡 kwan, 恙 yang, 痿 wai,  
 殘 yē, 瘡 hwan wūh, 瘡  
 tsze, 瘡 lāng t'hāng, 瘡  
 tsuy; very sick, 瘡 kwac, 瘡  
 瘡 chá ya, 瘡 shay, 瘡 lāng;  
 sick at heart, 心瘡 sin mei;  
 sick and inclined to vomit, 欲  
 吐 yūh t'hoó, 咽 k'kwān;  
 sick and dying, 天厲 yaou  
 lé; sick and exhausted, 瘡  
 mang; sick people, 病者  
 ping chāy, 病者 foo  
 ping chāy, 瘡 lūh, 瘡 tse; sick  
 with sorrow, 瘡 shoo, 瘡 yō,  
 瘡 k'he, 瘡 lo, 邛 k'heung,  
 瘡 lūy, 瘡 hwan, 瘡 lūy  
 hwuy hwuy, 瘡 ping sēen.

TO BE SICK, 抱病 paóu  
 ping, 瘡 yēn yē, 瘡 é, 瘡  
 k'he and che, 瘡 kan, 瘡 le,  
 瘡 t'ēen hwan, 身子有  
 瘡 shin tszè yèw ping.

TO SICKEN, 毒痛 tūh p'óo;  
 to sicken and die, 病卒 ping  
 tsuh.

SICKNESS, 病 ping, 疾  
 病 tsēh ping, 疾 che, 瘡  
 hew, 瘡 luy, 瘡 o, 瘡 shin,  
 瘡 chay, 瘡 tseáy, 瘡  
 ching hów, 疾映 tsēh yang,  
 瘡 le, 瘡 sēang, 瘡 too, 瘡  
 nang, 瘡 yīh, 瘡 t'haou, 瘡  
 t'ho, 瘡 tsaou, 瘡 tsze, 瘡

poo, 瘡 kew, 瘡 tsae, 瘡 yin,  
 癰 woo, 癰 yih, 癰 fuh, 癰  
 po, 瘡病 tsze ping; sick-  
 ness arising from heat, 熱病  
 jě ping, 瘡 shoo; sickness  
 arising from malaria, 惡氣  
 所傷 gō k'hé sò shang, 瘡  
 tung; sickness arising from  
 vexation, 瘡梅 ch'in meí; a  
 slight sickness, 瘡 yew, 瘡  
 kwa; a sickness occasioned by  
 cold, 寒病 hân ping, 瘡 hēen.

SICKLE, 鎌 kōw, 鎌 kow,  
 鎌 lēen; large do. 鋸 chaou;  
 short do. 鋸 ch'ih, 鋸 ke; and  
 kē; a hooked knife, 鉤 kow,  
 刈 kōw, 刈 han, 刈  
 kae, 割 tā, 割 pō, 鋸 ke;  
 sickle and its handle, 鋸  
 chaou sze; a sickle, 鋸  
 pō.

SICKLY, 瘠 e, 瘠 lù, 瘠  
 聊 teaou shen.

(For the words from SIDE to  
 SIGNET, see pp. 163, 164, 165;  
 printed by mistake in that  
 place.)

SIGNIFICANT, 有意 yèw  
 é, 包含多意思 paou hân  
 to é sze.

SIGNIFICATION of a word,  
 字意 tszé é, 字義 tszé é.

To SIGNIFY, 指示 chà  
 shé; to inform, 報知 paou  
 che, 告稟 kaou pin; to sig-  
 nify, mean, 有意思 yèw é sze.

SILENCE, 寂 tseih, 靜 tsing,

肅靜 sūh tsing; Silence!  
 莫出聲 mō ch'hūh shing,  
 緘口 kēen k'hōw; to sit in  
 silence, 默坐 mīh tsó; to  
 think in silence, 默想 mīh  
 sēang, 黑想 hīh sēang; to  
 put to silence, 使人無言可  
 對 shé jin woō yēn k'hò tūy;  
 to read prayers in silence, 念  
 經收聲不出 nēen king  
 tseih shing pūh ch'hūh.

SILENT, 密 meih, 靜密  
 tsing meih, 靜 meih, 閱寂  
 keh tseih, 靜寂 tsing tseih,  
 存默不作聲 tsūn mīh  
 pūh tsó shing, 玄默 huēn  
 mīh, 寂謐 tseih mīh, 默  
 默無言 mīh mīh woō yēn,  
 嘿然 mīh jēn, 靜默 tsing  
 mīh, 靜 tsing, 寂寞 tseih  
 mō, 寂嘆 tseih mō, 吟嘿  
 han mīh, 吟 mēen, 嘿 mīh,  
 隱 e, 恤 heuē, 寂靜 tseih  
 tsing, 寂寥 tseih leaou, 歷  
 leih, 惜 yin, 寂歷 tseih leih;  
 to speak or be silent, as cir-  
 cumstances require, 或默或  
 語 hwō mīh hwō yù; a silent  
 man, 爲人沉靜 wēi jin  
 shin tsing, 寡言者 kwā  
 yēn chày; silent as the  
 grave, 墓 mō; to be silent, 緘  
 默 kēen mīh, 莫莫 mō mō, 墓  
 mō, 嘿 mīh, 吟默 han mīh.

SILICUASTRUM, 紫荊 tsze  
 king.

SILK, (raw,) 糸 sze, 絲 sze, 縲 chin, 湖絲 hoó sze : wrought silk, 紬 緞 chow twan, 綢緞 chow twan ; white silk, 紬 hwan, 帛 foo, 幣 pè, 縞 là, 絮 seu, 紬 tuy, 結 yu, 綢 wei, 繪 tsäng ; a kind of silk, 繭 綢 kēen chow, 絹 吟 kin k'ēen, 羅 lô, 羅綺 lô ke ; silk stuff, 吟 k'hēen : variegated silk, 綵 tsae, 悴 tsuy, 幌 幃 kwei wei, 五采綵 woó tsae tsäng ; do. figured, 綵 tsäng, 幃 tsäng, 帶 tsüh ; flowered silk, 花紬 hwa chow ; silk given as presents, 贄 pe ; a ball of silk, 絲球 sze kêw ; silk garments, 絲綿 sze mēen, 蠶口 tsân k'hòw ; thin silk, 綾 ling ; a silk beater, 采 tae ; a silk mercer, 綢緞店 chow twan tēen ; a silk cord, 絲編 teaou p'ēen, 絲繩 sze shin, 帽 t'haou, 絲 hoo : silk thread, 縷 loo, 絲線 sze sēen ; fine silk, 紋 wān, 紗 sha ; silk shop, 綢緞舖子 chow twan p'óo tszè ; the silk-worm, 蠶蛾 tsân gô, a small kind of silk-worm, 蠅 gow, 虻 hang, 蠶 hēang, 蠶 蠶 kēen tsân, 蠶 sēang ; wild silk-worm, 野蠶 yâ tsân ; flowery do. 華蠶 hwa tsân : yearly silk-worm, 蠶 蠶

yuén tsân ; a kind of silk-worm, 蠶 yung ; silk-worm shaped eye-brows, 蛾眉 gô mei.

SILKEN breeches, 紬褲 hwan k'hoó ; a silken gown, 縞 kēen, 縞 k'hwa ; variegated do. 縞 seu ; a silken cord, 縞 show.

SILKY, 縞縞 leaou leaou ; silky cotton, 縞 mēen, 縞 hēang.

SILL. of a door, 限檻 hēen lân, 門限 mún hēen.

SILLY, 痴呆 che gâ, 憨 han, 蠢 chun, 憨 chwang, 儻 tai e, 呆 gâ, 癡 hwan, 癡 tēen, 狂癡 kwang che, 瘋 癡 fung tēen, 癡 癡 che choo, 愚 yû, 呆 san, 貪呆 tan san, 餓 yuě, 吞 t'hun, 嘔 嘔 chen kēen, 噎 ts'hēang, 噎 e, 噎 ts'ang hāng, 頑 wan, 滑 滑 mǎng hāng, 貪 貪 tih. 貪 he, 怕 愁 kow-mow, 憐 憐 lúng chwang, 憐 ching, 憐 憐 ching ching, 癩 choo, 癩 chin, 癩 tung, 癩 k'ó gô, 癩 fan, 癩 ké, 癩 cha, 癩 癩 seaou nē, 癩 tan, 癩 hwa, 癩 kwei suy, 癩 yae, 癩 yih che, 癩 tuy ; a silly laugh, 癩 癩 t'hēih heth ; a silly fellow, 癩 癩 ling che foó ; very silly, 癩 han.

SILLINESS, 癩 yae.

SILT or mud, 泥 nê, 土 泥 t'hoò nê.

SILVER, 銀 yín, 鐮 leaou, 白銀 pih yín, 銀子 yín tszè, 白金 pih kin, 鑒 hung, 璣 leaou, 鋼 jun; silver fish, 銀魚 yín yú, 綸 殘 kwei tsan; silver thread, 銀絲 yín sze; silver weed, 蛇莓 shây meí, 霞莓 tsân meí; silver goods, 銀器 yín k'hé; a silver-smith, 銀匠 yín tséang, 打銀的 tá yín teih.

SILVAN, 有樹林的 yèw shoó lín teih, 野的 yà yèw teih.

SILURE, or bullhead, 鮎 nēen, 魷 pei. 鰱 e; a large kind of do. 鰱鮎 te nēen, 鰱 鮎 le lae, 魷鰱 keaou tsze, 鰱鰱 e hēa, 鰱 le. 雙 hoo; a green silure, 鰱魚 kan yū; a spotted silure, 花鰱 hwa kan.

SIMILAR, 彷彿 fang fūh, 像 sāng, 像似 sāng szé, 似 szé, 猶 vāw, 效 jō, 昆 kwān, 同物 tōng wūh, 髮 fang fūh, 彷彿 fang fūh, 一樣 yīh yāng, 一類 yīh lūy, 肖似 seaou szé, 一般 yīh pwan, 相肖 sāng seaou.

SIMILE, 比喻 pè yu: to institute a simile, 立表樣 leih peau yāng, 設譬 shē p'è.

SIMILITUDE, 依 e, 譬方 p'he fang, 比方 pè fang, 譬如 p'he joó, 譬喻 p'he yú, 譬喻的話 shē teih hwá; not

to have learned similitudes, 不學博依 pūh hēō pō e.

TO SIMMER, 然 jèn, 慢炒 mán chaou, 慢煉 mán lēen.

SIMOOM, 霾 mae, 野馬 yà mǎ.

TO SIMPER, 訖 shin, 微笑 wei seaou, 笑不壞顏 seaou pūh hwaé yēn, 晒 sin.

SIMPLE, unmixed, 素精 soó tsing, 純精 shun tsing, 無雜 woó tsā, 純一不雜 shun yīh pūh tsā; artless, 無偽 woó wei; sincere, 老實 laou shīh, 老誠 laou ching, 質樸 chīh pō, 丹心 tan sin; silly, 棟 tung, 愣愣 lung tung, 頑 wàn; stupid, 愚拙 yū chue, 愚蠢 yū chun, 儻 gan, 慳慳 k'hung k'hung, 瘡 hwān; dull, 頓篋 tun kēā, 忤 tun; foolish, 癡 che; unadorned, 樸素 pō soí, 淳 chun, 散敷 t'an man, 執 hwan, 無文采 woó wān tsāè; simple men and women, 愚夫愚婦 yū foo yū foo; the simple, 渾野 hwān tun; the simple folk, 蚩氓 ch'he māng, 愚民 yū min, 氓 māng, 恂愁 ken mow, 恂 chwang; a simple diet, 食素 shīh soo.

SIMPLY, only, 只 chè; foolishly, 痴之貌 che che maou.

**SIMPLETON.** 戡子 gae tszè, 瘋子 fung tszè, 瘋癲人 fung tēn jìn, 昏迷之人 hwān mē che jìn.

**SIMULATION.** 假粧之事 kēa chwáng che szé, 虛事 heu szé.

**SIMULTANEOUS.** 同時 tūng shē.

**SIN.** 罪 tsúy, 罪惡 tsúy gō, 罪愆 tsúy k'ēn, 辜 koo, 辭 sē, 罪過 tsúy kwó, 過犯 kwó fán, 不是處 shé ch'hoó; a great sin, 大罪 tá tsúy, 重罪 chúng tsúy; a deadly sin 死罪 szé tsúy; a small sin, 小罪 s'òu tsúy, 微過 wei kwó, 輕罪 k'hing tsúy; an intentional sin, 故意犯罪 koó é fán tsúy 故意犯罪之罪 koó fán che tsúy 故意犯罪 koó fán; an unintentional sin, 無心而致罪 woó sin ūi ché tsúy, 無故犯罪 woó koó fán tsúy, 偶然犯罪 gnòw jèn fán tsúy; original sin, 原罪 yuēn tsúy; actual sin, 自行之罪 tszé hng che tsúy; to accumulate sin, 罪積 tsúy tseth; occasion of sin, 罪之根由 tsúy che kán yēw; to forgive sin, 赦罪 sháy tsúy; do. according to the Buddhists, 滅罪 mē tsúy; many sins, 萬罪 wán tsúy ts'hiēn yen.

To sin, 犯罪 fán tsúy, 得罪 t'ih tsúy, 獲罪 hwō tsúy, 犯法 fán fā: to sin against Heaven, 獲罪于天 hwō tsúy yā t'hiēn.

**SINCE.** 既然 ké jèn; since it is thus, 既然如此 ké jèn joó tszà; since that time, 彼時以後 pè shē è hów, 當時以來 tūng shē è là; since the time of Confucius, 自孔子以來 tszé k'hùng tszè è là; some years since, 數年先 soó nēn sēn; long since, 好久 haóu kàw, 久了 kàw leáu; not long since, 不久 pūh kàw, 剛纔 kang tsae, 若既 jō ké; since I was a child, 由小 yēw seáu, 自小 tszé seáu.

**SINCERE.** 展誠 chàn ching 真 chin, 謹 chin, 誠 ching, 誠實 ching shih, 忝忝 chūh chūh, 肫 chun, 篤實 tūh shih, 殷實 yin shih, 原 yuēn, 真的 chin tēh, 確實 k'hēō shih, 慥 shín, 慥 shín, 慥 soó, 惇恪 chun k'ih, 惇厚 chun hów, 敦 chun, 忠厚 chung hów, 誠 han, 任 jin, 侃 kan, 侃 ke, 扛 k'ang, 慤 k'ēō, 惇 keun, 慤 king, 款 kwan, 惇 chín kwān, 諒 léang, 惇 peih, 忱 shín, 質 ch'ih

實 shih 實 shih 實 shih 實 shih  
 老實 lao shih 真實 zhen shih  
 誠一任 ching yit ren  
 實實 shih shih 信 shun  
 龍誠 lung ching 託 to  
 龍誠 lung ching 讓 shang  
 偉切整 wei chieh ching  
 切實 chiet shih 期 ke  
 謹手 gin shou 談 shan 專忠 shuen chong  
 誠展 ching ching 慎 shan 惠 hui  
 悅格 chueh gah 謹 gin  
 慎爾言 shun erh yan 丹心 tan sin  
 赤心 tsak sin 壹 yeh  
 愷性 kaei ching 像德 shang  
 壹 shang ; sincere wish,  
 誠願 ching yuen ; sincere in  
 the highest degree. 竭誠 kieh ching  
 虔 chian ; most sincere,  
 致誠 chih ching.

SINCERELY, 懇 kǎn, 虔 kián  
誠 chéng, 允 yǔn.  
kwān, 惓惓 kwān  
kwān k'hwàn k'hwàn, 允若  
yùn jö, 實誠 shí ching; sin-  
cerely devoted, 惓惓 keun  
peih, 惓忱 keun shin, 忠忱  
chung shin; sincerely in-  
tentioned, 惓惓 kwān peih,  
停恪 tün kö, 慥慥 ts'haou  
ts'haou, 誠意 ching é.

SINECURE, 虛職 *lieu chih*,  
尸利 *she lé*, 充食 *jung*

**食乾雀** shí kien suk fong  
Serving **有翼** yau yat.  
**第二節** tai hai  
歌足 **是** shí, strong  
歌 **曲** k'uk, construction  
of the song **等** t'ung kin.  
To sing **唱** ch'ang. **歌**  
ko **謳詠** ou ying. **唱歌**  
ch'ang ko : to sing songs. **詠**  
yung **咏** ying **詠歌** yung  
ko. **調** tiang, **哥** ko. **囉**  
lo bang. **講** kow. **囉** gow.  
keasou. **詠** yung. **歌唱**  
gòw : to sing aloud. **高**  
kaou **唱** ch'ang : to sing light  
songs. **唱曲** ch'ang k'uk ;  
to sing as a bird. **啼** t'ie; the  
bird sings. **鳥啼** neaou t'e;  
the birds sing melodiously. **鳥**  
鳴 **啾啾** neaou ming heae  
heae : the singing of a bird.  
**咬咬** keasou keasou. **嘍**  
leu lé. **哢** lung. **嚶** ying. **啁**  
kwan. **啾** keae. **禽詠** k'hin  
ying. **呢** shé. **品** ts'iu. **啞**  
yunz. **囀** yung. **嘲** chuén. **囀**  
yung; the singing of birds at  
night. **啞** ray. **噪** saou : sing-  
ing girl. **歌妓** ko ke, **女樂**  
nyü yü; singing boys and  
dancing girls. **歌兒跳** ko  
érh t'heaú nyü; singing  
boy. **蕩子** t'hang tsè; sing-  
ing and dancing. **歌** ko  
woó; singing out loud. **謗然**

laou jèn ; singing songs, 嘯  
 唳 lò laê, 唳唳 taou lă ; the  
 noise of singing, 動 hung.

SINGAPORE, new settlement,  
 新埠頭 sin fow t'hôw.

TO SINGE, 爆 sin, 燒 shaou,  
 火燒 hò shaou, 炙 tseih.

SINGER, 會唱的 hwúy  
 ch'háng teih, 唱生 ch'háng  
 säng.

SINGLE, 隻 chih, 奇 kè,  
 騎 kè, 騎 kè, 芥 hcae, 子  
 kè, 單特 tau t'ih, 單 tan,  
 植 t'ih, 耿介 käng kené,  
 騎隻 ke chih, 寡 kwà, 欸  
 k'hwàn, 薄 pò, 單獨 tau  
 tüh, 孤獨 koo tüh, 獨 tüh,  
 奇隻 kè chih, 特莖 t'hrh  
 king ; single-handed, 隻手  
 chih shòw ; a single garment,  
 絢衣 keùng e, 髮衣 keùng  
 e, 禱 kow, 禱 pò, 單衫 tan  
 san, 幘 kow, 纏 chen, 衫  
 chin ; a single boat, 孤舟 koo  
 chow, 特舟 tih chow ; a sin-  
 gle ox, 特牛 tih nêw ; single  
 and double, 單夾 tau kè, 騎  
 偶 kè guòw : not a single  
 chariot returned, 騎輪無反  
 kè lûn woô fân ; a single one,  
 騎 kè ; a single door, 騎門  
 kè mûn ; a single individual  
 standing alone, 隻身獨立  
 chih shin tüh lèih ; single-mind-  
 ed, 純一 chun yih, 忠 chung ;  
 single-stick, 棒 pàng ; to teach

boxing and single-stick, 教  
 習拳棒 keaóu seih k'houen  
 pàng.

SINGLY, — — yih yih,  
 逐一 chüh yih.

SINGULAR, rare, 奇特 k'hé  
 t'ih ; singular expression, 軋  
 軋 yaou yě ; singular talents,  
 獨步 t'üh poó, 尤 yéw ; on-  
 ly one, 止一 chè yih, 獨一  
 t'üh yih ; uncommon, 非常  
 fei ch'háng, 出眾 ch'hüh  
 chùng, 獨異 tüh é.

SINGULARITY, (affected,) 奇  
 詭 k'hé wei.

SINISTER, 左 tsò, 左道  
 tsò taóu, 不經之道 püh  
 king che taóu.

TO SINK, 沉 chin, 沉溺  
 chin neih, 休 neaou, 沈水  
 chin shw'ü, 沈沒 chin mäh,  
 汨沒 kwüh mäh, 洽 han,  
 滔 hàn ; to sink in the water,  
 沉水 chin shw'ü, 沉溺  
 chin neih, 潛匿 tszen ehing,  
 浸 tsin, 涵 han, 澳沒 t'héen  
 mäh, 湛 chan, 涓 tseih, 湜  
 wei, 湮 yin, 洩 sow, 湮 meih,  
 湮 meih, 滅 tsang, 湮 t'hán ;  
 to sink into perdition, 沉淪  
 chin lûn, 沉沒 chiu mäh, 陷  
 hēen, 陷溺 hēen neih, 溺  
 neih ; to sink in water, 溺水  
 neih shw'ü ; to sink in the wa-  
 ters of the deluge, 昏墊 hwän  
 tseén ; to sink into oblivion, 湮



沒 min mǔh, 昏墊 hwán tsén; to sink down into hell, 沈淪墮落 chin lún sù y lōi to sink down, 沉壓 chin yǎ; as in mud, 創 hēā, 墊 tēén, 疊 t'hēē; to sink in, 熬 chīh, 屬 chūh, 淪 kǎn; to sink in to ruin, 湮沒 min mǔh, 淪沒 lún mǔh, 沉淪 chin lún, 淪落 lún lō, 藏 tsang; to sink men into brutes. 陷人 於禽獸 hēén jin yǎ k'hin shów; to sink money, 費錢 fēi tsēén; to sink into the earth, 墮土 tun t'hoò.

SINKING, 聊落 leaou lō.

SINLESS, 無罪 woò tsúy.

SINUOUS, 孽的 wan teih, 孽曲 wan keäh.

SINUS, in the human body, 穴 heuē; do. in an ulcer. 疾 keuē; do. for blood, 經穴 king heuē.

TO SIP, 嚙 chan, 嗽 chuē, 餒 chuē, 哈飲 ō yin, 餽 he, 嚼 tse, 吮 shwō, 噙 hō, 吮 wǎn, 啜 chuē, 啐 shuē, 啐 飲 tse yin, 謀 sēén; to sip wine and deal out songs, 唯 酒逐歌 tsuy tsēw ch'hüh ko.

SIR! 駕上 kǎa sháng, 尊 駕 tsun kǎa, 貴駕 kweí kǎa, 尊 keun, 老爺 laò yǎy, 相公 sēang kung, 先生 sēen sāng, 備 kǎa.

SIRS! 諸公 choo kung, 諸位 choo wei.

SIRE! 叟 sòw, 翁 ung, 老爺 laò yǎy, 傻 sòw. 嫂 sow, 老爺 laò ung, 老太 爺 laò t'haē yǎy.

SIRI, leaf, 瓊葉 low yē.

SIREN, 海女 hǎe nyù.

SISTER, (elder,) 姐 tsāy, 姊 tszè, 孀 scu, 孀 shaou, 姐 wei 亞姐 yǎ tsāy, 亞 姊 yǎ tszè; (younger do.) 妹 meí, 亞妹 yǎ meí, 亞姊 yǎ té, 姊 té, 姐妹 tsāy meí, 姊妹 tszè meí; sister (half,) 外妹 wāe meí.

SISTERS-IN-LAW, (brother's wives,) 妯娌 choo le, 姒 szé; sister-in-law, wife of elder brother, 兄嫂 heung sòw, 姒 szé, 嫂 saòu, 丘嫂 k'hew saòu, 嫂 saòu; younger do. 娣 té, 姊姒 té szé, 弟婦 té foó, 小孀 seàdu shín; wife's elder sister, 大姨 tá ē; younger do. 小姨 seàdu ē; husband's sisters, 姆 moo, 姑 koo, 小姑 seàdu koo; husband's brother's wife, 姆 moo, 姪 ya; sisters-in-law call each other, 姪 yǎ; sister's sons, 甥 sang; sister's husband, 甥 sang; the sisterhood, 姐姐 tsāy tsāy.

TO SIT, 坐 tsó, 屈 keu; to sit on horse-back, 跨馬 k'wá

mà; to sit cross-legged, 跏趺 chang, 夷俟 è szé, 踞屣 t'un è, 踟蹰 k'ea foo, 蹉跎 ke keu, 踟 k'ea, 盤踞 pwàn yuē, 踞 tso, 踞 è, 跪 kwei, 槃礴 pwàn pò; to sit with the feet hanging down, 跂 ke, 呖 k'he; to sit in order, 列坐 lē tsó; to sit with, 陪坐 pēi tsó; to sit in a stiff and formal manner, 尸坐 she tsó; to sit in court, 坐堂 tsó t'ang; to sit alone, 獨坐 tū tsó; to sit down, 坐下 tsó hēa; to sit at the head, 正坐 ching tsó; to sit on one side, 傍坐 p'ang tsó; to sit at ease, 便坐 p'ēn tsó, 安坐 gnan tsó; to sit on thorus, 坐針氈 tsó chiu chen; to sit without thought, 坐忘 tsó w'ang; to sit in a chair, 坐椅 tsó è; to sit at table, 坐席 tsó seih; to sit still, 靜坐 tsing tsó; pray sit down, 請坐 ts'ing tsó; to sit on eggs, as a hen, 伏鷄 fūh ke, 抱窠 pau kò; to sit in prison, 坐牢 tsó laou; to sit in the posture of meditation, 坐禪 tsó shen; to sit in state, 踟蹰 k'ea foo; to sit on one's heels, 蹲 tsun; to sit in pairs, 離坐 lē tsó.

SITUATION, (official) 任 jín; a site, 位 wéi; an im-

portant situation, 大地位 tá té wéi; situation in life, 身分 shin fún; to obtain a situation, 得位 t'ih wéi; a position, 地位 té wéi, 處 ch'hoó; condition, 形勢 ling shé.

SIX, 六 lūh, 陸 lūh; six in the morning, 正卯 ching maou, 卯時 maou shé; six in the evening, 正酉 ching yéw, 酉時 yéw shé; the six cardinal points, including zenith and nadir, 六極 lūh keih, 六合 lūh hō; the six influences, 六氣 lūh k'í; the six tribunals, 六省 lūh sàng, 六部 lūh pó; six times six, 六六 lūh lūh; six-fold, 六倍 lūh péi; six hundred, 六百 lūh p'ih; six thousand, 六千 lūh ts'heén.

SIXTEEN, 十六 shíh lūh.

SIXTEENTH, 第十六 té shíh lūh.

SIXTH, 第六 té lūh; sixth time, 第六遭 té lūh tsaou, 第六次 té lūh tszé; the sixth month, 林鍾 lin chung.

SIXTY, 六十 lūh shíh; the cycle of 60 years, 六十花甲 lūh shíh hwa k'ea; sixty years of age, 年登花甲 nēn t'ang hwa k'ea, 六十歲 lūh shíh súy; sixty times, 六十遍 lūh shíh p'ēn, 六

十次 lǎh shíh tszé; sixtieth.  
第六十 té lǎh shíh.

SIZE, or gummy water, 膠水 keaou shwù.

SIZE, magnitude, 寬大之形 k'whan tá chehng, 廣大之貌 kwáng tá chemaóu; of what size? 幾大 kè tá.

SKATE, 沙魚 sha yú; skate; for walking on ice, 冰鞋 ping heaê.

SKIN, of thread, 紵 heuê, 紵 tszè yíh pà.

SKELETON, 厄 gò, or wò, 無肉骨 woô jūh kwúh, 腔 kēang, 軀骨 choo kwúh; skeleton of the human body, 百骸 pth heaê; the head, trunk, and 4 extremities, 六骸 lūh heuê; skeleton leaves. 陶提紗 poo té sha.

SKETCH, 黑稿 hīh kaou; a rough draught, 稿 kaou, 草槩 tsau kaou, 稿本 kaou pùn; rough sketch in composition, 文草 wān tsau; do. in drawing, 粗畫 ts'hoo hwā, 粗像 ts'hoo sēang; mere sketch of a subject, 皮毛之大槩 p'he maou che tá kaê; a mere copy, 工筆 kung pēih.

To SKETCH, 繪 hwúy, 繪圖 hwúy hwā, 描 meaoú, 描畫 meaoú hwā, 摹 moó, 描寫 meaoú

sèay; to sketch a likeness, 選模, 摹寫 moó sèay, 塌 tā.

SKEWER, 木丁 mūh ting.

SKIFF, 小舟 seadū chow, 扁 pēen, 舢 taou, 艇 cha, 扁 pēen.

SKILL, 智 ché, 技巧 ke k'heàu, 手段 shòw twan, 手藝 shòw é, 通局 t'hung keuh, 知識 che shīh.

SKILLED, 肄 e, 諳 gán, 諳熟 gán shūh, 能 nāng, 善 shén, 熟 shūh, 棧棧 tae tae; skilled in horsemanship, 善騎馬 shén k'è mà; skilled in one department, 熟一門 shūh yíh mún; experienced, 諳練了 gán lēen leàu, 諳熟 gán shūh.

SKILFUL, 敏慧 mìn hwúy, 技 ke, 明白 mīng pīh, 通達 t'hung t'ha, 熟識 shūh shīh, 詳 sēang, 捭 chan; a skilful practitioner, 良醫 lêang e; a skilful hand, 熟手 shūh shòw, 巧手 k'heàu shòw, 精巧 tsing k'heàu, 善工 shén kung; skilful in argument, 翦翦 tsèen tsèen; skilful in quoting poetry, 善引詩者 shén yin she chày.

To SKIM, through the air, 翺翔 gaou sēang; to take the top off a liquid, 撇沫 pēe mō, 撇去沫子 pēe k'heú mō tszè.

SKIN, 皮 p'hê, 皮膚 p'hê foo, 皮革 p'hê k'ih, 膚 leú and loo, 脰 lun, 腓 wei; the inner skin, 膜 mō, 膀 jō, 肉 表革裡 jūh peāu k'ih lē undressed skins, 革 k'ih; dressed do. 韋 wei, 韞 k'hō, 熱皮 shūh p'hê, 韞 jin. 鞣 jow; skin and flesh. 肌膚 ke foo; the skin of the belly, 敲 loo; the skin sticking to the bones, 皮骨 相連 p'hê kwūh sāng lēn; the skin of the feet splitting, 足圻 tsūh chē, 皸 seun; the skin wide, 皸 tā, 皮實 p'hê k'hwan; do. dried up, 邊 皸 hēō kēō; skin and flesh meagre and ugly, 皸癢 lūh tsūh, 皮肉瘦惡 p'hê jūh sōw gō.

To SKIN, 剝 pō, 徹 chē, 刻 k'h'ih, 剝皮 lé p'hé, 剝皮 pō p'hê, 犂 le, 皮癢 p'hê leu, 皸 tō, 鑠 le: to skin a sheep, 剝羊皮 pō yāng p'hê.

To SKIP, 跳 t'eaou 躍 yō, 跳 chūh, 躑 chō, 躍 chuē, 躑 chūh, 抗 chung, 踴 fūh; to skip over, 躍 lē, 距 keu, 超距 chaou keu; in learning, do not skip the regular series, 學不隳等 hēō pūh lē tǎng; to skip about, 踴 too keu, 猥 keuen, 跳

躍 t'eaou yō, 越 keuz, 跳躍 t'eaou laang; to skip and dance. 儻 woō, 趨 teih, 抗 chung.

SKIPPER, 船戶 chwān hoō, 梢公 shaou kung.

SKIRMISH, 小戰 seāu chēn.

SKIRT of a garment, 齊 tsē, 齊 tse, 衣襖 e k'ih, 裾 k'eu; 衣邊 e pēn; under the skirt, 膝下 k'hwa hā; under the same skirt, 同澤 tūng tsih.

To SKULK, or lurk, 埋伏 māē fūh; to hide, 藏匿 chwāng nēih, 隱匿 yin nēih; to skulk away, 盾 tun, and shun, 還 tsuān, 暗逗私遛 gnán tōw sze lōw.

SKULL (of a boat), 櫟 tsēang.

SKY, 天 t'hēn, 蒼天 chwang t'hēn, 空中 k'hong chung; sky-blue, 青 tsing; the region of the air, 氣域 k'hé yih.

SKY-LIGHT, 天窗 t'hēn chwang; an open yard in the middle of a house, sometimes glazed over, is called 天井 t'hēn tsing.

SLAB, (upright stone), 碑 pe; a slab of stone, 石碑 shih pe.

SLABBER, 涎 sēn, 唾 to; slabbering, 呖 呖 p'heih p'heih, 唾貌 to maōu.

SLACK, 鬆 sung, 鬆軟 sung juān; remiss, 疎鬆 soo

sung 寬鬆 fī, wāi sung  
slack water. 漫水 mwan  
shwü : slack bow. 彌 me.

TO SLACKEN. 弛 shè : to  
slacken one's efforts. 弛力  
shè leh. 懈 chuy. 放鬆 fang  
sung.

SLAG, 鐵落 chēe lō. 鐵  
渣子 chēe cha tszè.

TO SLAKE lime. 以水解  
灰 è shwüy keaè hwut : to  
slake one's thirst. 解渴 kea-  
kō.

TO BE SLAMMED by the  
wind. 澎湃 pàng p'hang :  
the noise of slamming a door.  
聲 kō, 閉門聲 pé mún  
shing.

TO SLANDER. 譏 chan. 誹  
fei. 誹謗 fei pang. 誣 gan.  
誣詞 tē ho. 毀謗 hwü  
pang. 毀謗 hwü. 誣詞 tē  
tē lán. 謗謗 pang chūh. 誣  
shán. 誣謗 shán pang. 誣  
毀 tē hwü. 誣謗 tē pang.  
誣毀 tsín hwü. 誣 tszé.  
誣 tszé. 吡 p'ha. 誣 tsé.  
誣 tszé. 毀謗 hwü tszé. 誣  
kew. 誣 woó. 誣 tsé. 誣  
chō. 誣 pe. 謗誣 pang shán.  
誣 誣 tsín soó.

SLANDER. 譏言 chan yán.  
誣 hwü. 謗 pang. 誣言  
tsín yán. 誣言 hē tsín. 誣  
tūh. 誣 gō. 誣欺 tē k'he.

SLANDERER, 譏人 chan

in slanderers and sycophants,  
譏佞之臣 chan ning chechin.

SLANDEROUS. 誹 pe. 誣  
ch'how tē. 誹謗 pe tszè.

SLANG, 市語 shé yù :  
slang of thieves. 盜賊之背  
語 tsáu ts'eh che péi yù.

SLANTING 斜 s'ay. 歪  
wae. 偏 p'heén. 夕 seih. 歪  
koo. to go slantingly. 歪  
wei è : a slanting tree. 歪  
lo ya. 庫 koo : slanting eyes,  
like a sparrow. 雀 雀 ts'eh  
mūh : a slanting house. 夕室  
seih shih : a slanting stroke,  
from right to left. 夕 peih : do.  
from left to right. 夕 fuh.

TO SLAP. 搥 kw'eh. 剝 to 弁  
pēen. 搥 ch'eh. 搥 tē. 搥  
yen. 搥 kw'eh. 搥 foo : to  
slap the face. 搥嘴 ch'ang  
ts'ay. 搥面 p'eh mēn. 搥  
吧 tē ts'ay. 搥 : to slap the ta-  
ble. 搥几 tē k'eh : to slap  
the mouth. 搥嘴 tow ts'ay :  
to slap on the back. 搥其背  
tē k'eh pei : to slap with the  
hand. 搥實 ch'ang ts'eh : a  
slap of the hand. 一巴掌  
yih p'eh ch'ang.

SLASHED garments. 袂  
heuh. 衣開孔 e k'hae k'hung.

SLAVE, 奴 noó. 奴僕 noó  
pō. 奴才 noó ts'ae. 童使  
tūng shè ; personal slaves of  
the emperor, 內務府 n'uy

woó foò : a slave girl, 奴婢  
 noó pé, 婢 pé, 婢子 pé tszè,  
 官婢 kwan pé, 了頭 yā  
 t'hów, 娼 hō, 妮子 nā tszè,  
 嫖 yan, 嫖 shen ; vulgarly  
 called, 妹仔 meí tszè ; a  
 slave boy, 童奴 tóng noó ;  
 slave boys and girls, 婢豎  
 pé shoó ; a slave to money,  
 守錢虜 shòu ts'ou loó ;  
 a slave to appetite, 形骸之  
 役 hīng heā che yīh.

SLAVER, 涎 sēn, 口涎  
 k'hòw sēn.

TO SLAUGHTER, 戮 lūh,  
 屠戮 toó lūh, 殘 tsan, 斃  
 殺 sze shā, 屠宰 toó tsàè,  
 殺戮 shā lūh, 殺死 shā  
 szè, 屠 caou ; to slaughter  
 animals 宰 tsā. 宰牲口  
 tsāè sǎng k'hòw, 屠房 toó  
 fāng, 宰牲口處 tsāè sǎng  
 k'hòw ch'hoó ; to slaughter  
 an ox, 宰牛 tsāè nāw.

SLAUGHTER. 嗜殺 sze  
 shā : fond of slaughter, 善戰  
 嗜殺 shén chén shé shā :  
 slaughter-house, 庖廚 p'au  
 shoo 庖 p'haou.

TO SLAY, 戮 lūh 誅 choo.  
 揪 lin. 殺 shā, 殺死 shā  
 szè ; to slay one's master, 弑  
 主 shé choó : to slay without  
 distinction, 斃殺 sze shā :  
 to slay the rebellious, 誅悖  
 choo péi.

SLEDGE, use<sub>d</sub> for travelling  
 over mud. 撬 k'heaou, 輻  
 keaou, 適 keaou ; bamboo  
 sledge, 篋子 tow tszè ; to  
 ride on a sledge, 乘適 shing  
 kenou ; sledge-hammer, 鐵錘  
 tē chuy, 錘 yō, 大椎 tá chuy  
 SLEEK, 溜 chō. 膏澤  
 kaou ts'ih, 肥澤 fēi ts'ih, 毳  
 sēn, 絢 seun, 油 yēw, 肥  
 ch'ih. 肥滑 fēi hwā.

TO SLEEP, 睡 shwúy, 打  
 睡 tà shwúy, 寐 meí. 寐 meí,  
 寐 me, 寢 joo, 眠臥 mēn  
 enó, 睡目 shwúy mūh, 瞋  
 睡 pō shwúy, 呬 han, 瞋  
 mang, 瞋 yu. 眉 heā ; do.  
 comfortably, 安寢 gan ts'in,  
 臥 gó ; to sleep with a high  
 pillow. (i. e. to set the mind at  
 rest.) 高臥 kaou gó : to sleep  
 in one's clothes, 和衣而  
 睡 hō e ārh shwúy ; to sleep  
 by day, 黃妳 hwāng nae,  
 晝寢 chów ts'hin : to sleep  
 soundly, 寐 mé. 慧 hwūh ;  
 to sleep with one's eyes open,  
 睜 lew. 臥視 gó shé : to forget  
 sleep and food. 廢寢忘食  
 fēi ts'in wān : chíh : to go to sleep  
 late and rise early, 夜臥早起  
 yāy gó ts'au k'hè, 夙寢夜寐  
 sūh ts'hin yāy meí : sleep-  
 ing and waking, 寤寐 woó  
 meí, 寤寐 ts'hin woó ; sound  
 sleep, 熟睡 shūh shwúy ;

half sleeping and half waking, 半睡半醒 pwán shwúy  
 pwán sāng; a sleeping room. 臥房 gó fāng; sleeping gar-  
 ments, 寢衣 tsin e; sleep-  
 ing carriage, 輅馬 loó mà;  
 a sleeping place, 眠床 mién  
 chwáng; to sleep alone, 敦  
 敦然 tun tun jân, 獨宿  
 tūh sūh; to sleep on straw, 寢  
 苦 ts'hi, n s'hi; unsound sleep,  
 寢而不寐 ts'hi, n ūh pūh  
 mei; a deep sleep, 宵 ping, 寢  
 ts'hi, n; sleep after drinking,  
 黑恬 hih t'hién; very sleepy,  
 瞋 hwūh, 瞋 kō; a sleepy  
 boy, 瞋睡童 k'hō shwúy  
 tūng.

SLEET, 霏 fei, 霏 fei, 淫  
 fōw, 擊 fow, 霏 fun, 淫  
 p'eaou, 霏 sēen, 石 ping, 淫  
 lūh, 汁 ch'ih, 霏 seaou, 霏  
 s'hi, 霏 sēen, 米雪 mè seuē;  
 sound of sleet, 霏 p'hiŋ; to  
 rain sleet, 雨汁 yū ch'ih.

SLEEVE, 袖 séw, 衣 袖  
 e séw, 袖子 séw tszè. 袖  
 e, 袖 e, 袖 e, 袖 e, 袖  
 hân tò. 袖 hó, 袖 hwaē. 袖  
 keu, 袖 mef. 袖 lo. 直 袖  
 ch'ih k'hin. 袖 se, 裝 he, 袖  
 袖 pe pō. 袖 tow, 袖 ho, 袖  
 k'hung, 袖 標 p'eaou. 袖  
 袖 keuē taou, 袖 sew, 袖 he,  
 袖 heae, 袖 hwaē. 袖 kwan;  
 a wide sleeve, 寬袖子

k'hwan séw tszè, 大袖子  
 tá séw tszè; short sleeves;  
 袖袂 joo mé, 袖袂 joo é.

SLEIGHT of hand, 戲法  
 hé fā, 幻 hwán, 幻妖 hwán  
 yaou, 手訣 shòw keuē, 機  
 巧 ke k'headu.

SLENDER, 柔橈 jōw jaou,  
 瘦弱 sow jō, 姘嫻 jen  
 jō, 纖弱 sēen jō. 細小 sé  
 seaou, 薄 pō, 佻 t'heaou, 站  
 ch'hé, 姘 gò, 連娟 lēen  
 yuen, 橈 jaou, 嫻 nun, 嫻  
 yaou. 擔 t'hō; brittle, 脆 tsuy;  
 slender willows meet the breeze,  
 弱柳迎風 jō lēw ying  
 fung; slender fingers like  
 spring shoots of bamboo, 纖  
 指如春筍 sēen chē joō  
 ch'hūn sun; a slender waist,  
 纖腰 sēen yaou, 娟 h, ng;  
 slender and delicate, 嫻 嫻  
 we go, 嫻 嫻 we to.

SLICE, 削 ch'ā. 薄切  
 pō ts'hēē, 剝 sūh. 扁 p'ēen,  
 切片 ts'hēē p'hā'p. 胖 nan;  
 a slice of roasted meat 燒割  
 shaou kō; slices of meat, 截  
 tsze, 臘膜 foo chē.

To SLICE, 切 ts'hēē; to  
 slice meat. 膊 chuēn; to slice  
 raw meat. 膾 膾 fun tsao.

To SLIDE down, 墜 chuy,  
 蹉跎 ts'ho t'ho. 失足 sh'ih  
 tsūh.

SLIGHT, 易略 é lēō, 傷

e, 敝 e, 輕 k'hing, 薄 pǒ; a slight affair, 薄罪 pǒ tsúy, 稍 shaou, 微有毫釐之間 wē yèw haou lè che kēen, 咫尺之間 chē ch'ih che kēen; a slight failure, 毫釐之失 haou lè che shih; in a slight degree, 畧 lēō, 淺淺 ts'hēen ts'hēen, 一毫 yih haou; not the slightest mistake, 絲毫不錯 sze haou pūh ts'hō; a slight glance 佔畢 tēn pēih, 眴 e, 瞥觀 pēē kwan; a slight effort, 畧 lēō; a slight wound, 小傷 seāu shang; a slight shower 微雨 wei yù; a slight noise 小聲 seāu shing; slight acquaintance, 淺識 ts'hēen shih; a slight pain, 瘡 seih; a slight nap, 鑑寐 kēen meī.

TO SLIGHT, 輕狎 k'hing heā, 薄視 pǒ shé, 玩視 wān shé, 欺負 k'e foó, 輕忽 k'hing hwūh, 姪 t'hing, 葵 gaou, 念 heae, 忽 hwūh, 帆 倭 chā sēē, 狎侮 heā wōd.

SLIGHTLY, 微 wei; slightly reject the heavenly decree, 屑播天命 sēē pó thēen ming.

SLIM, 纖 sēen, 瘦 sòw.

SLIME, 泥 nē; slimy, 有泥的 yèw nē teih, 泥濘 nē ning.

SLING, 拋石之套子

p'haou shih che t'haou tszè.

TO SLINK away, 潛逃 tsēen t'haou, 寔 ch'hé.

TO SLIP, 跌 t'hēē, 打跌 tà t'hēē, 蹉跎 ts'ho t'ho, 跌踢 t'hēē t'hang, 失 shih, 踉 wo; to slip the foot, 踉 luy, 失足 shih tsūh, 趺脚 ó kēō, 跌足 tēē tsūh, 踉 no; to slip off, 脫空 t'hō k'hung; to slip by, 內過去 shēn kwó k'heú; to slip down, 跌倒 tēē taou; to slip out of one's hand, 脫手 t'hō shōw; to slip out of the memory, 忘 wāng; to slip in walking, 趨 go, 蹉跎 ts'ho hing; to slip and fall down, 差跌 ch'ha tēē.

SLIP, 片 p'hēen; a slip of bamboo, 簍 tsēen, 策 ts'ih, 策 sēē, 筴 yuen, 筍 pow, 簍 tsan; a slip of bamboo used in divination, 著策 shoo ts'ih, 簍 tsēen; a slip of bamboo, used as a book, 間簡 kēen kēen; a slip of bamboo for writing on, 簍 koo; a slip of paper, 片紙 p'hēen chē; a slip of reed, 簡 kēen; a slip of the tongue, 失言 shih yān, 謔謔 chē shē; a slip of the hand, 失手 shih shōw; slips of wood, 籌箸 chow choo; to propagate plants by slips, 打插 tà tsā.



SLOPPY 半截鞋 *ch'hai*  
 站履 *ch'hai* *sh'hai* *sh'hai*  
 chen se sh'hai sh'hai

SLOPPY 頹 *sh'hai*  
 滑 *sh'hai* *sh'hai* *sh'hai*  
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懶惰 *lan to* 情怠  
 慢怠 *man tai*

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sāy, 緩 hwân, 爰爰 hwan  
hwan, 嗶咀 cheu heuen, 漸  
次 tsân tszé, 祁祁 k'he k'he,  
佚蕩 yih t'háng; to walk  
slowly, behind one's seniors,  
徐行後長 tseu hing hów  
châng.

SLUG, 蝸牛 kwa nêw, 蚌  
蛤 kwō yu, 鼻涕蟲 peih  
t'hè chûng.

SLUGGARD, 懶惰者 lân  
tó chày.

SLUGGISH, 暖怠 heae taé,  
怠緩 taé hwân; sluggish  
and insolent, 怠驕 taé gaóu.

SLUMBER, 睡覺 shwúy  
kăö; deep slumber, 沉睡  
shin shwúy, 重睡 chûng  
shwúy.

SLUR, 黠 tēen, 斑 pân, 玷  
殺 chin hēa.

TO SLUR, 黠 tēen, 抹 mō,  
塗抹 toō mō.

SLUT, 懶婦 lân foó.

SLY, 狡猾 keaòu kwüh,  
伶俐 líng lé, 巧計 keaòu  
ké; sly deceit, 腹裏藏刀  
fuh là tsâng taou.

TO SMACK the lips, 啞唇  
tsă shin; to smack the face,  
剋 to, 掴面 kwō mēen; the  
smacking of the lips, 唇聲  
shin shing, 浮 chih; the  
smack of a whip, 圍 k'hěö,  
磬 k'ih, 鞭聲 pēen shing; a  
smack, the sound of a blow,

坎 k'han, 擊物聲 keih wüh  
shing.

SMALL, 細密 sé meih, 細  
sé, 小 seaòu, 微 wei, 尾 wei,  
幼 yéw, 纖小 sēen seaòu,  
肖小 seaóu seaòu, 笙細  
sāng sé, 瑣瑣 sò sò, 機機  
mēē sēē, 僂 chaou, 區區  
k'heü k'heü, 纖介 sēen  
keasé, 鞠 keüh, 妙 meaóu, 眇  
meaóu, 藐 meaóu, 嬖嬖 pé,  
漏小 p'ēen seaòu, 局促  
keüh ts'hüh, 此 tszé, 佻  
keüh, 伺 keüh, 俏俏 chaou  
twan, 倂 yaou, 倂 pēen, 冲  
ch'hung, 哨 tseau, 嘯 k'ēen,  
倂 nun, 倂 yea, 菱 tsēen, 東  
kēen, 倂 tseih, 倂 sze, 嬌 sēē,  
幾 ke, 佻佻 chuy juy, 么  
yaou, 妙 yaou, 恣 chüh, 曲  
曲 keüh keüh, 倂 腴 pēen  
seuen, 霍霍 suy suy, 夢  
tsung, 蔑 mēē, 蕞 tsuy,  
婧 chaou tsing, 紉 mēē, 紹  
hwüh, 縣縣 mēen mēen,  
che, 窈窕 teaou sé, 窺  
tswán wei, 眇然 meaou jēn,  
姦姦 hing ying, 稚 che, 薺  
lé; small eyes, 瞇 neih, 瞇  
tso, 瞇 p'eaou, 瞇 tsāng, 冒  
mae; small degree of virtue,  
嘽嘽之德 kēen kēen che  
t'ih; in a small degree, 彌  
彌 mē mē, 稍 shaou; a small  
fault, 小過 seaòu kwó; small  
quantity, 些 sāy, 些須 sāy

seu, 謏 low, 少許 shaòu heù; not a small quantity, 數不少 soó pūh shaòu; small and insignificant, 些小之物 sēay seadū che wūh; small hand, 纖手 sēen shòw, 摻 sēen; small wood for fuel, 梢 shaou; small mouth, 噤 嚙 wān hwān; small-waisted, 僂 偻 yaou peaou, 嬰 tsuy; small talk, 咬 噤 te, 噤 tsēē, 詹詹 chen chen; small voice, 噤 hwuy, 噤 tsēē; a small affair, 稍事 shaou szé; small house, 厝 yě, 塵 kin; the small end of a branch, 杪 meadū; a small-toothed comb, 比余 pè yū; small-clothes, 褲 k'hoó, 被衲 keaou leaou, 衲 tsung; small of the back, 腳臂 küh pè.

SMALLAGE, or celery, 當歸 tang kwei.

SMALL-POX, 天花 t'hēen hwa, 痘 tów, 痘疹 tów chin, 痘症 tów ching; to take do. 出痘 ch'hūh tów; to break out with the small-pox, 出花 ch'hūh hwa, 開天花 k'hae t'hēen hwa; pustule of do. 痘瘡 tów chwang; matter of do. 痘 tów.

SMALTS, 大靑 tá tsing.

SMART, quick, 快 k'waé, 慄 leaou, 還 seuen, 巧諂 捷給 k'haou chèn tsēē kēih; smart

in reply, 佞 níng; good but not smart, 仁而不佞 jín ūrh pūh níng.

To SMART, 疼痛 tūng t'húng, 覺痛 kēō t'húng.

SMARTING, 慘 ts'hàn, 整 shīh, 慘痛 ts'hàn t'húng.

To SMASH, 擣爛 taou lán, 打碎 tà tsúy.

SMATTERER, in learning, 半學 pwán hēō.

To SMEAR, 塗 toó, 抹 mǒ, 搽 cha, 填 meth, 塗 lung, 搨 sǒ, 毆 t'hoó, 搽 han, 黝 yèw; smeared with blood, 馱炫 ming heuen, 歃血 chā heuē; to smear with blood, 敷 hin, 以血敷之 à heuē hin che, 塗敷 toó hin, 舐 hin; to smear the mouth with blood, 吮血 sǎ heuē; to smear with grease, 塗膏 toó kaou; to smear with the blood of a sacrifice, 歃 ke, 歃血 shā heuē.

SMELL, 臭 chów, 嗅 héw, 艷 héw; the smell of fire, 煙 king, 焦臭 tseau héw, 麝 sze; smell of mutton, 羶 shen; a fragrant smell, 香味 hēang weí; neither sound nor smell, 無聲無臭 woó shing woó héw; a bad smell, 惡臭 gǒ héw.

To SMELL, 聞 wān, 帖 t'hē, 氣 k'hé, 鼻聞 peih wān; don't smell every

thing, 勿氣 wūh k'hé; smell it, 嗅之 héw che; to smell a fragrance, 護誦 yūh chūh, 聞香 wān hēang.

To SMELT, 冶 yà, 銷冶 seaou yà, 鑄 choó, 鑄鑄 yūng choó, 化開 hwá k'hae; to smelt ore, 銷礦 seaou kwàng; to melt, 鑄銷 yūng seaou, 煅煉 hēa lēn, 消化 seaou hwá.

SMILAX, or China root, 土 茯 t'hoò fūh, 土茯苓 t'hoò fūh ling.

SMILE, 微笑 wei seaóu, 莞 hwan, 笑 yu, 笑 kēen; a pleasant smile, 巧笑 k'heàu seaóu; to receive with a smile, 笑納 seaóu nā; beneath a smile to conceal a knife, 笑裏藏刀 seaóu lè chwāng taou; a suppressed smile, 笑 k'hēen, 飲 han, 飲 han.

To SMILE, 笑 heu, 莞爾 hwan ūrh, 笑 pin seaóu, 晒 shin, 咧 shin, 听 yin, 嘖笑 pin seaóu, 笑 shin, 吹 hae, 嘖 heih, 嘻笑 hè seaóu.

SMILING, 媚 mei, 天 yaou; a smiling countenance, 笑臉 seaóu lēn; a smiling babe, 笑 嬰 haè ying, 噠 hae.

To SMIRK, 眇 heu, 充訕 chung keūh, 笑 pin seaóu, 嘖笑 pin seaóu; smirking, 媚 mei.

To SMITE, or beat, 撲 pō, 扑 pō, 抓 chang, 叔 ch'ha, 扶 k'han, 搥 tsung; to smite with the hand, 批 p'hè, 拊 p'hō, 打把子 tà pà tsè; to smite the hands together, 拍手 p'hīh shòw; to smite and wound, 打傷 tà shang; to smite a man, 打人' tà jīn; to smite with a club, 打棍子 tà kwān tsè; to smite on one's breast, 拊膺 fò ying, 標 p'eaou; to smite sideways with the hand, 撥 sǎ; to be smitten with leprosy, 發瘋 fā fung; to smite with the fist, 打 th, 拳打 keuen tà.

SMITH, 匠人 tséang jīn, 工匠 kung tséang; a blacksmith, 鐵匠 t'hē tséang, 打鐵的 tà t'hē teih.

SMOKE, 烟 yen, 冒 t'hae 烟 yǎ, 烟 yen, 火烟 hò yen, 烟氣 yen k'hé, 火氣 hò k'hé; smoke rising up, 煙 p'ó, 滄 ung, 熏黑的 heun hīh teih; the smoke of a furnace, 烟 chuē.

To SMOKE opium, 吸大烟 keih tá yen, 食鴉片 shīh yà p'hēn; to smoke tobacco, 食烟 shīh yen, 食紅烟 shīh hūng yen; to smoke wasps, 以烟熏蜂 è yen heun fung; to smoke a thing, 熏一熏 heun yīh heun;

smoked flesh, 烟熏之肉  
yen heun che jüh; smoked  
(coloured by smoke) 鮑 heun,  
烟熏了 yen heun leàu.

SMOKY. 婉 wǒ, 熯 婉 t'an  
wǒ, 有烟氣 yèw yen k'í 出烟  
的 ch'hüh yen teih; a smoky  
house, 庠 suy, 烟鬱 chüh  
wüh, 烟烟 yuē yuē, 灰集  
屋 hwuy tseih üh.

SMOOTH, slippery, 滑 hwǎ,  
膩 ne, 蕩 suy, 刪 joo;  
smooth and even, 平 滑  
ping t'han, 平平 ping ping;  
smooth and glossy, 光  
滑 kwang hwǎ, 絮 極 kēē  
ying, 滑澤 hwǎ tsih; a  
smooth tongue, 滑舌 hwǎ  
shě; smooth speech, 油嘴  
話 yêw tsúy hwǎ, 油嘴 yêw  
tsúy, 咁 kwang; smooth-faced,  
巧言令色 k'heàu yân  
ling sīh; a smooth style, 滋  
潤 tsze jún, 利 銛 mâng;  
a smooth road, 平路 ping  
loó; a smooth stone. 研 ya.

To SMOOTH, 尉 weí; to  
smooth with the hand, 搯  
min, 掣 weí, 撥 擲 pǒ lǎ; to  
smooth by the application of a  
hot iron, 熨 weí, 熨 yüh; to  
smooth clothes, 熨衣服  
weí e fūh; a smoothing iron,  
尉斗 weí tòw, 火斗 hò  
tòw, 熨 wei, 燙斗 t'áng tòw.

To SMOTHER. 淹殺 yen

shǎ; to smother rats, 穹 望  
kung chüh, 熏鼠 heun shoò;  
to smother resentment, 恹  
yew, 埋怨 maē yuén; to  
smother up fire, 熄 seih,  
熄 woo, 滅 熄 mēē seih;  
a smothered flame, 熅 yun,  
撲滅之火 pǒ mēē che hò;  
to suppress, 壓着 yǎ chǒ;  
to conceal, 隱匿 yin neih.

To SMUGGLE, 夾帶 kēē  
taé, 漏稅 lów shwúy, 走  
私 tsòw sze, 逃抽 t'haou  
ch'how; to bolt past the cus-  
tom-house, 闖關 chin kwan.

SMUT, in grain, 螟 ming,  
糜 ko, 稍 k'hwan, 稞 mae,  
穰 lung, 茹 sin, 食苗心蟲  
shīh meàu sin chūng. 禾病  
hò ping, 禾傷雨生黑斑  
hò shang yù, sāng hīh pán.

SMUTTY language, 污穢  
之言 woo weí che yân.

SNACK, 饅 ke, 小食 seaòu  
shīh; portion, 分子 fán tszè.

SNAG, or knot, 節 tsēē.

SNAIL, with the shell. 蝸  
牛 kwa nêw; do. without the  
shell, 蛞蝓 kwǒ joo, 沿螺  
虫 yuên lò chung; a snail  
with a spiral shell, 螺螄 lò  
sze, 田螺 tèen lò; a kind of  
snail. 蚌 贏 foo lò, 蝸 蜆 yen  
yen, 蝸 蝸 e joo; a small snail,  
蝸 蝸 seuen kwa; a sea snail,  
泥 蝸 nê kwei, 海 蝸 hàē sze.

**SNAKE**, 蛇 shây, 蟒蛇 jen shây, 蜃蛟 shin keaou; a large snake, 大蛇 tá shây, 蚺 nan; a green snake, 虺蛙 hwuy kwei; a spotted snake, 白花蛇 pih hwa shây; a long snake, 長蛇 châng shây; snake's stone, 吸毒石 keih tûh shih; a snake's hole, 蛇穴 shây heuë; snake-root, 紫參 tsze tsan; snake-weed, 拳參 k'heuén tsan.

To **SNAP** asunder, 拗斷 gnou twán, 揆 le; to snap the fingers, 彈指 tan chè.

**SNARE**, for taking animals, 獲 hwa, 坎 k'han, 機檻 ke lan, 圈套 keuen t'haou, 籠絡 lûng lô, 冥 meih, 絆套 pwán t'haou, 絆絡 pwán lô, 羅網 keuen, 罟 keuen, 羅網 lô wàng, 陷阱 hên tsing, 套 t'haou; a snare for taking wild beasts, 蹊 seuen; to fall into a snare, 落套 lô t'haou; to escape from do. 脫套 t'hô t'haou; unable to escape his snare, 不能脫圈套 pûh nâng t'ho keuen t'haou.

To **SNARL**, 犬鬬聲 k'euén tów shing, 犬爭貌 k'heuén tsâng maou, 播 fan, 獾 hên, 嗥 yae, 啞 to, 嗥 yae, 嗥 yae chae, 嗥 hên, 犴 lei, 犴 yin, 吠 yin, 狺 yin, 狺 yin, 狺 han; a snarling

dog, 狺 now, 狺 now; snarl-ish, 狺 nèw.

To **SNATCH**, 拏 k'heu, 拷 k'haou, 掠 lëö, 搶 ts'hëang, 擄 lung, 擄 ts'hwán, 牟 mòw, 排 keae paë, 奪 k'heen, 奪 k'heu, 奪 tò, 緝 fan yuen.

To **SNEAK** for food, 餽餒 poo chuë; to sneak away, 竄 tswán, 暗投進來 gnán tów tsín laë; to sneak and crouch, 失節 shih tsë.

**SNEER**, 冷笑 lǎng seaou, 譏 e, 歔 shin.

To **SNEEZE**, 打噴 tà p'un, 噴嚏 p'hun t'hé, 嚏 t'hé, 嚏 k'hin, 嚏 te, 嚏 te; to sneeze from cold, 嚏嚏 k'hew t'hé.

To **SNIP**, 剪斷 tsien twán.

To **SMELL**, 歔 heih.

**SNIPER**, 鵠 yǎh, 竹雞 chü, 沙追 sha chuy.

**SNIVEL**, 洩 é, 泗 szé, 鼻轡 pé té.

To **SNORE**, 吟嚶 gan e, 鼾 han, 鼻鼾 pé han, 鼻雷 pé lûy, 鼾 he, 鼾 he, 鼾 hǎ, 打呼 tà hoo, 呿 k'hë, 嚶 é, 吁 p'he, 呿 tá, 吟 han, 嚶 t'he, 呿 hǎ hǎ, 呿 kew, 鼾 heae.

To **SNORT**, 打呼 tà hoo, 鼓鼻 koò peih, 噴氣 p'hun k'hé, 呿 hwae, 呿 hwuy selh, 喝 yae, 呿 t'han; the

snorting of a bull. 壁 ch'ow  
snorting of the nose. 齧 h'eh  
incessant do. 齧涕 p'ên té.

SNORT. 液 yih, 鼻洩 p'ên té.

SNOUT. 喙 chuy; a boar's  
snout. 獾喙 k'ea chuy.

SNOW, 雪 seuē, 三白 san  
p'ih: snow in great quantities.

霽沛 pang p'haē; snow and  
sleet, 淮澄 ts'hy k'haē:

snow-capped mountains, 白  
山 p'ih san; snow-water, 雪

水 seuē shwù; the snow-  
worm, 雪蠶 seuē tsân; snow-

white, 雪白 seuē p'ih.

To snow, 下雪 h'ea seuē,  
落雪 l'ö seuē.

SNOWY, 霽霽 fun fang.

To snub, or chide, 責比  
ts'ih pé, 當面做責 t'ang

m'én k'ing ts'ih. 罷折 pá chíh.

SNUB-NOSED dog, 歇 h'eh,  
短喙犬 twán chuy k'eu'n.

SNUFF, 鼻烟 pé yen; to  
take snuff, 食鼻烟 sh'ih pé

yen, 聞鼻烟 wán pé yen.

SNUFF of a candle. 炷 s'äv.  
聖 tsze, 燼 tsin, 憐 ts'eh. 炷

to, 炷 yin, 憐 ts'eh, 火之餘  
燼 hò che yü tsín, 火整 hò

t'een: the snuff of a candle,  
燭燼 ch'üh tsin.

To snuff up, 嗅 h'ew, 歛  
heün; to snuff up the nose. 歛

heih, 縮鼻 s'üh pé. 歛氣  
l'än k'hé; to snuff a candle. 開

燭花 k'haē là ch'üh hwa;  
with the left hand to hold the

candle, and with the right to  
break off the snuff. 左手秉

燭右手折聖 tsò shòw  
p'ih ch'üh yéw shòw ch'è tszé.

SNUFF-BOX, 鼻烟壺 pé  
yen hò, 鼻烟餅 pé yen

ping.

SNUFFER, 燭剪 ch'üh ts'én,  
燭剪斗 ch'üh ts'én tòw.

To snuffle. 以鼻音而  
言 è pé yin úh yèn.

SNUG. secret. 密 m'elh.

So, thus, 如此 joò tszé, 如

是 joò shé, 如斯 joò sze;

so then, 便 p'én; so many,  
如此之多 joò tszé che

to; so great, 大若此 tá jò  
tszé; is it so? 豈如是乎

k'hà joò shé hoo, 其然豈

其然 k'è jàn k'hè k'è jèn;

why so? 因何如此 yin

hò joò tszé; and so forth. 云

yün yün; so on, 某某然

môw môw; if so be, 倘然

t'háng jèn; so good a man, 像

此好人 s'äng tszé haü  
jin; nothing so much as, 莫

如 m'ò joò: so so, 可以 k'hò  
è; Mrs. So and so, 某氏

môw shé.

To soak. 漚 gow, 凍 s'ih,

浸 tsin. 滲 tsin. 滲 yih, 泡

濕 paú shih. 濕 ts'een, 滌

yü, 滌 lwan, 滌 lan, 滌 sew,

漸 tséén ; do. gradually, 漸  
漬 tséén tszé, 濡 jòè, 盪 lán,  
漢 fun, 沓 paou, 淹 yen, 淫  
yin, 盪 pun, 搜 sow ; to soak  
in the ground, 離 là ; to soak  
with water, 淋 lin, 浸潤  
tsin jún, 淳漬 chun tszé ; to  
soak thoroughly, 漚柔 gow  
jòw, 淨 hàn, 沤安 hàn gan,  
浼 shwuy ; to soak through,  
浹 tséè hěè, 淋 lin, 淋  
離 lin là ; soaked with rain,  
零 hěè, 淋漓 lin là ; to be  
soaked in wine, 酒 mēén, 沈  
於酒 chin yû tsèw ; to soak  
hemp, 漚麻 gow mâ ; to soak  
to rottenness, 漚爛 gow lân,  
漫 mwán ; a soaking rain, 滴  
là, 淋漓 lin là, 灌 keuen, 霑  
chen ; to be soaked with rain,  
龍凍 lung tung ; to be soaked  
in ink, 黥 nēen.

SOAP, foreign, 番 鹼 fan  
kēen, 石鹼 shīh kēen, 石鹼  
shīh kēen ; native soap, 肥 卓  
fei tsaou ; soap-nuts, 梔 桃  
heau t'haou, 梔子實 hwan  
tszè shīh, 可去垢 k'hò  
k'heú k'hóu ; soap-berry tree,  
無梔子 woô hwan tszè, 布  
破飛 poó che fei, 回飛  
hwúy fei ; soap-stone, 滑 石  
hwā shīh, 石碯 shīh hwā.

TO SOAR, 鴞 e, 翺 gaou,  
漂漂 p'eaou p'eaou, 翺翔  
gaou sèang, 翺 shing ; to soar

aloft, 高飛 kaou fei, 騰 鸞  
tāng k'ēen ; a soaring bird, 鸞  
禽 p'heaou k'hin.

TO SOB, 啞 yang, 歎 he,  
啞咽 yang yin, 嗟 yīh, 呱  
koo, 咷 t'haou, 嗟 k'hēang,  
嗟 hwang, 歎 heu, 鼓咽  
koò yin ; to sob and lament,  
歎 歎 悲 悼 he heu pei  
taou ; to sob in the throat, 咽  
悲 yen pei ; to catch the breath,  
抽息 chow seih ; incessant  
sobbing, 啞 yin, 兒泣不  
止 ūrh k'heih pūh chē ; to  
sob without ceasing, 嗷 咷  
keau t'haou ; sobbed and wept,  
嗚嗚而泣 woo woo ūrh  
k'heih.

SOBER and temperate, 節  
用 tséè yúng, 守節 shòu  
tséè, 節廉 tséè lēen ; to be-  
come sober, 醉省 tsúy sǎng,  
醉醒 tsúy sing.

SOCIABLE, 好相與 haóu  
sǎng yù, 溫和 wān hò, 熱  
和 jě hò.

SOCIETY, 會 hwúy, 結社  
kěè shày ; a society for the  
maintenance of religious ser-  
vices, 主會 chòè hwúy ; the  
white lotus society, 白蓮社  
pīh lēen shày, 白蓮會 pīh  
lēen hwúy.

SOCKET, 凹 kwa ; a hollow  
in the ground, 土窪 t'hoè wà ;  
the socket of bone, 胛 yīh, 缺



盆骨 *tsan p'ien* within the socket in which a joint turns at the bottom of a bone. 巨

持樞之木 *ch'ih shu* the main support of the eye. 目骨 *mu k'uei*

草支 *ts'ao shi* 草院 *ts'ao yuen*

言 *yan* 言 *yan*

男 *nan* 男 *nan*

男 *nan* 男 *nan*

軟 *ts'uan* 軟 *ts'uan*

軟 *ts'uan* 軟 *ts'uan*

軟 *ts'uan* 軟 *ts'uan*

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軟 *ts'uan* 軟 *ts'uan*

軟 *ts'uan* 軟 *ts'uan*

soft metal may be bent, but hard substances will break,

柔則蓬堅則折 *jow ts'ih*

柔草 *jow ts'ao* 柔皮 *jow p'ei*

弱毛 *juet mau* 弱毛 *juet mau*

秀衣 *sew e* 秀衣 *sew e*

秀衣 *sew e* 秀衣 *sew e*

秀衣 *sew e* 秀衣 *sew e*

秀衣 *sew e* 秀衣 *sew e*

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秀衣 *sew e* 秀衣 *sew e*

秀衣 *sew e* 秀衣 *sew e*

泥 tāng nè; dirt, 垢 k'hóu, 汚  
穢之物 woo wéi che wūh.

TO BE SOILED, 染汚 jèn  
woo.

SOLANUM, 顛茄 tēn kēa;  
do. indicum, 黃茄花 hwang  
kēa hwa; solanum nigrum,  
龍葵 kwei k'hwei; do. scan-  
dens, 蜀泉 shūh tseuēn.

SOLAR year, 基 kē; the  
round of seasons in a solar  
year, 匝時而基 tsā shē  
ûrh kē.

SOLDER, 釭 han, 釭藥  
han hēō; to solder, 打釭 tà  
han, 釭口 han k'hòu; to  
solder metallic implements,  
that they may be joined toge-  
ther, 釭金銀器令相  
著 hau kin yin k'hé líng sēang  
choó.

SOLDIER, 壯士 chwáng  
szé, 兵 ping, 兵卒 ping tsūh,  
兵丁 ping ting, 士卒 szé  
tsūh, 卒 tsūh, 戎兵 jūng  
ping, 當兵的 táng ping  
teih.

SOLE, one person, 一人  
yih jin, 獨一 tūh yih; sole  
charge, 專責 chuen tsih.

SOLE of a shoe, 鞞 che, 履  
底 lè tè, 鞋底 heaê tè, 廳  
leih; sole of the foot, 跟 hēa,  
脚心 kēō sin, 脚板 kēō pàn,  
蹠 chih, 脚掌 kēō chāng,  
跖 chih.

SOLE, (a fish,) 鮓 keae, 比  
目魚 pè mūh yū, 鰕 pēn,  
撻沙 tā sha, 鰕紗 t'ha  
sha, 飯 fan.

SOLELY, 獨 tūh, 單 tan.  
SOLEMN, 嚴 yēn, 端肅  
twan sūh, 嚴肅 yēn sūh; a  
solemn rite, 大禮 tá jè; so-  
lemn assembly, 大會 tá  
hwúy; solemn feast, 大節  
氣 tá tsě k'hé; a solemn step,  
踧踖 tsūh tseih, 行而謹  
敬 hīng ūrh kin kīng, 長脛  
而行 chāng king ūrh hīng.

SOLEMNITY, 謹 kin.  
SOLEN, 蜆 ch'hing, 蜆 ching;  
solenensis, 蜆 pe, 蜆 蜆  
ping ting, 蜆 蜆 ping pe;  
沙螺 sha lô.

TO SOLICIT, to ask, 請  
ts'ing, 求 k'hēu, 丐 kaé, 乞  
kō, 央求 yang k'hēu; to so-  
licit a reward, 討賞 t'haou  
shāng, 央浼 yang mei; to  
solicit people's assistance, 照  
朗 chaóu lāng; to solicit the  
favour of the spirits, 賽鬼  
神寵 saé kwei shīn chūng;  
to solicit, to urge, 推逼 tsuy  
peih, 緊推 kin tsuy; to so-  
licit to evil, 引誘 yin yèu,  
排誘 fei yèu, 勾引 kow yin.

SOLICITOUS, 惕 t'heih, 怵  
惕 t'heih t'heih, 憂 yew, 懼  
keú; in the morning diligent,  
and in the evening solicitous,

朝勤夕惕 *ch'au kin sih t'it*  
*sch' th'eth: do not be solici-*  
 tous, 無惕愁憂 *wo' t'it*  
*u' t'ew yew: anxious* 怠 *kh'ih*  
 著急 *ch'oh kh'ih: hurried and*  
*solicitous*, 忙急 *mang kh'ih*

SOLICITOR, one who solicits.

推人的 *t'ui jin t'eh*, 求  
 者 *ch'au ch'ay: lawyer* 訟師  
*sung sze: advocate* 主保  
*ch'oh pau*

SOLICITUDE, 專務之心  
*chuen wo' che sin*, 望慮  
*kwá leü*, 望念 *kwá n'én*,  
 望心 *kwá sin*.

SOLID, 停格 *chun kih*, 砵  
*k'ang*, 堅 *k'én*, 堅實 *k'én*  
*sh'ih*, 樸實 *p'oh sh'ih*, 實 *sh'ih*,  
 塞實 *sih sh'ih*, 悲 *sh'ih*, 砵  
*k'oh*, 確 *k'oh*, 誣 *king*; grave,  
 老實 *laou sh'ih*; steady. 尊  
 重 *tsun ch'ung*; solid and  
 firm, 砵然堅固 *k'oh ján*  
*k'én koó*; solid ground, 砵  
*h'ih*, 埤 *to*, 堅土 *k'én t'hoó*,  
 a solid body, 實體 *sh'ih t'hè*,  
 a solid rock, 磐石 *pwan*  
*sh'ih*; solid kind of bamboo,  
 答簪 *nan suy*, 葬 *lin*; to  
 render solid, 立爲堅固  
*lei' wei k'én koó*; solid gold,  
 寶滿金 *sh'ih mwán kin*.

SOLIDITY, firmness, 牢固  
*laou koó che szé*; gra-  
 vity, 行止端壯 *hing*  
*ch'ie t'wan ch'wáng*

SOLITARY, 單辭 *tan szé*,  
 獨言 *t'uh yén*.

SOLITARY, 獨 *t'uh*, 孤獨  
*k'oh t'uh* 獨居 *t'uh keu*, 單  
 獨 *tan t'uh* 孤單 *k'oh tan*, 爰  
 爰 *keung keung*, 蹉蹉 *hwá*  
*hwá*, 駢 *ke*, 寂寞 *seih m'oh*,  
 寞 *seih m'oh*, 寂語 *tseih meih*,  
 子 *ts'ih*, 孤陋 *k'oh l'ow*,  
 寥 *leau*, 寂寂 *ts'ih ts'ih*,  
 零丁 *ung ung*, 孤立 *k'oh*  
*leih*, 孑 *keung*, 孑 *keung*, 孤  
 身 *k'oh sh'ih*, 蕭條 *seu tseu*,  
 焉 *keu keu*, 孑 *keung*,  
 亦 *keae*, 易 *tseih*, 廬 *leu*, 岑  
 寂 *tsin tseih*, 幽 *yew*, 孑 *keung*  
*t'uh*, 僂 *yü*, 嗒 *seu*,  
*leau* 寥 *leau*, 婢 *keung*; a so-  
 litary boat, 特舟 *t'ih chow*;  
 solitary ramble, 踽踽獨行  
*keu keu t'uh hing*; a solitary  
 place, 寥 *leau*, 獨處 *t'uh*  
*ch'hoó*, 無人處 *wo' jin*  
*ch'hoó*, 偏僻之處 *p'h'én*  
*p'heih che ch'hoó*, 腹 *ping*,  
 腹 *ping*; the solitary and  
 widows, 矜寡 *king kwá*;  
 the solitary wasp, 螺 *k'oh*  
*l'oh*, 蠅 *yé*, 蠅 *yé ung*.

SOLITUDE, 嗒 *seu*  
*leau*, 空 *k'hung* 寂 *tseih*, 寂  
 寂 *tseih tseih* 無人 *wo' jin*,  
 寂 *tseih*, 獨 *t'uh* 在之所 *t'uh*  
*ts'ae che sò*.

SOLSTICE, 日至 *j'ih ché*;  
 summer do. 夏至 *heá ché*;

winter do. 冬至 tung ché,  
大還 tá hwân, 小還 seadū  
hwân.

SOLSTITIAL points, 二至  
ûrh ché.

To SOLVE doubts, 剖拆  
pôw seih, 解疑 keaè é, 辯  
明 pēn ming.

SOLVABLE, 解得去 keaè  
tsh k'heú.

SOLUBLE, 可以消容  
k'hò à seadū yâng.

SOMBRE, 暗 guân, 闇 gnan,  
黝 gan, 玄 heuân, 遑 槩  
t'húy kaé, 森 sǎn, 杳 yaòu,  
憂 yew, 隱 yin, 廕 leih, 昧  
mei, 梅梅 mei mei 突 yin,  
森嚴 sǎn yēn, 默 欬 hēē  
heüh, 黝 yih, 黝黝 meih  
tseih; sombre appearance, 默  
欬 hēē hwüh.

SOME, 幾 kè, 有些 yèw  
séay, 有的 yèw teih, 有者  
yèw chày, 有 yèw; some do  
not like this, 有人不喜  
yèw jin pūh hē; some years  
ago. 幾年前 kè nēen tsēn.

SOMEBODY, 有人 yèw jin,  
或人 hwǒ jin, 某人 mòw  
jin; somebody has said, 或  
曰 hwǒ yuē; somebody has  
done it, 必有人為 peih  
yèw jin wei.

SOME-ONE ELSE, 他人 t'ha  
jin.

SOMETHING, 有物 yèw

wüh, 或有 hwǒ chày, 東  
西 tung se; something over,  
有奇 yèw k'è, 有餘 yèw  
yü; to talk of something else,  
言他 yēn t'ha.

SOMETIMES, 有時 yèw  
shē, 有時節 yèw shē tsē.

SOMEWHAT, 幾分 kè fūn.

SOMEWHILE, 些時 séay  
shē, 些須 séay seu.

SOMEWHERE, 有處 yèw  
ch'hoó.

SOMNAMBULIST, 睡時而  
行 shwúy shē ûrh hīng.

SOMNIFEROUS, 致睡之  
物 ché shwúy che wüh.

SON, 子 tszè, 罔 kēn, 男  
子 nân tszè, 弄璋 lúng  
chang, 兒子 ûrh tszè; one's  
own son, 親子 ts'in tszè; a-  
dopted son, 義子 é tszè;  
legitimate son, 嫡子 chih  
tszè, 正妻的兒 ching  
tse teih ûrh; sons of a concu-  
bine, 交庶 che shoó, 庶子  
shoó tszè; my son, 小兒  
seadū ûrh, 小犬 seadū k'euén;  
your son, 令郎 líng lāng,  
公郎 kung lāng, 大兒子  
tá ûrh tszè; eldest son, 長子  
chàng tszè, 元子 yuēn tszè,  
冢子 chùng tszè, 家督  
kēa tūh; second son, 次子  
tszé tszè; a son and heir, 子  
息 tszè seih, 鬻子 chüh  
tszè, 自出 tszé ch'hüh; sons

and daughters, 兒女 *êrh nyù* ;  
sons and descendants, 後裔  
*hóu é*.

SON-IN-LAW, 嬌客 *keaou*  
*kíh*, 女婿 *nyù seú*, 半子  
*pwán tszè*, 婿 *seú*, 賢婿 *hēn*  
*seú*, 贅婿 *chuy seú*, 姑爺  
*koo yâ*.

SONCHUS, 苦菜 *k'hoò*  
*tsaé*, 茶 *toó*.

SONG, 曲 *keúh*, 嘖 *hung* ;  
to sing a song, 唱曲 *ch'áng*  
*keúh*, 唱歌 *ch'háng ko* ; the  
song of those who pull heavy  
weights, 嘯喚 *heu yu* ; a  
village song, 咋啞 *tsíh tsáay*.

SONG-BOOK, 曲本 *keúh*  
*pùn*, 歌本 *ko pùn*.

SONGSTER, 會唱的  
*hwúy ch'háng teih*, 唱歌的  
*ch'háng ko teih*.

SONGSTRESS, 倡 *chang*,  
倡優 *chang yew*, 女樂  
*nyù yó*.

SONNET, 小曲 *seáu*  
*keúh*.

SONOROUS, 響者 *hèang*  
*chây*, 有響聲的 *yèw*  
*hèang shing teih*.

SOOLoo, country, 蘇祿國  
*soo lüh kwò*.

SOON, 早 *tsaù* ; immedi-  
ately, 立刻 *leíh k'híh*, 立  
即 *leíh tseíh*, 即刻 *tseíh*  
*k'híh*, 先 *sēn* ; early, 作速  
*tsò sūh* ; come soon, 早來

*tsaù laè* ; very soon, 快  
得緊 *k'hwaé tih kin* ; soon  
enough, 未遲 *weí chē*.

SOONER, 較早 *keaóu*  
*tsaù* ; the sooner the better, 越  
早越好 *yuē tsaù uyuē haù* ;  
a little sooner, 快些 *k'waé sēay*

SOOT, 烟煤 *yen mei*, 火  
煙煤 *hò tan mei*, 烟子  
*yen tszè*, 炆 *tae*, 炆 *t'hae*, 煤  
*mei*, 炆煤 *t'hae mei*, 煙 *yun*,  
煙 *pung pūh*, 煙 *suy*, 烟  
*yen hwuy*, 煤烟 *mei*  
*yen*, 火烟 *hò yen*, 輕煤  
*k'hing mei*.

To SOOTHE, 撫馭 *foò yù*,  
呢囁 *ne gow*, 响响 *heu heu*,  
煦 *heu*, 撫 *foò*, 擾 *jaù*, 拊  
*foò mò*, 腹 *mǎ*, 撫  
*wò seúh*, 撫循 *wò*  
*seún*, 鎮撫 *chin wò*, 鼓  
*koò*, 拊 *setn*, 拊 *foò*, 捫  
*mán*, 揜 *vèn*, 撫字 *wò tszé*,  
改 *foò*, 牧 *mei*, 哺 *yūh*, 撫  
慰 *foò weí*, 慰 *weí*, 安  
慰 *gnan weí*, 伏 *mé*, 呢  
*tsūh*, 煦 *heu*, 嬖 *chae*, 嬌  
*hoo*, 憐 *woo* : to soothe as we  
do children, 煦之若子 *heu*  
*che jò tszè*.

SOOTHING, 囁囁 *gow*  
*gow*, 撫媚 *foo mei*, 撫 *foo*,  
撫掩 *wò yen*, 恂 *seun*, 沐  
*mūh*, 溫柔 *wān jòw*, 煦 *heu*.

SOOTHSAYER, 覷 *heih*, 男  
巫 *nān wò*.

SOOTY, 有烟煤的 yèw  
yen mei teih.

SOP, 湯中之餛飩  
t'hang chung che mán paou,  
餛飩 pūh pūh, 麵餛 mēn  
pūh.

To sop, 濕二濕 seih yīh  
seih, 沉饅頭於湯 chin  
mān t'hōw yū t'hang.

SOPHISM, 假論 kēā lún,  
小論 seadū lún.

SOPHIST, a captious rea-  
soner, 弄詭者 lúng kweí  
chày, 巧詐之人 k'headū  
cha che jin; a philosopher,  
賢人 hēen jin.

SOPHISTIC, 詭騙的  
kweí p'hēen teih.

SOPHISTRY, 不經之端  
pūh king che twan, 有名無  
實之語 yèw mīng woó  
shīh che yù.

SOPORIFIC, 致睡 ché shwúy.

SORBUS, or service tree, 羊  
机子 yāng kè tszè.

SORCERER, 覡 heih, 男巫  
nān woó.

SORCERESS 巫 woó, 嬭 sze.

SORCERY, 邪術 sēay shūh,  
巫術 woó shūh; books of  
sorcery and magic, 妖書妖  
言 yaou shoo yaou yēn.

SORDID, mean, 做陋 pé  
lów, 鄙陋 p'hè lów; sordid,  
avaricious, 吝 lin, 吝 pe, 黷  
tūh, 嬖 nēen.

SORE, 瘡 chwang, 痛  
t'hung, 疔 kew, 瘡癰 chwang  
à, 癰 saou, 癰 loo, 腫 chung,  
瘡 tso, 癰 yew, 癰 kēō; a  
sore on the lips, 瘡 k'hin;  
瘡 kin, 瘡 chin; a small sore,  
疥癩 keāé láé, 疥疥 yang  
keāé, 癰 tsēē; small sores, 瘡  
疥 chwang keāé; sores on the  
face, 癰 paou; sores occasion-  
ed from coming in contact  
with varnish, 癰 le; sores on  
the feet of animals, 癰 kēā; a  
sore on the foot, 癰 wei, 癰  
pwan; a running sore, 癰  
lów chwang; a sore on the  
head, 癰 péi; sores about the  
mouth, 口瘡 k'hòw o; sores  
and ulcers, 癰 瘡 kaou laòu;  
sore eyes, 眼痛 yèn t'hung.  
癰 hwō, 眼 sun, 癰 mēē, 癰  
lēang, 癰 ting, 癰 mēng  
hwang, 眼 léang, 癰 che; a  
sore head, 癰 t'hūh; a sore  
throat, 癰 heaou sow, 癰  
hēen, 癰 hoó kēen, 癰 kae,  
喉 癰 how pe, 癰 kēang, 癰  
kēen, 癰 hēā; sore heels, 癰  
腰 kwei tuy; a sore foot, 癰  
痛 kēō t'hung.

SORREL, 羊蹄 yāng tà,  
酸漿 swan tsēang, 苦蕒  
k'hoó chin, 華莧 peih kwān,  
蕒蔣 hān tsāng, 蕒 seu,  
蕒蕒 sǎn woo.

SORROW, 憂 yew, 恤 chow.

愁 tsow, 懷 choo, 愁悶 tsow mún, 心焦 sin tseau, 惆悵 tse chwang, 悶 mwan mún, 戚 tseih, 悠 yew, 伐 tsüh, 病 ping.

SORROWFUL, 惆悵 chow chang, 奕奕 yih yih, 煩悶 fán mún, 愁悶 tsow mún, 悵 min, 悵 heuen, 悵 chuē, 悵 chüh, 悵 chun, 悵 chung, 悵 chung, 悵 chuen, 悵 seüh, 悵 keung keung, 悵 keung, 悵 leüh, 悵 pö pö, 悵 yew, 悵 lëang, 悵 tsow, 悵 lëä lëä, 悵 fán mwan, 悵 fun tseu, 悵 yung, 悵 le, 悵 tung, 悵 hae, 悵 le, 悵 hwän, 悵 lew, 悵 t'hoo, 悵 tseau, 悵 leu, 悵 tseih, 悵 yih, 悵 keuen, 悵 k'hàn, 悵 lew leih, 悵 tse, 悵 kwän, 悵 lëang, 悵 le, 悵 seih, 悵 tseau tsuy, 悵 yàng yàng, 悵 yu, 悵 hwän, 悵 yuen, 悵 shun, 悵 hwän, 悵 k'hung, 悵 käng, 悵 p'he, 悵 ping, 悵 shin, 悵 te, 悵 saou, 悵 taou, 悵 sin taou, 悵 hëa, 悵 kung, 悵 sèä, 悵 yin yin, 悵 teaou, 悵 gae, 悵 hwän, 悵 chow, 悵 chuen, 悵 lè yew: to become sorrowful, 悵 sin hëa nã mún, 悵 tsow mún, 悵 lin, 悵 keung; a

sorrowful visage, 悵 tsan, 悵 mih, 悵 tseau tsuy; sorrowful in the extreme, 悵 yin yew; sorrowful thoughts leading to weeping of blood, 悵 shob sze keih heuē.

SORRY, 悵 gae tseih, 悵 tsow, 悵 mún, 悵 tsow mún, 悵 yew mún, 悵 yen mún, 悵 nei, 悵 se, 悵 yew tseih, 悵 tseih, 悵 hwüh, 悵 hwan, 悵 wän nüh, 悵 heau, 悵 fei nei, 悵 fei, 悵 teau, 悵 fuh yüh, 悵 heu, 悵 hwän, 悵 kës kës, 悵 kin, 悵 le; no occasion to be sorry, 悵 püh peih yew.

SORT, 悵 chùng, 悵 chùng lúy, 悵 p'hin lúy, 悵 keun lúy, 悵 seaou lúy, 悵 taä péi, 悵 yü lúy, 悵 keun chów, 悵 pei lúy, 悵 tsaou, 悵 häng, 悵 hëang, 悵 täng, 悵 yáng, 悵 wei, 悵 t'hüh, 悵 pan, 悵 chow lúy; all sorts of trade, 悵 kō hëang säng là; different sorts, 悵 täng keih; of the same sort, 悵 tung pei; three sorts, 悵 san täng.

TO SORT, 悵 fun lúy, 悵 kën tèn, 悵 keun chay, 悵 tà tèn, 悵 kën

比 pè ; do. with the hand, 撻  
類 pǎ laé ; to sort silk, 經綸  
king lun ; sorted, 絲綸 sze  
lun.

SOT, 酒徒 tsèw toô ; a  
confirmed sot, 滑稽 hwǎ ke.

SOTTISH, 昏迷 hwǎn mǎ.

SOVEREIGN, 主 choò, 人  
主 jin choò, 國主 kwǒ choò,  
主君 choò keun, 冢君  
chúng keun, 后 hów, 元后  
yuén hów, 君后 keun hów,  
君 keun, 君公 keun kung,  
王公 wáng kung, 王 wáng,  
帝王 té wáng, 辟 peih, 君  
長 keun chàng ; the sovereign  
of a country, 國主 kwǒ choò,  
國皇 kwǒ hwáng, 國君  
kwǒ keun, 元首 yuén shòw ;  
sovereign of China, 中原之  
主 chung yuén che choò ; the  
Supreme Ruler is the sovereign  
of the people, 上帝下民  
之辟 sháng té hǎa mìn che  
peih.

SOUL, 魂 hwǎn, 靈 ling,  
靈魂 ling hwǎn, 神魂 shín  
hwǎn ; spirit, 神靈 shín ling,  
魂靈 hwǎn ling ; animal soul,  
精神 tsing shín ; vital prin-  
ciple, 生魂 sāng hwǎn ; sen-  
sitive principle, 覺魂 kǎo  
hwǎn ; rational soul, 心神  
shín shín ; intelligent spirit, 識  
神 shíh shín, 知氣 che k'hé,  
志氣 ché k'hé ; a spiritual

and intelligent substance, 昭  
昭靈靈之物 chaou chaou  
ling ling che wǎh ; soul and  
spirit, 魂氣 hwǎn k'hé ; spi-  
ritual part of the Yang prin-  
ciple, 魂 hwǎn ; do. of the  
Yin principle, 魄 p'hih ; finer  
and grosser parts of the soul,  
魂魄 hwǎn p'hih ; animal  
vigour, 血氣 heuě k'hé.

SOUND, 聲 shing, 響聲  
hǎang shing, 聲氣 shing  
k'hé, 聲音 shing yin, 嚦  
fan, 嗑 yang, 響 hǎang, 呖  
yih, 叭 pǎ, 吹 yaou, 各 yew,  
吹 hwuy, 啞 laou, 嘩 lǎh,  
嗑 hung, 啞 k'hǎ, 吱 che,  
听 gan, 听 k'hew, 呼  
p'hing p'hing, 嘖 king, 嘖  
yǎh, 訓 heuen ; the sound of  
the shuttle, 唧唧 tseih tseih ;  
the sound of the harp, 損  
k'hing ; the sound of thunder,  
駘駘 hung hung ; the sound  
of wings, 翻翻 sǔh sǔh ; the  
sound of stones, 硃 keung,  
砒 leih, 硃 lǐh, 砒磳 ping  
k'hǎ, 磳磳 pǎng pǎng ; the  
sound of rain, 浙瀝 seih  
leih ; sound of talking, 譟譟  
tsaou hwang, 聾 pe ; the sound  
of water, 流淙 ch'ung tsung ;  
the sound of wood breaking,  
林 ping, 插 chǎ ; sound or  
noise, 唳 lé, 哨 heaou, 喊  
hǐh, 嘆 ke, 嘖 tan, 慫 sǎ,



噉 keih, 噉 e, 噉 hih, 噉 lae, to sound forth, 稱揚 ch'hing  
 噉 ts'ih, 噉 keaé; the sound yâng; sounding sweetly, 好聽  
 of blowing, 噉 pūh, 噉 heaé; haòu t'ing, 響得好 h'ang  
 the sound of craunching a t'ih haòu; sounding copper,  
 bone, 噉 lē, 噉 lē; the 响銅 h'ang t'ung; the trum-  
 sound of felling timber, 打 pet sounds, 號筒響 haòu  
 ts'ang; sound of conversation, tung h'ang.  
 諭評 heih h'ē; the sound  
 of a bell, 鐃 hw'ang, 噉 吹 tszé ts'ae wóo y'ang, 健壯  
 ts'ang hw'ang, 鐘之鳴 ch'ung k'én ch'w'ang; safe and sound,  
 che ming; the sound of sing- 平安 ping gnan; sound, firm,  
 ing, 哄 hung; the sound of k'ēn, 堅固 k'ēn koó;  
 the wind, 噉 gaou; do. of the sound sleep, 熟睡 sh'uh  
 mouth, 吹噉 ch'ihuy h'ē; the shw'uy, 深睡 shin shw'uy,  
 sound of music, 鐃 h'wang, 噉 ts'uh t'eeh, 濃睡 n'ung  
 h'wang, 龍 h'wang, 樂聲 y'ō shw'uy.  
 shing; the sound of a drum, 湯 t'hang, 羹 k'ang;  
 咽咽 yen yen, 彭 p'hang, pork soup, 脛 heaou; meat  
 噉 t'hang, 淵淵 yuen yuen; soup, 膾 hō, 膾臠 fun hō,  
 a sound in the ears, 噉 yun; 劑臠 ts'ae tsuy, 炆 chung,  
 sound of copper, 銅聲 t'ung 膾 keih, 膾 n'ēn, 腳 h'ang,  
 shing; the sound of a gem, 望 泊 ke; soup well-boiled, 羹  
 h'wang, 瑣 sò, 瑣 ts'ih'ang, 瑣 飪 k'ang jin; a sort of soup,  
 ts'au; the sound of praise, 耳 餒 kae, 滌 yō, 滌 tsuy; soup-  
 ts'eh.

To sound an alarm, 噉  
 heaé, 雷擊鼓 l'uy keih  
 koó; to sound hollow when  
 struck, 噉 t'ung; to sound  
 the gong, 鳴金 ming kin;  
 to sound loud, 響 h'ang; to  
 sound a horn, 吹角 ch'ihuy  
 k'ō; to sound, or pry into, 試  
 探 shé t'hán, 探聽 t'hán  
 t'ing; to sound the depth of  
 water, 探水 t'hán shw'uy;

SOUR, 湯 t'hang, 羹 k'ang;  
 pork soup, 脛 heaou; meat  
 soup, 膾 hō, 膾臠 fun hō,  
 劑臠 ts'ae tsuy, 炆 chung,  
 膾 keih, 膾 n'ēn, 腳 h'ang,  
 泊 ke; soup well-boiled, 羹  
 飪 k'ang jin; a sort of soup,  
 餒 kae, 滌 yō, 滌 tsuy; soup-  
 ladle, 羹匙 k'ang shé, 湯提  
 t'hang shé, 湯盞 t'hang yang;  
 soup-basin, 元宵 yuen seaou.

SOUP, 酸 swan, 鹹 chan,  
 醃 he; a sour feeling, 心酸  
 sin swan; a sour taste, 酸味  
 swan wéi; a sour pear, 酢梨  
 tsoó le; liquor turned sour, 醅  
 tung, 餹 tung; food turned  
 sour, 餹 餹 e yě; a sour  
 plum, 酸梅 swan mei.

SOURCE, 來頭 laé t'hów,

木 pùn, 原本 yuèn pùn, 根  
 原 kǎn yuèn, 原由 yuèn yêw,  
 原 yuèn, 源 yuèn; the source  
 of a stream, 泉 tseuén, 消  
 tsow.

To SOUSE, 投下水 t'hôw  
 hěa shwù.

SOUTH, 南 nân, 午 wò;  
 south of the line, 中帶之  
 南 chung táé che nân; south  
 pole, 南極 nân keth; the  
 southern region, 南方 nân  
 fang, 炎天 yén t'héen, 滔  
 土 t'haou t'hò; to face the  
 south, 南面 nân mēn;  
 southern barbarians, 南蠻  
 nân mân; a southern breeze,  
 南風 nân fung, 凱風 k'ài  
 fung, 颶風 k'hae fung; the  
 southern gate, 午門 wò mûn;  
 the southern ocean, 南海 nân  
 haè, 汪 wāng; the southern  
 heaven, 炎天 yén t'héen;  
 south-east, 東南 tung nân;  
 south-west, 西南 se nân;  
 southward, 向南 hěang nân, 照  
 南 chāu nân; south-east cor-  
 ner, 東南隅 tung nân yù,  
 突 yaou; do. of the house,  
 突 yaou, 突 yaou; south-east  
 wind, 熏風 heun fung.

SOUTHERNWOOD, 蒨 loo,  
 葵 e, 羅葵 lô gó, 蕭萩  
 seaou tēh, 萩 tsew, 青蒿  
 tsing haou, 蔣蒿 sēay haou,  
 蔣蒿 shang low; white do.

蔣 po, 繁 fân, 奄閭 yén  
 leu; male do. 蒿蒿 kaou kin,  
 蔣 weí.

Sow, 母猪 mò choo, 精  
 猪 suy, 猪 low, 猪 pa,  
 猪 shā, 猪 moo; a sow at  
 heat, 猪 low, 猪求子 choo  
 k'hiēw tszè.

To sow seed, 播種 pó  
 chùng, 播百穀 pó pih kùh,  
 稍種 shaou chùng, 耕 pae,  
 掩積 yě sīh, 種種 chùng  
 chùng, 撒種 sǎ chùng, 執 e,  
 種 chùng, 稼 kǎ, 農 nung,  
 農穡 nung seih, 播 pó; to  
 sow discord, 使唆 shè so,  
 挑說 t'heau so, 挑撥  
 t'heau pò, 嫁怨 kǎ yuén  
 閭惹 kēen ke.

Sow-THISTLE, 苦菜 k'ò  
 tsá, 茶 toó, 莠 séw, 菰  
 chow.

Sow-BUG, 蛭蟥 e wei,  
 蛭蟥 keu shoo, 蝨 蝨 lô  
 tsēang, 蝨 tae, 蝨 shé  
 tsēang, 委 委 wei shò, 鼠  
 婦 shò foó, 蟻 fan,

SPACE, empty, 虛空  
 清, 淨 heu k'hung tsing tsang,  
 虛 k'hung heu, 空虛地方  
 k'hung heu té fang; space be-  
 tween, 閒 hēen, 歷 leih;  
 the space between the eye-  
 brows, 眉 眉 yāng, 眉間 mei  
 kēen; space of time, 時候  
 shé hów, 相隔之時 sēang

k'ih che shê ; the space of a month, 期月 kê yuǎ.

SPACIOUS, 廣 kwàng, 敞 chang, 敞 chang, 噓 hwuy, 汪洋 wāng yāng.

SPADE. 鏟 hwa, 鏟 kǎo, 鏟 ts'heaou, 鋤 chǎo, 花鏟 hwa ts'heaou, 鐵杵 ch'ie hēn, 杵 hēn, 槩 keu, 鉞 pwan, 槩 chow, 櫻 kwǒ, 甬 chǎ, 銛 sēn, 銛 chǎ, 鐔 wei, 鐔 ung ; a double-edged spade. 鏢 hwa ; a kind of spade, 鉞 銛 pe sēn.

SPAIN, 呂宋 leú súng, 大呂宋 tá leú súng.

To SPAN. 揸 tsǎh, 拏 ch'ih.

SPAN, 圍 wei, 五寸曰圍 wò ts'hún yuǎ wei, 一抱曰圍 y'ih pàou yuǎ wei, 一柄 y'ih ping, 一札 tsǎ, 手探 shòw t'hán.

SPANISH FLIES, 班茅 pán maou ; see Cantharides.

SPARE, lean, 瘦 sòw, 疲瘦 p'hê sòw ; spare ground, 餘地 yú té ; a spare pot, 桶 t'ùng, 鋤桶 how t'hùng, 錢畧 tsēn ying.

To SPARE, 愛 gaé, 惜 seih, 愛惜 gaé seih : to spare and not to use, 惜用 seih yúing, 節用 tsēē yúing ; to spare, to forgive, 恕 shoó, 恕免 shoó mēn, 寬免 k'hwan mēn ; to spare, pity, 秒 king,

饒恕 jaóu shoó ; spare me, 饒我 jaóu guò ; to spare life, 饒命 jaóu míng, 惜生 seih sāng ; to spare money, 惜錢 seih tsēn ; to spare one's-self, 惜身 seih shín ; unable to spare one, 捨不得他 shây pūh t'ih t'ha ; to spare one's strength, 省力 sāng leh.

SPARING, 吝 lín, 鄙吝 pè lín, 吝嗇 lín seih, 鄙吝 gǎ, 中菲薄 chun, 菲薄 fei pǒ, 慳儉 kēen ke, 慳吝 kēen lín, 儉 k'ēen, 靳 kin, 廉 lēen, 省儉 sāng k'ēen, 慳儉 kēen k'he, 儉 gae, 慳 k'hēen, 涼薄 lēang p'hǒ, 省嗇 sāng seih, 稽 seih ; to be sparing, 省約 sāng yǒ ; to be sparing of things, 惜物 seih wūh, 匱芻 gnǒ ch'hoo ; to be sparing of labour, 惜勞 seih laou ; to be sparing in one's diet, 不敢食 pūh kán sh'ih ; to be sparing of instruction, 靳教 kin keaóu ; sparing of words, 吝言 lín yēn ; do. of money, 惜錢 seih tsēn ; do. of time, 惜光隱 seih kwang yin.

SPARGANIUM, 三菱 san lǎng.

SPARK, 星 sing, 火星 hò sing, 一星之火 y'ih sing che hò, 實 yǎh, 慄 lew, 焱 yèn, 熒 yǒ, 火飛 hò fei.

To SPARKLE. 爍 shǒ, 發先 fá kwang : sparkling of

of the eyes, 睇肝 hwuy heu ;  
do. with joy, 眴 bin ; spark-  
ling with brightness, 熒 yung,  
灼爍光 chō shō kwang ; a  
sparkling fountain, 榮泉  
yung tseuên, 洛 lō ; the spark-  
ling of water, 洗 kwang ; the  
sparkling of a gem, 現 hēn,  
琤 sīh, 琰 yīh.

SPARROW. 雀 tsēō, 家賓  
kēa pin, 麻雀 mâ tsēō, 阜  
鶻 tsauu keun, 麻鵲 mâ  
seih, 瓦雀 wà tsēō, 雉 tsēō,  
鵲 chih, 鵲 hwang ; a kind of  
sparrow, 鸞 lā tsuy, 北  
鴈 pīh hoo, 鵲 woo.

SPARROW-HAWK, 鳶 yuen,  
戴 yuen, 負雀 foó tsēō.

SPARUS, 鰱 lēē.

TO SPATTER, like rain, 浙  
瀝 chē leh ; to spatter with  
dirt, 染泥 jèn nē ; do. with  
water, 灑水 eha shwù.

SPAVIN, 鱸鰻 hwuy hwuy.

SPAWN, 魚子 yū tszē, 魚  
春 yū ch'hun. 鰭 to, 鰭 kwān,  
鰭 e, 鰭 fei, 鰭 kwān, 鰭  
ûrh, 鰭 shing, 鰭 ying, 鰭  
seu, 鰭 chin, 鰭 yūh, 鰭  
kung kwān ; spawn of frogs,  
鰭 mâ.

TO SPEAK, 講 kēang, 說  
shwō, 干 yū, 語 yū, 稱  
ch'ing, 譌 fā, 說話 shwō hwá,  
詞 tszā, 謂 wēi, 言 yēn, 舉  
言 kéu yēn, 曰 yuē, 粵 yuē,

邑 kē, 粵 nun, 粵 yuē, 談  
t'han, 道 taou, 出話 ch'hūh  
hwá, 誦誦 heih heih, 誦  
ping, 誦 é, 舌言 shē yēn,  
話 hwá ; to speak secretly,  
謨 gaou ; to speak little, 少  
語 shaou yū ; to speak ill of  
one, 謗謗 páng t'hūh ; to  
speak against, 議 kē ; to speak  
out, 講出來 kēang ch'hūh  
laē ; to speak honestly, 直言  
chih yēn, 正言 ching yēn, 審  
謬 kēen gō ; to speak angrily or  
sharply, 吒 ch'ha, 譴怒 k'ēn  
noó, 咤 cha ; to speak about,  
論及 lún kēh, 揚 yāng ; to  
speak plainly, 謬 gō ; do. pre-  
cipitately, 疾言 tselh yēn,  
訛 tsūh, 論 heih ; to speak  
respectfully, 喏 jay, 敬言  
king yēn ; to speak of one's in-  
tentions, 誦志 súng chē ; to  
speak incoherently, 謔詢  
taou taou ; to speak of good  
and ill fortune, 語訛詳 yū  
yaou sēang ; to speak incorrect-  
ly, 言不正 yēn pūh ch'ing  
碑 甜 t'han t'hēn, 碑 欄  
t'han lan ; to speak to one's-self,  
自語 tszé yū ; to speak of  
the right way, 稱道 ch'hing  
taou ; to speak in praise of  
one's-self, 自稱 tszé ch'ing ;  
to speak for, 誦 ping ; to speak  
directly to a person, 對他說  
túy t'ha shwō, 誦 hing ; to

speak with a person, 與人  
 交言 yù jín keaou yàn; though  
 dead he yet speaketh, 雖  
 死其言至今 sūy szè kâ  
 yân ché kin; to speak undeci-  
 dedly, 諉譏 t'hiên kè; to  
 speak in parables, 諷 fung; to  
 speak rapidly, 膺 chā; to  
 speak confusedly, 謫誦 lòo  
 moo, 諸謹 chā chih; to  
 speak of, 遂 sūy, 驛 yih.

SPEAR, 矛 maou, 鉞 sā, 鍛  
 shé, 稍 sō, 交 shoo, 鏑 sō, 鎗  
 ts'hēang, 戣 yin, 戈 ko, 戣  
 tsēang, 戣 keih, 戣 kēā, 戣  
 juh, 戣 sō, 戣 keih, 戣 heuē,  
 戣 hūng, 戣 heth, 戣 chae,  
 戣 lang, 戣 tsuen, 戣 chà,  
 戣 tsih, 戣 how, 戣 kēan, 戣  
 k'haē, 戣 tsih, 戣 lè, 戣  
 chung, 戣 chwang, 戣 fung,  
 戣 gaou, 挑刀 t'heau taou  
 矛鉞 maou shen, 獬獬  
 heae yu, 獬 le, 獬 me. 獬  
 seu, 獬 kōō, 獬 tsih, 矛銳  
 maou jūy; double-pointed spear,  
 雙戟 shwang keih; spears and  
 lances simultaneously arose,  
 干戈並起 kan ko ping  
 k'hè; spears and shields, 矛  
 盾 maou tūn; a three-cornered  
 spear, 叁 k'hēw, 叁 k'hēw; a  
 three-sided spear, 三角矛  
 san kōō maou; a wooden spear,  
 槍 ts'hēang; a spear 20 cubits  
 long, 酋矛 yu maou; a spear

18 cubits long, 稍 sō; a sin-  
 gle spear, 單鉤鎗 tan kow  
 tsēang; double do. 雙鉤鎗  
 shwang kow tsēang; a long  
 spea, 務 he, 長鎗 chāng  
 tsēang, 長矛 chāng maou;  
 a spear with three sharp sides,  
 獬 yen; a double spear, 獬  
 jung; a kind of spear, 鎗 tun;  
 an iron spear, 鎗 sh.

SPECIAL, 特 t'hih, 特  
 t'hih t'hih; special order, 特  
 旨 t'hih chē; special edict, 特  
 諭 t'hih yú, 欽敕 k'hin chih;  
 special do. for information,  
 特字通知 t'hih tszè t'ung  
 che; special intention, 特意  
 t'hih é; special regulations,  
 盛典 shing tēn.

SPECIE, 現銀子 hēn  
 yin tszè, 現錢 hēn tsēan,

SPECIES, 種類 chūng lúy,  
 俚倫 lun, 類 lúy, 屬 shūh,  
 等 t'ang; of the same species, 同  
 類 t'ang lúy; the dog species,  
 犬類 k'heuen lúy; cat species,  
 貓屬 maou shūh; collecting  
 together according to their spe-  
 cies, 以類聚 è lúy tséu;  
 different species, 異類 é lúy;  
 every species, 種種 chūng  
 chūng.

To SPECIFY, 逐一言明  
 chūh yih yén ming.

SPECIMEN, 式 shih, 格式  
 kih shih, 式樣 shih yáng,

樣子 yáng tszè.

SPECIOUS, 甘 kan, 儉 sēn; specious but corrupt language, 佞邪 níng sēy; a specious statement, 鉗夾 kēn kē, 淫巧 yín k'headu; specious talk, 巧言 k'headu yén, 利口 lá k'hòw, 似是之言 szé shé che yén; a specious woman, 佞婦 níng foó; specious flattery, 諂佞 chèn níng, 順 pēn, 謏 seaou; specious flatterer, 佞人 níng jín.

SPECK, 斑點 pán tién, 瑕 héa, 玷瑕 téen héa.

SPECKLED, 駁犖 pō lō, 磷璊 lín pién, 黧 le.

SPECTACLE, 可見之事 k'hò kēn che szé; spectacles, 眼鏡 yèn k'ing; do. made of glass, 玻璃眼鏡 pō là yèn k'ing; do. of crystal, 水晶眼鏡 shwù y tsing yèn k'ing; do. for young and old, 老少眼鏡 làu shàu yèn k'ing.

SPECTATOR, 觀者 kwán chày, 傍見者 páng kēn chày.

SPECTRE, 怪像 kwá sēang, 幻像 fān sēang, 怪異之像 kwá é che sēang.

To SPECULATE, think on, 思想 szé sēang, 想謀 sēang mōw, 默想 mih sēang; to speculate after emolument,

干祿 kan lüh; to speculate after good luck, 微幸 heaou h'ing; a good speculation, 好想頭 haòu sēang t'hòw; a speculator after gain, 射利之人 sháy lá che jín.

SPECULUM, 璣 ke, 鏡 k'ing; a speculum for collecting the rays of the sun, 金燧 kin suy.

SPEECH, 話 hwá, 說話 shwō hwá, 口說 k'hòw shwō, 詞 szé, 辭 szé, 言語 yén yà, 辯 chow, 論 hwa; set speech, 講論之言 k'ang lún che yén; oration, 講論 k'ang lún, 公論 kung lún; fair speech, 巧言 k'headu yén; flowency of speech, 言如水流 yén joó shwù y lāw.

SPEECHLESS, 啞 yà, 排 fei, 不能言 pūh nāng yén, 啞巴 yà pa.

SPEED, 迅 k'ēh, 快 k'hwá, 汎 sìn, 迅速 sìn sūh, 發發 fā fā, 揮霍 hwuy hō, 冒霍 hwūh hō, 魔 hwuy; to speed well, 興旺 hing wáng.

SPEEDILY, 亟速 k'ēh sūh, 疾速 tseih sūh, 立刻 lēh k'h'ih, 遽 sūh, 飛即 fei tseih, 即速 tseih sūh, 薦 chō, 愁 keaou, 拔 pō; it speedily opened, 謀已解 k'ēh à keaò.

SPEEDY, 楫 tsē, 贊 tsan,

跌 keü ; speedy answer, 應  
之速 ying che süb.

SPEEDWELL, (a herb) 兔  
兒尾 t'hoü ürh wèi.

SPELL, 符呪 foü chów, 呪  
語 chów yü.

To SPELL, (according to the  
Chinese mode) 反 fân, 反切  
fân ts'ë. 切音 ts'ë yin ; spel-  
ling, 切韻 ts'ë yün ; do. (ac-  
cording to the Tartars,) 連字  
lên tszé.

SPENCER, 衫 san, 襦 joo.  
To SPEND, 費 fei, 費用  
fei yung, 使費 shè fei ; to  
spend money, 費錢 fei ts'ên,  
費財 fei ts'â : to spend much  
money, 多費資財 to fei  
tszé ts'â : to spend extrava-  
gantly, 花費 hwa fei, 爛費  
lân fei ; money all spent, 金  
盡 kin tsín ; to spend a day,  
度過一日 toó kwó yíh  
jíh ; to spend one's days, 過  
日 kwó jíh ; to spend one's  
life, 度生 toó s'ang ; do. one's  
strength, 費力 fei leih.

SPENDTHRIFT, 浪子 lâng  
tszé.

SPERM, 精 tsing.

SPERMACETI, 鯨精 k'ing  
tsing.

To SPEW, 吐 t'hoü, 嘔吐  
gòu t'hoü.

SPHERE, 球 k'hâw, 圓球  
yuên k'hâw, 圓 yuên ; celes-

tial sphere, 天球 t'héen  
k'hâw ; terrestrial do. 地球  
té k'hêw ; to go out of one's  
sphere, 過品 kwó p'hin ; ar-  
millary sphere, 渾天儀  
hwân t'héen ê.

SPHERICAL, 圓球之形  
yuên k'hêw che hing ; spheri-  
cal like the heavens, 昆侖  
kwân lun.

SPHEX, 螺贏 kò ló, 金  
蜂 kin fung.

SPICA VIRGINIS, 角星 k'ö  
sing.

SPICE, 香料 h'ang leaóu.  
藥料 yó leaóu ; spicy, 有  
藥氣 yèw yó k'hé, 有氣  
味 yèw k'hé wéi.

SPIDER, 蜘蛛 che choo,  
網公 wang kung, 蜘蛛  
chuë mow, 蟬蛛 t'ü yu, 蜚  
蠊 keuen shü, 蠊蝓 shü  
yu, 蟹 yew, 龍蟹 choo woo,  
蜘蛛 chuë mow, 蚩蚩 tsze  
tsew, 次蚩 tszé tsew, 蚩蚩  
tsze tsew, 蠶螭 chuë mow,  
蠶螭 chuë mow, 蠶螭 chü  
yu, 龍龜 che choo ; ground  
spider, 土龍龜 t'hoü che  
choo ; field do. 草龍龜  
tsaü che choo ; a grey kind  
of spider, 蠅虎 ying hòü ;  
small spider with long legs,  
喜子 hè tszá, 蜚蠊 keuen  
le, 蜚蠊 seaou seaou ; large  
do. 蜚 seaou.

SPIGOT and faucet, 槌 *tā*,  
 榘 *kēn*, 所以洩水 *sò è*  
*é shwù*, 泄水器 *sě shwù*  
*k'hé*.

SPIKE, thorn, 極 *ch'ih*, 棒  
 頭 *nāng t'hōw*, 刺 *tszé*;  
 wooden spikes, 木棒 *mūh*  
*chun*, 棒頭 *chun t'hōw*;  
 iron spikes, 鐵棒 *t'hē chun*;  
 a spike of grain, 穎 *ying*, 稊  
*tsang*, 稊 *nang*; spikes at the  
 bottom of shoes, to prevent the  
 feet from slipping, 楫 *keūh*.  
 標 *luy*, 標 *luy*, 權 *keūh*, 以  
 鐵爲棒頭 *è t'hē wei*  
*chun t'hōw*.

SPIKENARD, 甘松香  
*kan sūng hēang*; do. wild, 細  
 華 *sé sin*, 荇莖 *seih ming*.

To SPILL, pour out, 倒  
*taòu*, 傾倒 *k'hing taòu*, 撒  
*sā*, 潑 *pō*.

To SPIN, 紡線 *fāng sēn*,  
 紡績 *fāng tseih*. 紡紗 *fāng*  
*sha*, 績 *tseih*. 綜 *tsung*, 緯  
*pe*, 緯 *tseih*, 贛 *kwei*; to spin  
 cotton and twist hemp, 紡紗  
 績麻 *fāng sha tseih mā*; to  
 spin silk, 筵 *tsuy*; to spin  
 hemp or flax, 杼 *tse*.

SPINAGE, 莧菜 *hēn tsāé*,  
 菠薐 *po ling*, 菠菜 *po*  
*tsāé*; white spinage, 白莧菜  
*pīh hēn tsāé*; red do. 紫莧  
*tsāé hēn*; another kind, 菠  
 薐菜 *po ling tsāé*; long-

leaved spinage, 瞞莧 *che*  
*hēn*.

SPINAL affection, 痼 *keu*,  
 痼 *keu low*; spinal mar-  
 row, 通髓 *t'hung te*, 脊髓  
*tseih suy*.

SPINDLE, 槲 *ko*, 筵 *ting*,  
 縈 *ying*, 采絡 *to lò*; a spin-  
 dle for winding silk, 梭 *yuen*,  
 簞 *hoo*; spindle-tree, 海桐  
 花 *haè tūng hwa*.

SPINE, 呂 *leú*, 尾鳩 *wei*  
*kew*, 尾骶 *wei te*, 尻 *kew*;  
 lower end of the spine, 尻脊  
*kew tseih*, 脊 *tseih*.

SPINIFEX, squarosus, 老  
 鼠芳 *lāu shò leih*.

SPINNING-WHEEL, 羅車  
*suy chay*, 軋 *min*, 紡車  
*fāng chay*.

SPINNER, 紡線者 *fāng*  
*sēn chày*.

SPINSTER, 處子 *ch'hoé*  
*tszè*, 閨女 *kwei nyù*.

SPINY, 有荆的 *yèw king*  
*teih*, 有戈針的 *yèw ko*  
*chin teih*.

SPIRAL, 輪囷 *lun k'hwān*,  
 盤曲 *pwān keūh*; spiral  
 shell, 螺螄 *lò sze*.

SPIRATION, 喘氣之呼  
*ch'huen k'hé che hoo keih*,  
 呼噓之氣 *hoo heih ché*  
*k'hé*.

SPIRE, 塔 *t'ha*, 尖 *tsēn*,  
 尖的石碑 *tsēn teih shīh*



Is a spike of corn, 穗子 *huây*  
tszè, 穎 *ying*.

SPICEA CRESATA, 辟玉  
花 *tsuy yāh hwa*.

SPIRIT, 神 *shin*. 祇 *mā*,  
神靈 *shin ling*. 魂 *hwān*,  
魘 *shin*; the spirits of heaven  
and earth, 天地之神  
*t'heen té che shin*; spirits of  
heaven, 天神 *t'heen shin*;  
spirits of earth, 地祇 *té k'hé*;  
the spirits of the hills and  
rivers, 山川鬼神 *san*  
*ch'huen kwei shin*; the spirit  
of one's mother, 母之神  
*moò che shin*, 先炊 *sēn*  
*ch'huy*, 古炊 *koó ch'huy*;  
the spirit that presides over  
dreams, 善夢神 *shén mung*  
*shin*, 宜榘 *é shay*; spirit  
of a dead man, 鬼 *kwei*, 幽  
魂 *yew hwān*; spirits in ge-  
neral, 鬼神 *kwei shin*; good  
spirits, 正神 *ching shin*;  
bad spirits, 邪神 *sēy shin*;  
spirits and hobgoblins, 魍魎  
*màng lǎng*, 神怪 *shin kwaé*;  
the human spirit, 在人鬼神  
神 *tsaé jin kwei shin*, 人神  
*jin shin*; the spirit of the ani-  
mal body, 魄 *ph*; spirit and  
temper, 風氣 *fung k'hé*, 風  
情 *fung tsing*, 氣 *k'hé*; a litera-  
ry spirit prevalent, 文風甚  
盛 *wān fung shín shing*; de-  
meanour, 風格 *fung kih*;

the spirit and manners of the  
age, 風聲 *fung shing*; the  
spirit of a corpse, 行情 *hāng*  
*tsing*; spirit or courage, 勇  
氣 *yung k'hé*; spirit, or live-  
liness, 精神 *tsing shín*, 精  
爽 *tsing shwàng*; a broken  
spirit, 傷神 *shang shin*; a  
proud spirit, 倨傲之氣  
*keu gaóu che k'hé*; a wound-  
ed spirit, 傷心 *shang sin*;  
every day out of spirits, 每  
日沒神 *mei jith mūh shin*;  
spirit, or breath, 氣 *k'hé*, 風  
fung, 神氣 *shín k'hé*; vital  
spirit, 活氣 *hwó k'hé*; ani-  
mal spirits, 精神 *tsing shín*;  
spirits excited, 精神湧發  
*tsing shín yung fā*; in good  
spirits, 精爽 *tsing shwàng*.

SPIRITED, 勇 *yung*, 怒  
*noó*; a spirited horse, 驃  
heau, 駃 *gaou*, 駃 *haw*, 龍  
煤 *lung mei*.

SPIRITLESS, 失魂魄貌  
*shīn hwān pih maóu*, 垂頭  
喪氣 *chuy t'hóu sang k'hé*.

SPIRITUAL, 妙 *meaóu*, 神  
*shín*, 神靈 *shín ling*, 真  
*chin*, 靈 *ling*, 靈神 *ling shín*,  
精靈 *tsing ling*, 靈 *ling*;  
spiritual nature, 真性 *chin*  
*sing*; spiritual light, 靈光  
*ling kwang*; spiritual, or in-  
corporeal, 無形 *woó hing*;  
spiritual influence, 靈氣 *ling*

k'hé ; a spiritual personage, 真人 chin jin ; a spiritual substance, 神物 shin wūh.

SPRITUOUS liquor, 燒酒 shaou tsèw, 清白 tsing pih.

To SPIRT out, 吒 ch'ha, 噴 p'hun ; to spirt out anger, 叱怒 hwá noó. See Spurt.

To SPIT, 歐 gow, 啞 tow, 吐口水 t'hoò k'hòw shwü, 唾口水 t'ho k'hòw shwü ; to spit out, 吐出 t'hoò ch'ü, 呸 p'heih, 呸 p'heih, 唾 t'ho, 暗 t'how ; to spit in one's face, 唾面 t'ho mēén ; to spit blood, 吐血 t'hoò heü ; to spit upon one, 唾人 t'ho jin.

SPIT for roasting, 弗 ch'an, 畢 peih, 貫牲體木 kwán sāng t'hè mūh 燔肉 器 fan jūh k'hé.

SPITE, 癖 h'ing, 恨 hān, 懟 ch'huy, 誅 hēz, 毒心 tūh sin, 埋怨 maē yuén ; to mumble spite and chew vexation, 銜醋 茹恨 hān kūh joó hàn ; a spiteful look, 睚眦 yaē tsze.

SPITTING pot, 唾壺 t'ho hoó.

SPITTLE, 沫 mǒ, 唾 t'ho, 涎 sēn, 唾 t'ho, 液 yih, 涎 yen, 口水 k'hòw shwü, 口液 k'hòw yih ; white spittle, 白沫子 pih mǒ tszè.

To SPLASH, 揚 yāng. 灑

k'ih, 灑 tszen, 激水 k'eh shwü, 水裂去 shwü lēz k'heü ; the splashing of waves, 汎捷 fan tsē, 汨 tsō, 沛 tsā, 滂滂 páng pé ; the splashing of anything in the water, 滲 tung.

SPLAY foot, 偏 pǒ, 足大 tsūh tá.

SPLEEN, 脾 pé, 賺 lēn ; an induration of the spleen, 痺癰 poo loo, 癥瘕 chin kē, 瘧母 yǒ moò, 有賺匿病 yèw lēn te ping ; vulgarly called, 生塊子 sāng k'hwaetszè.

SPLENDID, 光亮 kwang léang, 輝光 hwuy kwang, 光耀 kwang yaóu, 烈 lēz, 歷錄 leih lūh, 昌明 ch'ang ming, 明光 ming kwang, 昭明 chaóu ming, 晰 chā, 晔 chih, 晔 chō, 灼灼 chō chō, 秀 séw, 耀 yaóu, 榮光 yung kwang, 光彩 kwang ts'haò, 罔然 keung jēn, 眩 heuen, 華麗 hwa lé, 粲 ts'han, 輝 hwuy, 淋漓 haou hán, 涎涎 tēn tēn, 版 pwan, 焜 hwān, 燦 ts'han, 昨 k'heu, 易 yāng, 晔 chow, 晔 chē chē, 煌 hwāng, 燿 hwāng, 粲明 ts'an ming, 緝光 tseih kwang, 榮花 yung hwa, 萃 foo, 光采 kwang tsā, 風采 fung tsā, 麗 lé ; splendid and glorious.

赫恒 heih heuen. 熙 he. 炫  
heuen, 華美 hwa me. 煌  
煌 hwang hwang, splendid  
virtue, 輝德 hwuy tih; splen-  
did talents, 茂才 mow tsai,  
英才 ying tsai; splendidly  
displayed, 彰著 chang cho; ;  
splendid clothing, 粲粲衣  
服 ts'an ts'an e fuh; a splen-  
did mansion, 煥煥 hwae  
hwae.

SPLENDOR, 光 kwang,  
威勢 wei shé, 輝 hwuy, 迴  
heung, 展 shing, 光明 kwang  
ming, 榮華 yung hwa, 發  
亮 fa laang, 鮮亮 seen laang,  
燦 shō, 煒 wei, 榮光 yung  
kwang, 熙光 he kwang, 燦  
yē; the splendour of the hea-  
vens, 顯 haou; do. of the sun,  
昱 hēn; extraordinary splen-  
dour, 神顯 shih hēn; great  
splendour, 赫奕 hih yih, 輝  
hwuy, 光輝 kwang hwuy,  
輝 hwuy; splendour of the  
sun, 曜 yaou, 昱 lei.

SPLINTER, 榜 pang, 片  
p'heén, 條 leaou, 盼 pan.

To SPLIT, 劈 peih, 擗析  
peih seih, 剝 pō, 剖析 po  
seih, 圻裂 ts'hih lē, 剝 te.  
剖 ling, 則 keüh, 剝 hwā,  
罅隙 hēa keih, 柯 ho, 侈  
ch'he, 域 hwō, 咧 lē, 瑕裂  
hēa lē, 孔罅 k'hung hēa,  
剝 hō, 剝 le, 剝 lei, 圻

ts'hih. 批 hwa, 劈開 p'heih  
k'hae; to split open. 劃開  
hwa k'hae. 搗 hwā, 搗 hwuy,  
芹 le, 剝 le 裂 lē. 裂開  
lē k'hae. 撕 sze, 新 chō, 歛  
tow, 破 p'hó, 解 keaè; to  
split (rend.) 搗 h'ih, 擗 chih,  
擗 ch'ha, 搗 hwuy, 擗 lō;  
to split as the ground, 圻  
圻 kwei ts'hih; to split wood,  
che, 圻 chih, 津 tsin; to split  
wood according to the grain,  
圻 to; to split boards. 幅 fuh,  
批 heue. 膺 le, 析 chih; split  
straw, 稽 kē; to split rocks,  
沕 lih, 磐裂 pwan lē; to  
split bamboos, 簞 tsēang, 裂  
竹 lē chüh; to split in pieces,  
辟碎頭 peih tsúy t'hōw;  
to split through ripeness, 析  
seih.

To SPOIL, 損 sùn, 弄壞  
lúng hwaé, 弛 shé, 損壞  
sùn hwaé. 敗 tean, 淹敗  
yen paé, 敗壞 paé hwaé, 毀  
壞 hwuy hwaé, 臭敗 héw  
paé, 債 fun, 耗 haou, 破壞  
p'hó hwaé, 毀壞 hwuy  
hwaé; a rat's head, or timidity,  
will spoil the business, 鼠頭  
債事 shod t'hōw fun szé;  
to spoil a good essay by cor-  
rection, 狗尾續貂 kòw  
wei shüh teaou

SPOILED, 餽 gar 損壞  
sùn hwaé, 敝 pē, 蕩 t'hang,

惡肉 *gò, rò* *tsāng*, 腐敗 *fū, fāi* *tszè*, 敗壞 *mei lân*; spoiled meat, 肉 *paé jūh*; a spoiled child, 壞子 *hwaé tszè*, 腐爛 *foò lân*; spoiled rice, 腐 *me*, 飯 *pan*; a spoiled gem, 珠 *sūh*; spoiled silk, 繅纈 *kēn* *te*; spoiled flour, 麵 *tsāng*, 麵敗 *mēn paé*.

TO SPOIL, in war, 打劫 *tà k'hēz*. 劫掠 *k'hēz lēō*, 搶去 *ts'hēang k'heú*; spoils in war, 打劫之物 *tà k'hēz che wūh*; booty, 贓 *tsang*.

SPOMEA TUBEROSA, 牽牛子 *L'hēn nēw tszè*.

SPONGE, 水綿 *shwù* *mēn*, 海絨 *hāi jūng*.

SPOKES of a wheel, 輻 *fūh*, 輳 *tsu*, 輳 *laou*, 輪中 *lūn chung* 木之指者 *mūhche chè chày*; the spokes of the wheel were 30, in conformity with the sun and moon, 輪輻三十以像日月 *lūn fūh san shīh*, è *sāng jīh* *yuē*.

SPONTANEOUS, 自然 *tszè* *jān*; spontaneous growth, 自生 *tszè sāng*, 土生 *t'hoè sāng*; spontaneous rice, 稻 *leu*, 穰 *leu*, 秣 *ne*, 穰生 *leu sāng*.

SPOON, 匙 *shè*, 杓 *shā*, 挑羹 *t'heau kǎng*, 羹匙 *kǎng*

*shè*, 對 *chīn*, 稀 *he*, 匕 *pe*, 提 *she*, 筴 *yīh*, 調羹 *teaou kǎng*; tea do. 茶匙 *ch'hā shē*; soup do. 湯匙 *t'hāng shē*, 勺 *chō*.

SPOONFUL of water, 一勺水 *yīh chō shwù*.

TO SPORT, 戲 *hé*, 諧 *hēō*, 讀 *kwan*, 風騷 *fung saou*, 戲弄 *hé lūng*, 散 *he*, 玩 *wàn*, 耍 *shā*, 詠 *lūh*, 詠諧 *kwei heae*, 嬉 *he*, 嬉 *leaou*, 盾 *kwān*; to frisk, 做 *k'he*, 儼 *hwán*, 劇 *k'hīh*, 戲劇 *hé k'hīh*, 姪 *yaou*; sporting fishes, 汕 *shan*, 澈 *p'he*, 淺 *tsan*, 魚遊水 *yū yēw shwù*; the fishes sport in the pools, 魚躍于淵 *yū yō yā yuen*.

SPOT, 子 *tszè*, 點 *tān*; a black spot, 黑子 *hīh tszè*, 駝子 *yen tszè*, 駝 *che*; spots of different colours, 雀斑 *tsōō pán*; spot (on the human body), 痣 *ché*, 文 *wān*; the spots on a leopard, 玃 *chae*; to break out in spots, 生痣 *sāng ché*, 玷 *tān*.

SPOTLESS, 純色 *shūn sīh*; a spotless animal, 犴 *tseuen*; perfect and spotless, 犴純色 *tseuen shūn sīh*; without spot, 無瑕 *woō hēā*, 無疵 *woō tse*, 無間然 *woō hēn jān*.



達而不諱 szé tá ūrh pūh p'ho; to spread through the four seas, 敷于四海 foo yū szé haè; to spread open, 授 p'ho, 揔 tíng. 撒開 sǎ k'hae, 疏 soo, 修 cha; to spread one's eye-brows, 揚眉 yāng mei; to spread a table, 排棹 paā chō, 設席 shē sēh; to spread a carpet, 鋪毯 poo chen; to spread a net for beasts, 臂 pe, 撥 k'hēang, 施畧於道 she kōn yū taóu, 踰 kāng; to spread a net, 設網 shē mǎng, 施罔 she kōd, 翫 keun; to spread as oil on paper, 食開來 shīh k'hae laā; to spread out in streams, 灌注 kwán choó, 派-p'haé; to spread as a creper, 葉 lü, 延 yēn, 蔓延 mán yēn; to spread one's sail, 揚帆 yāng fān; to spread wide, 廣衍 kwāng yēn; may Heaven spread its protection over you, 天被汝 t'hiēn pé jō; to spread a curtain, 張帷 chang wei; the spreading of a plague, 疫氣流行 yīh k'hé lēw hīng.

SPRIG, 校子 che tszè.

SPRIGHTLY, 娟 keuen, 便娟 pēn keuen.

SPRING. 水泉 shwù y tseuēn, 泉 tseuēn, 源 yuēn, 源泉 yuēn tseuēn, 原 yuēn,

願 yuēn; origin, 原本 yuēn pūn; spring water, 活水 hwō shwù y, 玉液 yūh yīh; a clear spring, 榮泉 yūng tseuēn; hot spring, 溫泉 wān tseuēn; a spring on the side of a hill, 沕 kwei, 沕泉 kwei tseuēn; a spring oozing out, 沃泉 yūh tseuēn; a spring at the foot of a hill, 流 ch'hung.

SPRING. in machinery. 機 ke, 機關 ke kwan, 機杼 ke lé, 機變 ke pēn, 連機 lēn ke; spring of a watch, 發條 fá teaóu; springs of nature, 符端 foó twan, 天機 t'hiēn ke; the springs of action, 幾 kè; all the springs of action, 萬幾 wán kè; to observe do. and act, 見幾而作 kēén kè ūrh tsǎ; he who knows how to do so, is inscrutably wise, 知幾其神 che kè kē shīn; subtile and incipient springs of action, 幾微萌兆 kè wei mīng chāóu, 機 kè.

SPRING of the year, 春 ch'hun; spring term, 春分 ch'hun fun; spring season, 春季 ch'hun k'hé, 暄 heuen, 隤 so, 東 tung, 青陽 tsing yāng; spring day, 春日 ch'un jīh; spring and autumn, 發歛 fá lēn, 淑氣 shūh k'hé,

春秋 chūn qiū 天姥 tāi mǎ  
tsān tsan

To SPRING forth 發 fā  
de as water 湧 yǒng; to spring  
up in the mind 萌 méng  
nān. 萌于心 mēng yī xīn;  
to spring a leak. 發漏 fā  
lòu; to spring or bud, as trees  
萌芽 méng yá; to spring, or  
leap. 跳躍 tiào yuè; to  
spring on a horse. 躍馬 yuè  
mǎ; to spring back 躍 ch'āo.  
躍 pēn; to spring up. 生  
sāng. 發起 fā qǐ; spring-  
ing up. 芮生 ruì sāng. 驛  
驛 yì yì; springing forth  
端 tuān; the springing of a  
bow. 矯 fun.

To SPRINKLE. 洒 shā. 淳  
chūn, 淋 tsān. 灌 guān. 沆 hān  
shā. 沸 fēi. 揮 huī. 灑 shāi.  
灑 huī. 洗 xiǎo. 潑 pō.  
沍 gù. 沍 sin; to sprin-  
kle and sweep. 洒掃 shāi sāo.  
灑掃 shāi sāo. 沍掃 sin  
sāo; to sprinkle the face. 沫  
mò; sprinkle it with water, and  
make it moist. 澆令潤澤  
jiāo lǐng jūn tsān.

SPRITE, 魍魎 wǎng liǎo. 魍  
妖 yāo. 氛 fēn. 氛 fēn. 魍  
tsin, 妖嬈 yāo keāu, 怪  
物 guài wù. 泮 pàn; do.  
belonging to the ground. 埤  
pang. 妖精 yāo jīng; do.  
spirits and elves 嫵媚 wǔ mèi

罔兩 wǎng liǎng. 神  
魅 shén ché. 魍魎 wǎng liǎo.

To SPROUT, 萌芽 méng yá  
yá; to sprout again. 發生  
fā shēng. 芽 yá. 苗 miáo.  
莖 gēng; young sprouts, 萌  
蘖 mēng niè. 筍牙 sǔn yá.  
SPRUCK. 好看 hào kàn.  
華美 huā měi. 有  
趣的 yǒu qù de.

SUCK. 沫子 mò zǐ.  
To SPRING. on others for  
food. 舐餒 shì nǎng. 舐  
口 kǒu. 舐 k'ōu. 寄食 kǐ shí.  
舐其口於四方 shì qí kǒu yú sì fāng;  
to sponge from books. 倍文  
pei wén.

SPURRY. 騾騾 lóu lóu.  
To SPUR. 鈞距 kōu k'eu;  
刺馬距 tsé mǎ k'eu; to spur  
a horse. 刺馬 tsé mǎ; to  
urge. 催逼 ts'ui p'ei. 迫  
p'ei. 勒迫 lē p'ei.

SPUR of a cock, 距 k'eu. 雞  
距 ke k'eu; the spur of the mo-  
ment, 登時 tēng shí, 一時  
yí shí.

SPURGE. milk weed, 甘遂  
kān sūy. 積隨子 sūh sūy  
tsé.

SPURIOUS, 假創 k'ā  
ch'wáng; a spurious virtue,  
廉仁 lēn jīn; a spurious  
book. 偽書 wēi shū; do.  
tales. 捏造的 nēi tsāu tsān.

To SPURN, 欺負 k'he foó,  
欺慢 k'he mán, 輕慢  
k'hing mán, 侮慢 wò mán;  
to spurn the laws, 輕忽王  
法 k'bing hwüh wáng fā, 藐  
視法紀 meáu shé fā kè.

To SPURT OUT, 噴 p'hun,  
噴水 p'hun shwü, 噴 sun,  
味 p'hun, 咤 ch'ha; do. wa-  
ter, 嗽 sun, 湏 han, 噴  
seun, 歎 p'hun, 譴 seuen.

To SPUTTER, or speak an-  
grily, 吒 ch'ha, 吒怒 ch'ha  
noó, 吒嘆 ch'ha t'hán, 咤  
cha, 誣 keih, 味 p'hun, 噬  
chě.

To SPY, 貼 chen, 覘 chen,  
闚 chen, 謁 heung, 窺 謁  
kwei heung, 訪事 fàng szé  
探聽 tán t'hing, 窺測 kwei  
tsih, 瞞 kan, 窺見 kwei  
kèen, 窺探 kwei t'hán, 覷  
kwei, 闚 kwei, 覷 sze, 打  
探 tà t'hán, 刺探 tszé t'án,  
舉 shing, 廬 tseu, 探 t'hán,  
祇 she, 從狙 tsung tseu,  
哨探 tseaut'hán, 睃 tsung,  
覷 覷 tsze heu, 貼 覷 chen  
lèen, 謁 che, 覷 謁 chen  
hing, 謀伺 tse szé; to spy  
the border, 覷邊 tseu pèen;  
he spied when Confucius was  
from home, 瞞孔子之亡  
kán k'hùng tszé che wáng;  
Confucius spied when he was  
from home, 孔子時其亡

也 k'hùng tszé shé kè wáng  
yây.

SPY, 偵伺 ching szé, 游  
偵 yêw ching, 細作 sé tsò,  
間諜 kēen tsé, 偵 閑 hēen  
hēen, 線工 sēen kung, 線  
人 sēen jín, 哨探 tseau  
t'hán, 覷 ts'heú, 覷 目  
hēen mǔh, 覷 線 hēen  
sēen, 姦細 kēen sé, 斥度  
ch'hǐh toó, 窺伺 kwei  
szé, 時 shé, 望 wáng, 伺  
sze, 中 謁 chung heung,  
偵邏 ching lò, 類 hé, 探  
子 t'hán tszé, 哨探的  
tseau t'hán tsh, 探馬 t'hán  
mà; a spy in trade, 牙僧  
yà sǎng.

SQAB, or couch, 小牀  
seáu chwáng, 小鋪蓋  
seáu pòb ká.

To SQUABBLE, 毆打 gow  
tà, 吵鬧打架 tseau naóu  
tà kēá, 爭鬭 tsǎng tów, 爭  
競 tsǎng king; to litigate, 爭  
訟 tsǎng sung, 打官司 tà  
kwan sze.

SQUABBLE, 混亂之事  
hwǎn lwán che szé.

SQUADRON of horse, 一 彪  
人馬 yih pew jín mà, 一起  
兵馬 yih k'hè ping mà; a  
squadron of ships. 船幫  
chwán pang, 一 幫船 yih  
pang chwán.

SQUALID, 發黃 fá hwáng,



臉上發黃 lán siáng  
fá hwáng. 瘦瘦焦黃  
pe sòu tsauu hwáng.

SQUALL, 一陳風 yih  
chín fong.

TO SQUALL, 叫喊 keah  
hian: do. as an infant 哇  
哇 wa wa. 哭哭 k'uk  
k'uk. 啼啼 t'it t'it.

SQUALUS, or dog fish, 鮫  
keau.

TO SQUANDER, 花散 hwa  
sán, 耗費 haou fei, 花費  
hwa fei, 妄費 wáng fei, 即  
費無度 lánng fei woó toí  
to squander a patrimony. 蕩  
產 t'hang sán: to squander  
money. 傾財 k'hiang tsá.  
傷財 shang tsá, 散財  
sán tsá.

SQUARE, 方 fang, 四方  
szé fang, 四角 szé k'ó, 匡  
方 kwang fang. 正 ching  
t'ih; square and round,  
方圓 fang yuén; a square  
basket. 匪 fei; a square cap.  
方巾 fang kin: do. eyes: 眼  
方 yén fang, 瞳子方 tung  
tszé fang; a square boat,  
航 hang: a square piece of  
timber, 棧 lang, 楞 ling, 樞  
部 p'heen pó.

SQUARE, or rule, 格 k'ih;  
square hole. 眼 yén: a carpen-  
ter's square. 矩 keù, 櫟括 yin  
kwó; square on a chest-

board. 方目 fang mób, 竅  
hwae 方罫 fang hwae, 局  
k'heuh.

TO SQUARE, 矩 keù. 比  
pe: to square accounts. 兩誌  
tang shí.

SQUASH, 冬瓜 t'ung  
kwá k'ó, 苳苳 k'ó ts'ang.

TO SQUASH, 壓壞 yá  
hwái.

TO SQUAT, 踞 tsun. 蹲踞  
tsun é: to squat down, 挂  
tsó. 趺 k'ó, 踞 chang. 蹣  
玩 tsuan wan, 踞 tsun. 踞  
keu, 蹣 keih; to squat down  
on the heel, 踞 牀 keú  
chwáng; squat face. 顴 hwó,  
短面 wán m'én.

SQUEAKING of a pig, 豕聲  
she shing. 猪鳴 choo ming.

SQUEAMISH, 噁喀 ch'ung  
yung. 騰騰 yang yang, 囉  
瑣 lo sò, 煩瑣 fan sò, 欲  
吐 yüh t'hoó.

TO SQUEEZE, 壓一壓  
yá yih yá, 筴 tsih; to squeeze  
money out of people, 挾取  
k'êu tséu; to squeeze out the  
juice of any thing. 滓 peih.

SQUILLS, sea onion, 大蒜  
tá swán.

TO SQUINT, 睨 e, 眴 m'én,  
睨 ch'ih, 眴聊 keau maou,  
眴 laê, 眴 heih, 眴 k'hwae,  
眴 meih, 眴 h'ang, 眴 mae,  
斜視 s'ây shé. 睨睨 pe e,

眇 keaou; squinting eyes, 眼  
 乜 yèn mǎy, 邪眼 sǎy  
 yèn, 眇 tsze, 眇 chow, 歪  
 視 wac shé, 映 keuc, 眇 mǎ,  
 眇 luy, 眇 keu, 盐 mēē.

SQUIRE, 鄉紳 hēang shin.

SQUIRREL, 松鼠 sūng  
 shò, 蝠鼠 fūh shò, 灰鼠  
 hwuy shò, 鬆鼠 sung shò;  
 flying do. 鼯鼠 wò shò,  
 鵲鼠 wò shò, 夷由 é  
 yēw, 飛生鼠 fei sāng shò,  
 鼯鵲 yēw sāng, 鵲夷 yew  
 é, 鵲鼠 luy shò, 耳鼠  
 ǔrh shò, 鼯 woo; field squir-  
 rel, 鼯 chō, 鼯 chung, 鼯  
 keung, 鼯 she; spotted squir-  
 rel, 鼯鼠 ting shò, 鼯  
 hwān, 鼯 tsē, 鼯 tsan; a  
 kind of squirrel, from the hair  
 of which pencils are made, 鼯  
 tsun; squirrel's skin, 大白  
 灰鼠皮 tá pih hwuy shò  
 p'hē.

To SQUIRT, 噴出 p'hun  
ch'hūh.

To STAB, 擡 ts'han, 刺  
 tszé, 擡 che, 戢 chin, 擡  
 chin, 刺 chung, 刺 chung,  
 創 kē, 发 pō, 戢 chō, 租  
 new, 殃 tung, 鏃 殺 tsung  
 shā, 擡 擡 ts'han kē, 擡  
 ch'haou, 擡 chih, 擡 peih, 擡  
 chen, 擡 shih, 擡 shih, 擡  
 chaou, 擡 le, 擡 tsē, 擡 chō,  
 擡 peih, 擡 headu, 擡 tszé.

刺 tsze, 創 ke, 刺 sha, 刺  
 juen, 刺 p'heaou, 刺 tsàn.

STABLE, 固 koó, 堅固  
 kēen koó, 牢固 laóu koó,  
 昂 ting, 卓 chō, 驢 k'heang,  
 檜 tsāng; firm, 穩當 wāu  
 táng, 股強 koó kēang, 堅  
 牢 kēen laóu, 堅壯 kēen  
 chwáng, 妥當 t'hò tang.

STABLE, 馬槽 mǎ chán,  
 厩 kēw, 馬廐 mǎ kēw, 馬  
 廐 mǎ lēih, 滌 t'heih, 卓  
 tsau, 馬房 mǎ fāng, 圈房  
 keuen fāng, 馬圈 mǎ keuen;  
 stable boy, 圉 yù.

STACK of corn, 庾 yu, 禾  
堆 hó tuy.

STAFF, 拐杖 kwāè cháng,  
 拐 kwāè, 拐 kwāè, 棍 kwān,  
 棒 pàng, 竿 kan, 筇 keung,  
 綵 pō, 撲 p'hō, 杖 yang, 挺  
 t'hing, 棍 ch'hang, 棍子  
 kwān tszé; a staff for an old  
 man, 扶老之杖 foó laóu  
 che ch'háng, 萬壽藤 wán  
 shów tǎng.

STAG, 鹿 lūh, 麋 kē, 麋  
 ke, 公鹿 kung lūh, 鹿之  
 牡 lūh che mów; do. shedding  
 its horns, 麋 kē; a large  
 stag. 麋 king; a stag, bounding  
 along, 麋 t'ing; stag-like, 摩  
 chǎ; stag's horn, used as a me-  
 dicine, 鹿茸 lūh jūng; stag  
 onions, 萱萸 e nan; stag's  
 tendons, 鹿筋 lūh kin.

STAGE, (of a journey.) 驛站 yī chán, 宿馬站 mà chán, 一舍 yī shà; a stage for standing on. 棚 p'hàng; a stage for play-acting, 戲臺 hé tàè, 戲場 hé ch'hang; stage plays. 劇 hé k'hih; stage-player. 扮戲的 pán hé teih. 唱戲的 ch'hang hé teih, 俳優 yew, 優伶 yew líng, 戲子 hé tszè.

STAGNANT, 泥 nà, 汗 woo; stagnant water, 不流之水 pūh lēw che shwù. 死水 szè shwù. 埤 tun. 停水 tíng shwù, 澗 wei, 潢 wang, 池 ch'hè. 沆 kang, 汪 wang, 沚 ch'hi, 滂 woo, 汪 wang, 渟 tíng, 淫 wang, 漚 chow; stagnant water and mud, 渾 nē; a stagnant mind, 板滯 pán ché.

TO STAGGER, 立不穩 leih pūh wǎn.

STAGNATION, of blood in the feet, 脚麻 kēō mā; stagnation of trade, 貨物不消 hó wūh pūh seaou.

TO STAGNATE, 止住 ché choó, 不流 pūh lēw, 滯住 ché choó, 停滯 tíng ché.

STAIN, dirt, 垢 kōw, 沾汚 chen woo, 玷瑕 teen hea, 斑點 pán tién.

TO STAIN, 戴 tsae, 染汚

jèn woo, 洩 mei, 汗 woo, 染汚 jèn woo. 拈 nǎ; to stain with vice, 染惡 j n gō.

STAINED, 藍黥 lán tién. STAIRS, 階 keae; stone stairs, 石階級 shīh keae keih; pair of stairs, 樓梯 lōw t'he, 墻 teih, 燈道 táng taéu; golden stairs, 金甃 kin szé; do. in the middle of a house, 忽 ts'hung; stairs at a landing-place, 馬頭 mà t'hôw.

STAKE, to fasten cattle to, 枕 chin, 槩杙 keuē yīh, 戩 ko, 椿 chwang, 檣 ch'ih, 槩 choo; stakes driven into water to prevent invasion by boats, 邊傲 pēn keaou; a stake driven into the ground, 松 k'heuē, 拱 kung, 概 keih; a stake to indicate where a person has been buried, 楊 kē.

STALACTITES, 石鐘乳 shīh chung jō, 礮鵝 leaou neaou, 石垂貌 shīh chuy meàu.

STALE, 陳 chin, 故 koó; old, 舊 k'héw; stale provisions, 陳糧食 chin léang shīh; stale rice, 陳米 chin mè.

STALK, of grain, 禾梗 hô kang, 枝 che, 穰 jang, 秆 kan, 稟 kaou, 我 yīh, 秸 kē, 稈 han, 稍 kwūh, 稍 keuen; the stalk of a plant is called

hāng. 草幹曰莖 ts'haou  
kan yuē hāng : the stalk of  
fruit. 蒂 tè, 菓蒂 kò te,  
菓蒂 kò táé ; the stalk of a  
plant. 杵 foo, 株 chao, 梗  
kǎng. 莖 hāng, 黃 kǎng, 枚  
mei ; the stalk of paddy. 稈  
kung, 稻稈 t'haou kan : the  
stalk of millet, 稈 tsow, 稈  
seih jang ; the stalk of  
grass, 草莖 ts'haou hāng :  
the stalk of pulse, 其 k'he, 豆  
莖 tóu hāng.

STALL, or booth, 攤 t'han,  
次 tsz' 滌 t'heih ; a stall for  
oxen, 牛圈 nêw keuân : a  
stall (for breeding horses.) 馬  
閑 mǎ hēn : a stall in a mar-  
ket-place. 蓬簾 fung leaou,  
舍 shà ; a stall for vegetables.  
菜攤 ts'haé t'han ; do. for  
fruit, 菓攤 kò t'han, 店 tién,  
廛 ch'hên.

STALLION, 隴 ch'ih, 駁 foo,  
特 t'hih, 壯馬 mòw mà.

STAMEN, of a flower, 花鬚  
hwa seu, 勞勃 pāng pō, 花  
蕊 hwa juy ; stamens of the  
nelumbium, 蓮鬚 lēn seu.

TO STAMMER, 咀 tō, 咀  
蹇 tō tá, 語不正 yù pūh  
ch'ing, 言語吃吃 yèn yù  
keih keih, 口吃 k'hòw keih,  
吃舌 keih shē, 欬 ké, 紆  
heu : a stammering utterance,  
訥鈍 no tún, 嚙 chen, 訥

jin, 零 kēn, 謔 kēn, 吃  
keih ; he stammers, 爲人口  
吃 wei jin k'hòw keih ; stam-  
mering, 應悞 ma hēa, 憂  
憂 kēā kēā, 訥 keih, 詰訥  
kēē keūh 訥說 chen na, 訥  
nūh, 口訥 k'hòw nūh.

TO STAMP, 踏 tā, 蹠 tā,  
踏 t'haou, 蹠 ch'uh, 蹠 chuen,  
蹠 ch'au, 蹠 ché, 蹠 luy ; to  
stamp with the foot. 蹠足  
t'heē tsūh, 蹠 t'ho, 蹠足 tēē  
tsūh, 蹠 ch'ih, 頓足 tún  
tsūh ; to stamp the foot on the  
ground when singing, 踏歌  
t'ha ko ; to stamp the heel on  
the ground. 蹠足 chuen tsūh ;  
to stamp on the ground with  
force. 蹠蹠 wa yay, 蹠蹠  
ch'h'ih tēih ; to stamp with a  
signet. 打印 tà yín ; to stamp  
to pieces. 蹠壞 tūy hwaé ;  
the noise of stamping, 蹠蹠  
ping ping ; to stamp with  
the feet, 蹠足 mūn tsūh ;  
stamping for grief, 蹠蹠 pé  
yùng.

STAMP, 印 yín, 璽節 sè  
tsē ; a stamp on goods, 號  
haou, 字號 tszé haou ;  
stamp duty, 稅契 shw'uy  
k'hé ; a stamped bond, 印契  
yín k'hé.

STAMPER, 蹠 tēih.

STANCH, 穩固 wǎn  
koó, 豎豎 ke ke ; to stanch

企望 k'ie wang  
 企慕 k'ie mo : to stand round  
 環侍 hwán shì : a stand around  
 出頭 chū tóu : to stand forth  
 駐蹕 zhù bì : to stand aloof  
 站不穩 zhàn bù wěn : to stand unsteady  
 繞漆 rào qī : to stand looking to distance  
 獨立 dú lì : to stand alone  
 抵擋 dǐ dǎng : to stand against  
 傍立 bàng lì : to stand by  
 穩立 wěn lì : to stand firm  
 並立 bìng lì : to stand side by side  
 偃息 yǎn xī : to stand at ease  
 竚立 zhù lì : to stand waiting  
 二而待 èr ér dài : two while standing  
 架 jiā : a stand or frame  
 燈台 dēng tái : a lamp stand  
 站 zhàn : a stand or stall  
 攤 tān : a stand for goods  
 禁 jìn : a stand for prohibitions  
 怪 guài : a stand for a monster  
 檯 tái : a stand for tables and desks

k'hing; the stand of a tripod,  
彝舟 e chow.

STANDARD, 幢 chwang,  
旛 fan, 旗 k'hê, 旂 ke, 旗  
纛 k'hê taou, 纛旗 tũh k'hê,  
旗幟 k'hê chih, 纛 taou,  
幟 ché, 勿 wũh, 帙 hung,  
帙 tsên, 檣 kwei, 阜纛  
tsaou taou, 度軌 toó kew;  
the eight standards of the Tar-  
tars, 八旗 pā k'hê; a great  
standard, 大麾 tá hwuy; the  
princes arranged themselves  
under his standard, 諸侯罷  
麾下 choo hōw pá hwuy  
hēá; a standard work, 典 lēn;  
standard silver, 足銀 tsũh  
yín; standard measure, 官尺  
kwan chíh.

STANZA, 詩 she.

STAR, 星 sing; a fixed star,  
經星 king sing, 恆星 hāng  
sing; the stars, 星宿 sing  
sũh; a malignant star, 彗星  
sív sing; a lucky star, 吉  
星 keih sing; star dust, 塵  
hwuy; star aniseed, 八角  
pā kēō, 八角茴香 pā kēō  
hwuy hēang, 大茴 tá hwuy;  
star fish, 茈魚 tsze yú.

STARCH, 漿糖 tsāng  
kēang, 糴 kēang. 米漿 mè  
tsāng, 米粉 mè fūn, 粉子  
fūn tszè.

TO STARCH clothes, 漿衣  
tsāng e.

TO STARE, 張目企望  
chang mǔl chē wáng, 注視  
choó shé, 大視 tá shé, 睚  
hwuy, 睚 tsāng, 睚 chang, 睚  
kwei, 睚 kwan, 睚 ying, 睚  
chang, 睚 choo, 睚 chwang,  
睚 chwang, 睚 kēō, 肝 heu,  
眴 heuen, 眴 how, 眴 kae  
chō, 眴 kǎng mǎng, 眴  
眴 le kwang, 眴 kwei, 眴  
shin ting, 眴 jin, 眴 hwàn,  
眴 ying. 眴 che, 眴 hwō, 眴  
peaou, 眴 yuen, 眴 chang, 眴  
heuen, 眴 kwei, 眴 teaou;  
to stare affrighted, 眴 keu; to  
stare vacantly, 眴 wáng wáng jàn;  
to stare a-  
bout, 眴 chow shé, 眴 heu.

STARING eyes, 睚 han, 眴  
how; every eye staring upon  
one, 萬目睚睚 wán mǔl  
kwei kwei; staring about, 眴  
heu heu, 眴 heuen  
heuen, 眴 pe kēā.

STARK blind, 全瞎 tsuen hēā

STAR-LIGHT night, 星 tsing,  
星光 sing kwang.

START, 跳 t'heaou.

TO START on a journey, 起  
程 k'hê ching; to start in  
one's sleep, 寤 ping, 寤 hwũh,  
the starting tear, 眴 wang  
wang.

TO STARTLE, 瞞 hò, 瞞  
驚 hih king. 失驚 shih king;

startled in dreams, 恟 heung.

TO BE STARVED to death,

餓殍 gnó peáu 殍 kin. 殍

peáu and fow. 瘠 sòw; starv-

ing with cold and hunger 凍

餓 tung nây. 悽悽 tse tse

飢餓 ke gnó: to be starved

with cold, 冷死 lêng sz-

STARWORT. 野苧團兒

yây fun twân êrh. 木香 mùh

hëang.

STATE of a thing. 形勢

híng shé, 田地 t'ien té, 情

形 tsing híng; state, condi-

tion. 形勢 híng shé; 先景

kwang king; state, shew. 體

面 t'hà m'én. 體統 t'hi

t'hùng; state, or degree. 品

p'hin; a mean state. 卑位

pe wéi; state, country. 國

kwó, 邦 pang, 城 yüh, 國

家 kwó k'ia, 邑 yih; high

officers of state, 大臣 tá

chín; state affairs, 國家之

事 kwó k'ia che szé; the my-

riad of states. 萬邦 wán

pang; councillor of state, 軍

機大臣 keun ke tá chín; a

state prisoner. 欽犯 k'hín

fán; a state of existence. (Bud-

dhistic word) 界 keaé; state

regulation, 盛典 shing t'ien;

state of the nation, 國勢

kwó shé; offence against the

state, 公罪 kung tsúy.

TO STATE. 語 yù, 告訴

kaóu soó, 稱 ch'ing, 述 shüh,

稱說 ch'ing shwó, 稱道

ch'ing taóu; to state clearly,

詳謁 tséang yá. 稟明 pin

míng. 疏 soo 陣明白 chin

míng pih. 呈明 ching míng.

講明白 k'ang míng pih;

to state plainly. 檄僚 keaou

leau; to state verbally, 面

稟 m'én pin, 報 paóu, 稟

pin. 聲稱 shing ch'ing. 聲

shing 抒寫 choò s'ay; to

state one's grievances, 訴冤

soó yuen, 訴苦 soó k'hoó;

to state one's feelings. 抒意

choó é; to state to a superior,

詳奪 s'ang tó, 參奏 tsan

ts'ow. 稟告 pin kaóu. 咨

tszé. 咨稟 tszé pin, 啟奏

k'hé ts'ow 煦 hoo; to state to

the sovereign. 敷 soo. 啟奏

k'hé ts'ow, to state in order,

陣述 chin shüh. 列 l'ä; to

announce. 認 ke. 啟 k'hé; I

beg to state. 啟者 k'hé ch'ay;

to state an affair. 啟事 k'hé

szé; to state sincerely. 灌灌

kwan kwan, 誦說 shin

shwó; to state respectfully, 敬

達 k'ing tá; to state one's

name and surname. 註明姓

名 choó míng s'ing míng; to

state urgently. 舉 k'hüh.

STATELY. 整肅 ching süh,

儼 yên, 昂昂 g'ang g'ang, 傲

然 gaou jén, 高昂 kaou

k'hing; the stand of a tripod,  
彝舟 e chow.

STANDARD, 幢 chwang,  
旛 fan, 旗 k'hè, 旂 ke, 旗  
纛 k'hè taou, 纛旗 tūh k'hè,  
旗幟 k'hè chih, 纛 taou,  
幟 ché, 勿 wūh, 帙 hung,  
帙 tsēn, 檣 kwei, 阜纛  
tsaou taou, 度軌 toó kew;  
the eight standards of the Tar-  
tars, 八旗 pā k'hè; a great  
standard, 大旛 tá hwuy; the  
princes arranged themselves  
under his standard, 諸侯罷  
麾下 choo hōw pá hwuy  
hēa; a standard work, 典 tēn;  
standard silver, 足銀 tsūh  
yīn; standard measure, 官尺  
kwan chih.

STANZA, 詩 she.

STAR, 星 sing; a fixed star,  
經星 king sing, 恆星 hāng  
sing; the stars, 星宿 sing  
sūh; a malignant star, 彗星  
súv sing; a lucky star, 吉  
星 keih sing; star dust, 塵  
hwuy; star aniseed, 八角  
pā kēō, 八角茴香 pā kēō  
hwūy hēang, 大茴 tá hwūy;  
star fish, 茈魚 tsze yū.

STARCH, 漿糖 tsāng  
kēang, 糴 kēang. 米漿 mè  
tsāng, 米粉 mè fūn, 粉子  
fūn tszè.

TO STARCH clothes, 漿衣  
tsēung e.

TO STARE, 張目企望  
chang mūh chē wáng, 注視  
choó shé, 大視 tá shé, 睚  
hwuy, 睚 tsāng, 睚 chang, 睚  
kwei, 睚 kwan, 睚 ying, 睚  
chang, 睚 choo, 睚 chwang,  
睚 chwang. 睚 kēō, 肝 heu,  
睚 heuen, 睚 how, 睚 kae  
chō, 睚 käng mǎng, 睚  
le kwang, 睚 kwei, 睚  
shin ting, 睚 jin, 睚 hwàn,  
睚 ying. 睚 che, 睚 hwō, 睚  
peaou, 睚 yuen, 睚 chang, 睚  
heuen, 睚 kwei, 睚 teaou;  
to stare affrighted, 睚 keu; to  
stare vacantly, 睚 望 望 然  
wáng wáng jēn; to stare a-  
bout, 周視 chow shé, 睚 肝  
hwuy heu.

STARING eyes, 睚 han, 睚  
how; every eye staring upon  
one, 萬目睚睚 wán mūh  
kwei kwei; staring about, 睚  
肝 heu heu, 睚 heuen  
heuen, 睚 pe kēā.

STARK blind, 全瞎 tsuēn hēā

STAR-LIGHT night, 生 tsing,  
星光 sing kwang.

START, 跳 t'heau.

TO START on a journey, 起  
程 k'hè ching; to start in  
one's sleep, 病 ping, 寤 hwūh,  
the starting tear, 眵 wang  
wang.

TO STARTLE, 嚇 hō, 嚇  
驚 hih king. 失驚 shih king;



startled in dreams, 恟 heung.

TO BE STARVED to death, 餓殍 gnó peàou 殍 kin. 殍

p-àou and fow, 瘠 sòw; starv-  
ing with cold and hunger 凍

餓 tung nùt. 悽悽 tse tse

飢餓 ke gu: to be starved

with cold, 冷死 lǐng sz.

STARWORT. 野罌兒 yà fūn twān ūrh. 木香 mūh  
hēang.

STATE of a thing. 形勢 hīng shé, 田地 tiēn té. 情

形 tsing hīng; state, condi-  
tion. 形勢 hīng shé. 先景

kwang king; state, shew. 體

面 thà miēn. 體統 thī

thùng; state, or degree. 品

p'hin; a mean state. 卑位

pe wēi; state, country. 國

kwō. 邦 pang. 城 vūh, 國

家 kwō kēa, 邑 y'ih; high

officers of state. 大臣 tá

chín; state affairs. 國家之

事 kwō kēa che sz; the my-

riad of states. 萬邦 wān

pang. 軍機大臣 keun ke tá chín; a

state prisoner. 欽犯 k'hin

fān; a state of existence. (Bud-

dhistie word) 界 keaé; state

regulation. 盛典 shing tiēn; state

of the nation. 國勢

kwō shé; offence against the

state, 公罪 kung tsúy.

TO STATE. 語 yù. 告訴

kaou soó, 稱說 ch'ing shwō, 稱道

ch'ing taóu; to state clearly,

詳調 tsāng yā. 稟明 pin

ming. 疏 soo 陣明白 chin

ming pih 呈明 ching ming.

講明白 k'ang ming pih;

to state plainly. 激僚 keaou

leau; to state verbally. 固

稟 m'én pin. 報 paóu, 稟

pin 聲稱 shing ch'ing. 聲

shing 抒寫 choò sày; to

state one's grievances. 訴冤

soó yuen, 訴苦 soó k'hoò;

to state one's feelings. 抒意

choò é; to state to a superior,

詳奪 s'ang tō, 參奏 tsan

ts-w. 稟告 pin kaóu. 咨

tszé 咨稟 tszé pin. 啟奏

k'hè ts'w 煦 hoo; to state to

the sovereign 敷 foo. 啟奏

k'hè ts'w, to state in order,

陣述 chin shūh 列 lē; to

announce 認 ke. 啟 k'hè; I

beg to state. 啟者 k'hè ch'ay;

to state an affair. 啟事 k'hè

szé; to state sincerely. 灌灌

kwan kwan. 誦說 shin

shwō; to state respectfully. 敬

達 k'ing t'ā; to state one's

name and surname. 註明姓

名 choó ming sing ming; to

state urgently. 瞿 k'hūh.

STATELY. 整肅 ching sūh,

儼 yēn. 昂昂 gāng gāng, 傲

然 gaou jèn, 高昂 kaou

gàng ; a stately horse, 駿馬  
tséun mà ; a stately gait, 踽  
keu, 龍竹虎步 lûng hing  
hoò póo.

STATEMENT, (presented to  
the Emperor) 表章 peàou  
chang, 呈子 ching tszè ; do.  
to a superior, 表 peàou, 表  
章 peàou chang, 稟 pin, 崇  
帖 pin tēz, 疏 soo, 稟書  
pin shoo.

STATESMAN. 大君子 tá  
keun tszè. 閣老 kò lah, 大  
學士 tá hōo szé, 大臣 tá  
chín.

STATION in society, 名分  
ming fún ; do. in life. 身分  
shin fún ; office, 職分 chíh  
fún, 職守 chíh shòw ; a high  
station, 高位 kaou wéi ; a  
position, 著位 choó wéi ; a  
station for soldiers 屯落 tun  
lò 堡 paòu, 汛地 sun tē. 兵  
營 ping ying, 屯兵之處  
tun ping che ch'ho.

TO STATION, 置立 ché  
leih ; to be stationed on a par-  
ticular guard, 哨下 shaou  
hēa.

STATISTICAL account, 志  
ché ; do. of the empire, 版  
圖 pàn toò, 統志 chung ché.

STATUARY, 塼匠 soó  
tséang, 石匠 shih tséang.

STATUE, 偶人 gnòw jin ;  
a wooden statue, 木偶 mūh

gnòw, 耦 yu, 像 séang, 彫  
的像 teaou tēh séang ; stone  
statue, 石像 shih séang.

STATURE, 形容 ling yung,  
形狀 hing chwang ; height  
of body, 身子分量 shin  
tszè fun léang, 身子粗細  
shin tszè ts'hoó sé ; of small  
stature, 身小 shin seàou, 身  
矮 shin yàé ; of high stature,  
身高 shin kaou.

STATUTE, 制法 ché fá,  
制令 ché ling, 格例 k'ih lé,  
定例 t'ing lé, 法度 fá toó,  
定規 t'ing kwei.

STAVE, of a cask, 桶版  
t'hung pàn ; a stave in music,  
章 chang.

TO STAY, 歇住 hēh choó,  
俟 sze, 停 ting, 徂 toò 舍  
息 shay seih, 逗 tōw. 逗遛  
tōw lēw ; to stay the mind, 戾  
厥心 lé kueé sin ; to stay the  
hand, 住手 choó shòw, 止  
手 ché shòw ; to stay long,  
淹久 yen k'ew, 久留 k'ew  
lēw ; to stay a little, 等下  
t'ang hēa, 遲些 ché sēay, 停  
一會 t'ing yih hwáy.

STAY, a prop 撐住 cháng  
choó ; the stay of a country 國  
家之梁 kwō k'ia che léang.

STEAD, 代替 taé t'ih.

STEADFAST, 穩固 wān  
koó.

STEADY, 安妥 gnan t'ho,







in. 挿入 ch'ā jūh: to stick into.

敲 kwei, 晉 tsin. 插 ch'ā, 甬

ch'ā, 扒 ts'hin. 拈 tsun, 揆

tsow. 揔 ts'en. 揔 ts'heén; to

stick anything in the ground.

刺 tsze. 以物插地 è wūh

ch'ā té. 黏 piou. 拔 fi; to

stick flowers in the hair. 插花

ch'ā hwa; to stick up a candle,

插蠟燭 ch'ā lā chūh: to

stick at. 嫌疑 hēn è: to

stick at nothing, 無所不

爲 woò sò pāh wei: sticking

up on trifles. 絲毫較量 sze

ha u keaou léang: to stick

paper on the tombs. 壓紙 yā

ch'ā; to stick, adhere. 黏 nēn.

粘 tan, 將 hoo. 粘 she. 黏

ioo. 饋 kēn. 黏 nēh. 黏 hoo.

挂 chōn. 抓 tsā, 謙 lēn. 粘

choo. 粘粘 cha na, 黏 keu.

黏 che, 黏 nēh; something

sticking to the mind 黏 nēn.

sticking together. 黏 ch'ā: the

feet sticking in the mud 膠

跌 che chōn: to stick to the

face, 著面 ch'ā mēu; to

stick to the bond. 操卷 ts'au

keuén: deep mud does not

stick, 深泥弗凍 shēn nā

fi hēn: to stick as with bird-

lime. 連 lēn: to stick to ob-

stinately. 拘泥 keu nē, 泥

着 nē ch'ō.

STICKY, 粘 nēn. 藏 ch'āh.

黏 joo, 黏 hoo, 黏 e, 黏

ch'āh. 昵 ch'āh.

STIFF, 硬 cāng. 剛 kang.

硬 cāng. 剛硬 kang cāng. 圓

ch'ā, 要 peau; stiff leather,

硬 cāng. stiff soil 壘 h'ō. 土

堅 hoò kēn. stiff clay 堅 l'ē.

壘 hàn; stiff-necked 拗頸

yaou k'ing. 亢 hang. 快 yang,

硬 k'ing: stiff and unbending,

杉 k'hi. 骨直 kwāh ch'ā 曲

不得的 keūh pāh t'hi t'hi.

To STIFLE, 淹死 yin s'ze,

淹殺 yen shā, 壓殺 yā

shā; to conceal, 隱藏 yin

chwāng.

To STIGMATIZE, 委惡各

wei gō ming.

SILENT, (quiet) 寂秘 ts'eh

meih, 密 meih. 靜密 tsing

meih, 默 m'ih, 寂寞 ts'eh

m'ih. 顯 e, 恤 heu, 慎

shio. 認 meih, 澹泊 tau

pā. 寂 ts'eh. 靜 tsing. 倏 an;

peaceful, 側 t'han. 慕 m'ih,

禮 h'ih. 恬 t'heén, 惺 sing;

silent 嗽嘆 ts'eh m'ih. 妍

tsing. 姪 ch'ā. 安 meih. 默陰

m'ih yin. 安 yaou. 寂靜 ts'eh

tsing. 冥 e, 怠 he, 慫 e. 歇

歇 h'ā h'eh: retired, 寂歷

ts'eh ts'eh. 窈窕 yaou tenou,

窈 yā. 靜潛 tsing ts'ien. 謹

meih: quiet, 閱 keih. 顧靜

wei tsing; stopping. 止 ch'ā;

let your mouth be still, 口容

止 k'hòw yāng ch'ē; still and

STI

三

meth  
三 等 ché

三 等

生 三

三

激

三

末

三

安

美

安



穢氣 *wei k'hé*; to leave a stink, 遺臭 *wei chów*.

STINKING, 餿 *chě*, 餿 *gae*, 朽 *hew*, 穢 *wei*, 朽 *hew*, 齷 *wūh*, 穢 *ch'hóu*, 齷 *ch'hóu gō*, 齷 *yě*, 齷 *hae* *nae*; stinking and rotten, 臭 *chów* *foò*; stinking food, 餿 *gae* *hwuy*; stinking rice, 齷 *yě*; stinking venison, 齷 *lūh* *wei*; stinking fish, 齷 *joò* *yū*; stinking breath, 口氣臭惡 *k'hòu k'hé chów gō*.

TO STINT, 限定 *hén tít*.

STIPEND of a schoolmaster, 束脩 *sūh sew*, 脩金 *sew kin*.

TO STIPULATE, 先約 *s'ien yō*, 預先契約 *yō s'ien k'hé yō*, 先言明白 *s'ien yēn ming p'ih*.

TO STIR UP, 惹 *īy*, 攪 *teaou*, 揮 *hwuy*, 攪 *ch'hō*, 倡起 *ch'hang k'hō*, 攪 *tow*, 攪 *kāng*, 攪 *ch'heih*; to stir up wrath, 震怒 *chin noó*, 惹怒 *jāy noó*, 感怒 *kàn noó*; do. trouble, 攪 *kāng*, 攪亂 *keahū lwán*; to stir up to exertion 奮勉 *fūn mēn*; to stir up to mischief, 攪起 *tsung k'hē*, 挑撥 *t'heau pō*, 拮 *keau*, 挑唆 *t'heau sò*; to stir up strife, 挑戰 *t'heau chén*, 挑弄 *t'heau lún*, 挑

說 *t'heau tsun*, to stir the pot, 攪轉 *keahū chuén*, 以勺轉釜 *è chō laou foò*; to stir up the mind, 攪 *pō*, 漏其泥 *keūh kē nā*, 攪 *tsan*; to stir up with the hand, 揚 *t'heih*, 拋 *tsuen*; to stir up and take out, 擦 *ts'he*; to stir about, 撩 *leau*, 擰 *heau*, 調攪 *teaou keau*; to disturb, 動 *túng*, 搖動 *yaú túng*; do not stir, 不要動 *pūh yaú túng*; to stir out of doors, 出門 *ch'ihūh mán*.

STIR, 鬧熱 *na'ou jě*, 熱鬧 *jě na'ou*, 吵鬧之事 *chaou na'ou che szé*, 攪鬧之事 *jāng na'ou che szé*.

STIRRUP, 鐙 *tāng*, 鞍鐙 *gnán tāng*, 馬鐙 *mà tāng*.

TO STITCH, 縫 *fūng*, 綳 *tsē*, 綳 *yīh*, 綳 *che*; to stitch together, 連縫 *lén tsē*.

STITCH, in sewing, 線步 *s'ien pō*; wide do. 線步疏 *s'ien pō soo*; close do. 線步密 *s'ien pō mēh*.

STITCH, or pain, 刺痛 *tszé t'húng*.

STOCK of a tree, 木頭 *mūh t'hōu*, 木根 *mūh kán*, 木幹 *mūh kan*; stock, or family, 族 *tsūh*, 家 *kā*; stock in trade, 貨物 *hò wūh*; stock of a musket, 床 *chwang*.

STOCKADE, 架 *chāé*, 棚



tsih, 槎枒 pe hoo, 砦 chae.

STOCKS for the legs. 桁 hang. 械 heae, 初桎 jin chih. 校 keaou, 桎 tsé, 桎 tsé. 桎 keaou chih. 脚镣 kēō leaou, 脚匡 kēō chih.

STOCKINGS. 襪子 wā tsā. 袜子 wā tsā, 襪 yew, 襪 hwang. 襪 wā, 襪 wā, 襪 wā. 襪 wā, 襪 yuen 襪 yung. figured stockings. 文襪 wān wā.

STONE, a long garment. 朝衣 chaou e, 袍 pāu n.

STOLEN goods. 贓 tsang.

STOMACH. 胃 wei. 脾胃 pe wei: do of men and beasts. 脾胃 pe wei: the internal coats of do. 脾胃 pe: a weak stomach. 胃弱 wei iō. 弱脾胃 jō pe wei. 脾胃不濟 pe wei pūh tsā: a pain in the stomach. 胃氣疼 wei k'hé tūng: stomach rejecting food. 痞胃 yew wei: the region of the stomach. 脘肚 fūh toh. 脘 kwān. 脘脰 pe che. 脘 chih. 脘 kwān: the pit of the stomach. 胃脘 wei kwān, 心窩 sin wo; empty stomach, 空腹 k'hung fūh, 空心 k'hung sin; a bird's stomach, 肚 pe, 脰 che.

STONE, 石 shih. 石頭 shih t'hōw, 砧 keue, 砧 pang,

砧 kwei luy; stone steps,

砧 keae tsé; a stone table,

砧 kēō: a stone tablet, 砧 kēō.

砧 kēō shih. 砧 pe

cha pe: inscription on the

same, 碑記 pe kē. 碑文 n.

wān; stones in a brook. 磷

lin; an ink-stone. 墨硯 mih

hēn: a stone with a close grain,

磨 sā: a soft stone for grind-

ing. 底 chà; a stone-mason.

石匠 shih tsāng: a stone for

beating clothes on. 搗衣石

taou e shih. 砧 chen 砧 chin,

砧 te chen: a stone for

beating sil: on, 砧 chà: stone

crop. 佛果草 fūh kō tsau;

stone-arrow heads, 石弩 shih

noh: a stone bridge. 礮 k'he;

a stone roller. 礮 chen: the stone

(disease of) 搗塊 pe kwāe;

stone, of a fruit. 仁 jin, 核 hih;

to kill two birds with one stone,

一發兩得 yih fá lāng t'h.

To STONE. 以石擊之

è shih keih che.

STONY, 砧 kan. 砧 ché, 砧

ke e, 砧 ling ling, 砧

磊 wei luy, 砧 kwān

tsang, 砧 gō neth, 砧 kō nò,

砧 kwei wei. 砧

caou, 砧 jung; stony soil, 砧

地 keaou té: stony ground,

砧 tsau, 砧 keaou kēō,

砧 lūh tsūh; hard as a

stone, 砧 kēō.

Stool, 拖 e, 斗椅 tòw è, /  
馬護 mì hoó, 几 kè; high  
stool, 高几 kaou kè, 板凳  
pàn táng; to ease by stool, 大  
便 tá péén, 出恭 ch'ihūh  
kung.

To stoop, to bend the head,  
垂首 chuy shòw, 俯首 fò  
shòw, 俯垂 fò chuy, 屈  
k'eh. 訕 keuh; do. the body,  
折腰 chē yaou, 彎腰 wan  
yaou 臨俚 lin shū. 約屈  
yō k'eh; where is the harm  
of stooping, 訕身何傷  
k'eh shūn hô shang; to sub-  
mit. 自屈 tszé k'eh. 伏 fuh;  
stooping forwards, 趨 趨  
keuen lūh.

To stop. 止 chē, 止息  
chē seih 峙 che. 俟 che, 住  
choi, 禦 yu, 塞住 sih choi.  
訖 keih, 擋住 tang choi, 塘  
tang eih, 禁止 k'ín chē.  
隔 kih, 禁 k'ín, 抵 ken. 抵  
塞 tē sih, 阻擋 tsóo táng,  
咬 ō. 接 jang, 抑 yih 沮止  
tsou chē. 倘 chang, 逗 tow,  
遏 ō. 僊 he, 歇 hē. 休 hew,  
舍 shay, 坏 pei, 息 seih. 請  
seu. 遮攔 chay lán. 晉 lāw;  
留住 lāw choó. 弭 mei, 遏  
住 ō choó. 遏止 ō chē, 驤  
fau ch'ih, 處留 ch'hoó  
lāw, 解止 keā chē, 詠 kew,  
踈 tseum, 竣 tseun, 躡 tsan.  
約止 yō chē, 緜 chin, 緜

罷 pá, 舍止 shay chē,  
禦止 yù chē, 磬 kaou, 緊  
止 k'ín chē, 脾止 pe chē, 臥  
息 guó seih, 止艾 che gae,  
捍 han, 抹 kew, 散 hàn, 替  
t'hē, 祖 cha, 洩 sē, 濟 tsò,  
迺 lē, 闕 keue. 拘 keu, 拒  
k'heu, 扼 nē, 按 guān, 搭  
k'ih, 挾 chin, 拘 hò, 桎 ch'ih,  
歇住 hē chow, 博 chae. 悞  
k' hē, 憤 chē, 戾 le, 折 che,  
承 ching, 踞 t'heih, 希 he,  
底 tē, 廢 fēi, 犀第 se té, 閱  
kac; (as a horse) 捷 ling, 楔  
sē; to stop up, 壅 yung, 弟  
tse. 戶 ho, 杜 too 埠 chang,  
堆 chuy sih, 壅塞 ch'ih  
sih. 壅塞 yung sih. 擁塞  
yung sih, 寂 tsuy. 寂 tsuy,  
窮塞 keung sih 壅塞 lei  
le. 壅 yung. 閉塞 pe sih.  
壅 ne, 壅 lei 厥 hin. 鼻  
e. 戕 t'hoó, 柴 ch'haa, 宵  
塞 keung ch'ih, 安 noo. 寡 zan;  
to stop up, an orifice 錮 koo;  
do. a passage, 錮禁 koo k'ín,  
攔街 lán keae, 截路 tsā  
lō; to stop up a hole. 止  
ch'ih; to stop all night. 宿  
sew; the road is stopped up,  
道路 壅 tsān lō yung;  
stopped up, 旁礪 pāng pō. 扞  
han k'ih, 抑 yih; to stop  
up the source, 塞源 sih  
yuan; to stop up a crevice, 壅  
壅 yung gō, 斂 nē; to stop

up with earth, 埭 too, 塹 k'in, 業 hēe nēē. 停工 t'hung  
 塹 mēu p'ei; to stop. (wait, kung; to stop in the presence  
 姓 ch'oo; (rest) 處 ch'hoó, of a superior. 磬折 k'ing ch'ē;  
 輟 chuē; to have done. 已 à; to stop litigation. 葛藤永  
 to stop in the middle. 中途 斷 só t'ang yung twán; to stop  
 而廢 chung toó ūh fēi; 中 trading. 罷市 pá shē. 停止  
 止 chung ch'è; 讀 hwuy; to 貿易 tung che mów yih; to  
 stop half-way, 半途而 停 the business of the state,  
 廢 pwán toó ūh fēi; stopped 事 蹕 szé p'ei; to stop the  
 him in the middle of the road, foot. 蹕 ch'ih; to stop a dis-  
 半道邀之 pwán t'au course. 訕辭 k'eh szē; to  
 yaou che; to stop people in stop the breath. 臆氣 yih  
 the road. 蹕路 p'ei loó; to k'he, 膺 壅 ying yung; to  
 stop one's mouth. 塞口 s'ih stop still. 止步 ch'ē pó; 踰  
 k'how. 住口 cho k'how. 訕 ch'hing. 金'oo, 復 fuh. 背  
 kan, 噤口 k'in k'how. 絨口 k'ē. 誤 new. 止 ch'ē. 沝 ch'he;  
 k'ien k'how; to stop awhile, to stop hunger, 揉 餓 leaou  
 停一會 ting yih hwuy, 且 ke, 療 餓 leaou ke; to stop,  
 慢 ts'ay mán; to stop and seize. 圯 k'he; to stop and  
 rest. 歇宿 hēe súh, 憊 tang, rest. 槃停 pwan t'ing, 棲  
 停 ting; to stop the market, 遲 ts'è ch'è; to stop the road,  
 or trade, 調 hwuy. 罷市 pá 攔 街 lán keae; to stop any  
 shē; to stop a carriage. 當 當 攔 thing with the hand. 罩 t'ang,  
 táng k'ē. 朝 jin. 稅舍 shwuy 攔 lin; to stop the nose, 掩  
 sh'ay; to stop a cavalcade. 攔 鼻 yèn p'è; to stop the troops,  
 輿 lán yū, 停車 ting che; 按 兵 gan ping; to stop short,  
 to stop the hand, 住手 choó 晝 止 hwā ch'è, 廢 止 p'è  
 shòw; to stop the ears. 充耳 ch'è, to stop the door, 屏 ping,  
 ch'hung ūh. 聃 ping, 聃 tá; 閉 門 pé mún; to stop  
 to stop a gate, 當 門 táng (detain.) 際 ch'he, 當 t'hang,  
 mún; to stop suddenly. 倘 罷 p'è, 旬 ts'heuen, 寔 mēh;  
 然 止 t'hang jèn ch'è, 陡 停 a little, 且 慢 ts'ay  
 頓 tsòw tun; to stop the mán; to stop up, 塹 nēē, 戢  
 course of water, 礮 fei 礮 tselh; to stop (to finish), 已  
 g'è; to stop work, 歇工 hēe è, 已之 è che.  
 kung; to stop business, 歇 STOPPAGE, 滯住 che choó

障塞 chang sīh, 道 teaou, léen, 包藏 paou tsang, 閉  
 嚏 yīh; stoppage in the nose, pé, 閉藏 pé tsang 擲 sèay,  
 鼫 yung. 塞鼻 sīh pé; do. 儲胥 chòu seu, 積貯 tseih  
 of the nose, from cold 軌 kew, chòu, 積稿 tseih hōuh, 賭  
 嚏 軌 te kew, 病寒鼻塞 著 choó choó, 該藏 kae  
 píng hàn pé chūh; do. of the tsang, 存貯 tsān chòu, 帶  
 breath, 滯氣 ché k'hé; do. t'heih, 庇 t'hun, 廟 chá, 弄  
 in the bowels. 滯胃 ché wei, yūh, 惜 t'haou, 挾 hēē,  
 痞 pé, 滯膩 ché che, 痲癩 潛 tsien, 賤 gan, 奢 ch'hih,  
 joó choó, 廬 loo, 瘳癰 foo 冬 tung, 府 fòu, 痔儲  
 loo; stoppage in the throat, 哽 che chòu, 因 k'hang, 懷  
 咽 kǎng yen, 噎 yīh, 啞 kēang, 喝 hō, 癰 hoo, 癰 金累玉 chòu kin lū yūh,  
 hoo kwō, 噎 k'hwāē; stoppage 蓄 heūh, 窟 keu; to store up  
 of the pulse previous to death, under ground, 窖 keaou, 窖  
 歇至 hēē ché; stoppage of yin, 地藏 té tsang; to store  
 the voice, 哽咽 kǎng yen; up treasure. 懷寶 hwaē paou;  
 哽嚥 kǎng yīh; stoppage of to store up arms. 戢 tseih, 藏  
 the utterance, 哽噎 kǎng 戰干戈 tsang tseih kan  
 yīh; stoppage in the chest, 隔 ko, 藏兵 tsang ping; to store  
 kīh; stoppage of urine, 痲 lin. up clothes, 藏 shūh; to store  
 隔 kīh; stoppage of urine, 痲 lin. up grain, 貯粟 chòu shūh.

STOPPED, 滯滯 joó ché, STORE. 店 tēn; do for  
 塞塞 k'hēen sīh.

Stop in writing, 圈點 k'heuen tēn, 駐 chòu, 駐 chòu.

Stop in music, 訃 fūh, 樂 音乍息 yō yin cha sēh; the  
 stops on a harp, 徽 hwuy, 琴 節 k'hin tsē.

STORAX, 蘇合油 soo hō yēu, 蘇合香 soo hō hēang,  
 香素菜 hēang jōw ts'haē, 石香 shīh hēang.

To STORE up, 貯 chòu, 埋 藏 maē tsang, 貯藏 chòu  
 tsang, 匿 kēā, 購賺 keu

léen, 包藏 paou tsang, 閉  
 pé, 閉藏 pé tsang 擲 sèay,  
 儲胥 chòu seu, 積貯 tseih  
 chòu, 積稿 tseih hōuh, 賭  
 著 choó choó, 該藏 kae  
 tsang, 存貯 tsān chòu, 帶  
 t'heih, 庇 t'hun, 廟 chá, 弄  
 yūh, 惜 t'haou, 挾 hēē,  
 潛 tsien, 賤 gan, 奢 ch'hih,  
 冬 tung, 府 fòu, 痔儲  
 che chòu, 因 k'hang, 懷  
 hwaē; to store up wealth. 貯  
 金累玉 chòu kin lū yūh,  
 蓄 heūh, 窟 keu; to store up  
 under ground, 窖 keaou, 窖  
 yin, 地藏 té tsang; to store  
 up treasure. 懷寶 hwaē paou;  
 to store up arms. 戢 tseih, 藏  
 戰干戈 tsang tseih kan  
 ko, 藏兵 tsang ping; to store  
 up clothes, 藏 shūh; to store  
 up grain, 貯粟 chòu shūh.

STORE. 店 tēn; do for  
 foreign goods, 洋貨店; āng  
 hó tēn; a large store, 大積  
 tá tseih; stores for the army,  
 軍需 keun seu.

STORE-HOUSE, 棧房 chān  
 fāng, 貯庫 chòu k'óo, 度 e,  
 廠 gaou, 區 gow, 庫 k'óo, 厝  
 kwei, 包庄 paou chwang,  
 箱 sēang, 府 fòu, 廟 chá, 厝  
 fau.

STORE-KEEPER 倉大使  
 ts'hang tá shā.

STORK, 鶴 ho, the voice

of do. 鵠 唳 hō lé. 鴻 鵠  
hūng küh, 鴈 neih, 鴈 nūng;  
赤 頰 tseih kē, 鴻 hūng; a  
species of stork, 鳥 鵠 neaòu  
fūh, 鵠 鵠 keaou tsing, 鵠 鵠  
foò wān, 鵠 目 hwān mūh;  
stork's bill, 風 呂 草 fung  
leú tsau; stork's feathers, 鵠  
鵠 hō ch'hang.

STORM. 狂 風 kwāng fung,  
暴 風 paóu fung, 颶 風 kéu  
fung, 颶 leih, 暴 paóu, 颶  
sūh, 怪 風 kwae fung, 惡 風  
gō fung; great storm of wind  
and thunder, 雷 雨 大 作  
lú yù tá tsò; storm of wind  
and rain, 風 雨 fung yù; a  
storm arose, 風 趨 起 fung  
tsow k'he.

To STORM a city, 拔 pā,  
破 城 p'ho ching, 攻 城  
kung ching, 擊 城 keih ching;  
to storm with anger, 忿 怒  
fūn noó, 惱 怒 naòu noó.

STORMY, 濤 濤 seaou  
seaou, 颶 颶 leih leih.

STORY, tale, 話 hwá, 古 事  
koò sé; a long story, 話 長  
hwá chāng; history, 網  
鑑 kang kēen; idle stories,  
妄 言 wāng yēn, 妄 誕  
wāng tán; as the story goes,  
話 說 hwá shwò; a false  
story, 謬 言 之 事 méw yēn  
che sé; a story-teller, 講 古  
者 kēang koò chāy.

STORY, a flight, 馳 é, 層  
tsāng; a story or flight of rooms,  
樓 lōw, 層 tsāng; four-storied  
house, 四 層 樓 szé tsāng lōw;  
a five-storied chamber, 五 層  
樓 woò tsāng lōw.

STOVE, 火 爐 hò loó, 風  
爐 fung loó, 煤 shin, 爨 tswān,  
炆 寶 kwei tsau; a stove  
couch, 炕 床 k'hang chwāng.

STOUT, 康 健 k'ang kēen,  
壯 健 chwāng kēen, 身 壯  
shin chwāng, 强 壯 kēang  
chwāng, 精 壯 tsing chwāng;  
a stout fellow, 好 漢 haòu  
hán, 壯 士 chwāng sé;  
a stout horse, 駟 tsang.

To STOW, 裝 chwang; to  
stow away goods, 裝 貨  
chwāng hó, 裝 載 chwāng  
tsae, 堆 穩 tuy wān.

To STRADDLE, 踉 蹌 kwa  
kwa, 干 k'hwa, 步 poó.

To STRAGGLE, 遊 蕩 yēw  
tāng, 四 遊 szé yēw.

STRAIGHT, 直 chih, 正 直  
ching chih, 徑 king, 是 shé,  
端 twān, 俏 sāng, 廷 t'ching,  
斫 郗 chō he, 桡 kēo, 脛 脛  
hing hing, 鏢 nē; straight  
line, 直 線 chih sēen, 直 書  
chih hwā; direct, 綽 hing;  
straight as an arrow, 矢 直  
shé chih; straight up, 直 上  
chih shāng, 頓 hē; straight  
and crooked, 伸 屈 shīn

keüh ; a straight road, 直道 chih taóu, 直路 chih loó ; the straight gate, 狹門 hēa mún.

STRAIGHT-FORWARD, 質直 chih chih, 直前 chih tsēn, 櫛侗 lúng t'hùng, 伉直 kang chih, 賴 kēang, 徑 king, 桔 küh, 怍 pāng, 剛正 kang ching, 矢 shè ; do. speech, 譽謬 k'ēn gō. 徑 kóng ; do. disposition, 徑情 kóng tsing ; a straight-forward way, 直道 chih taóu ; the blunt straight-forward minister, 骨鯁之臣 kwüh käng che chin.

To STRAIGHTEN, 矯 keaou, 申 shin, 伸 shin, 矯 keaou, 矯 keun ; to straighten a fathom, and bend a foot, 直尋 屈尺 chih tsin keüh chih ; to straighten a crooked affair, 直寬 chih yuen ; to straighten an arrow, 矯矢 keaou shè.

STRAIGHTWAY, 幡然 fan jén, 便 pēn, 卽然 tsēn jén, 立刻 leih k'hüh, 即刻 tseih k'hüh, 抗鱗 hang tsang, 揚 shang.

To STRAIN, or filter, 笮 cha, 濾 leu, 釜 lüh, 糊 tsew, 縮去滓 süh k'heü tsà ; to strain off water, 抒 shò ; to strain wine, 漉取酒 lüh tseü tsèw, 舊 tsow, 縮酒 süh tsèw, 會 tsew.

To STRAIN, or force, 勉強 mēn kēang ; to strain, to make every effort, 盡力 tsín leih ; to strain one's meaning, 設 shwae, 勉強言事 mēn kēang yén szé ; to strain without retching, 喀 k'hüh, 嘔之不出喀喀然 gòw che püh ch'hüh k'hüh k'hüh jén.

STRAIN, or style, 筆法 peth fá, 文法 wán fá.

STRAINER, 策篱 chaou lè, 濾羅 leu lò, 濾布 leu poó, 篩 shae, 簣 tsih, 漏勺 lów chō ; a strainer for rice, 櫛 tsē ; a strainer for liquor, 簣雙 pung sēang, 醋 sae.

STRAIT, 陝 hēa, 狹 hēa, 厄 gih, 窄小 tsih seáu, 漏小 pēn seáu ; strait circumstances, 貧約 pin yō.

STRAITENED, 厄 gih, 厭 yā, 啟 pih, 窄 tsih.

STRAIT of the sea, 狹海 hēa haè.

STRAITS, 阨 gih, 隘 yaé, 急 keih, 厄 gih, 迫 阨 pih gih, 閼 厄 yin gih, 凶 阨 heung gih, 隘窘 yaé kwän.

STRAMONIUM, 蔓陀羅 花 man tò lò hwa.

STRAND, 河岸 hò gnán, 河邊 hô pēn.

STRANGE, 珍怪 chin kwaé, 古怪 koò kwaé, 怪 kwaé, 奇怪 k'hé kwaé, 乖異 kwaé é,

怪 *kwé*, 詭 *kwé* 詭怪 *kwé kwé*, 詭異 *kwé é*;  
怪異 *kwé é*, 詭卓 *kwé*  
*chó*, 鬼怪 *kwé kwé*, 傀  
傀 *kwé*, 奇妙 *k'è*  
*meáu*, 尤 *yéu*, 乖 *kwé*, 奇  
怪 *k'hé hœ*, 備異 *tseún é*,  
strange! 噁呀 *gaé yâ*;  
foreign, 外國的 *waé kwó*  
*teih*: strange, old-fashioned.  
古董 *koò tung*; strange  
dreams, 怪夢 *kwé mung*;  
strange place, 異鄉 *é hēang*;  
very strange, 出奇 *ch'ih hū*  
*k'hé*: strange and weak 戔  
*tsz*: uncommon, 非常 *fei*  
*cháng*; a strange affair, 怪事  
*haé szé*.

STRANGER, 遣人 *yuén*  
*ju* 羈旅 *ké lèu*, 客 *k'ih*, 遠  
客 *yuén k'ih*, 旅 *lèu*, 旅寓  
*lèu yu*, 新客 *sin k'ih*, 外  
國人 *waé kwó*, 路人  
*lò joi*, 外人 *waé kwó*, one  
not acquainted, 生面人  
*sāng mēn*.

TO STRANGLE, 絞 *tsz*, 絞  
死 *é szé*, 絞殺 *keáu é*, 縊  
*kwé*, 勒死 *lè szé*, 經  
*k'ing lèu*; to strangle criminals,  
絞犯 *keáu fan*; to strangle  
one's self, 縊死 *méu szé*, 自  
縊 *tsz é*.

STRANGURY, 淋 *lin*, 火  
癰 *hò tan*, 小便不通  
*seáu pēn p'ih t'hang*.

STRAP, or whip, 馬鞭 *má*  
*pēn*; leather strap, 皮條  
*p'ih t'heaou*.

TO STRAP, (beat.) 挾 *yang*,  
以皮鞭擊之 *é p'ih yang*  
*keih che*.

STRATA, 馳 *é*, 塢 *kih*, 石  
板路 *shih pàn loó*: the dif-  
ferent layers of sand and earth,  
are called the five strata, 沙  
土之次曰五塢 *sha*  
*t'hoò che tszé yué wòò kih*;  
lower strata of earth, 五猶  
*wòò yéu*.

STRATAGEM, 籌策 *chów*  
*tsih*, 機謀 *ké móu*, 計謀  
*ké móu*, 謀畧 *mów lè*, 猶  
*yéu*, 計策 *ké tsih*: fertile in  
stratagems, 機變百出 *ke*  
*pēn p'ih ch'ih hū*; full of stra-  
tagems, 多計 *to ké*; strata-  
gems in war, 軍機 *keun ké*;  
to see through a stratagem, 看  
破其計 *k'han p'ihó ké ké*.

STRAW, 稿 *kaou*, 藁 *kaou*,  
藁 *kaou*, 草芥 *ts'haou keá*,  
藁 *kaou*, 麥 *kaou rô*: wheat straw,  
麥 *m'ih k'enen*, 我 *yih*;  
rice straw, 禾稈 *hó kan*, 稈  
*k'ung*, 稈 *neih*: dry straw, 乾  
草 *kan ts'haou*: an insignifi-  
cant thing, 草芥 *ts'haou*  
*keá*: a straw shed, 度 *pá*, 席  
*low*, 簍 *gan*: a straw hat, 草  
笠 *ts'haou leth*, 草屨 *ts'haou*  
*leáu*: straw shoes, 菲屨 *fei*

leu, 蹠 se, 屐蹠 leu kcaòu ; a straw mat, 蓆 kaòu seih ; the straw for a horse's bed, 馬蓆 mà jüh ; straws used in divination, 筮草 she ts'haòu.

STRAWBERRY, 蛇莓 shây mei, 莓 mei ; wild do. 山莓 shan mei, 箭 tsään ; strawberry tree, arbutus, 洋梅 yâng mei.

TO STRAY, 佯 yâng, 徜徉戲蕩 chàng yâng hé t'háng ; to lose the way, 失路 shíh loó, 迷路 mà loó.

STREAK, or vein, 斐 fei, 文理 lè, 斑文 pân wăn, 理文 lè wăn, 斑 pân ; the streaks on a stone, 石文 shíh wăn, 暇 pan ; the streaks on a tiger's back, 虎文赤黑 hòu wăn tseih hih, 彪 chung, 彪 pew ; the streaks on a gem, 玳 paou, 玉文 yüh wăn ; fine streaks, 星 mūh, 細文 sé wăn.

STREAK of light, 一道光 yih taóu kwang, 射的光 shây tseih kwang, 光亮之 一道 kwang léang che yih taóu.

STREAKED, 璘 lin, 璘璠 lin pēn, 文貌 wăn maóu.

STREAM, 川 ch'huen, 漻 leaou keae, 溪 k'e, 河 hò, 川溝 ch'huen kow, 涓 keuen, 滑溜 hwǒ kwei ; a stream in

a valley, 澗 kēen ; a flowing stream, 流川 lêw ch'huen ; streams of water, 涇 king, 淝 泉 fe tseuēn ; to sail with the stream, 順水 shún shwù, 順流 shún lăw ; do. against the stream, 汜遊 soó yêw, 逆水 nyih shwù, 汜洞 soó hwuy ; a stream losing itself, 洩 ts'hě, 水微轉細 shwù wei chuēn sé ; a mountain stream. 溪 k'he, 山溪 san k'he, 谿 k'he ; a streamlet, 渲 seuen, 滌 ying, 涓 yin, 涎涎 t'hing t'hing.

STREAMER, 幟 ch'hé, 幟 ch'hé, 幢幡 chwang fan, 幡 fan, 旛 fan, 旂 lăw, 旗 k'hâ, 旒 lew, 旗旒 k'hâ lew, 標 p'eaou, 標 p'eaou ; streamers gay, 標緹 p'eaou ch'hé, 旆 旆 pei pei, 纛 tūh, 幫 joó, 幫 yin, 旂 旂 pe me, 旌 旌 tsing k'hâ, 旒 seaou, 旒 yen, 幡 fan, 旗 p'heou ; a streamer attached to a banner, 旆 pae, 旒 lew.

STREET, 街坊 keae fang, 衢 keú, 衢 tung, 街 hang, 衢道 yùng taóu, 衢衢 hoo tung ; crooked street, 巷 hēang ; straight street, 街 keae, 直街 chih keae ; in the street, 街上 keae sháng, 陌上 mih sháng ; street talk, 市語 shé yù ; a street in the midst of a



city, 邑衛 yì shūh; people  
in the streets, 市井小民  
shé tsing seàu min; to repair  
the streets and ways, 修理  
街道 sew lè keae taóu.

STRENGTH, 氣力 k'hé  
leih 力 leih, 力量 leih lāng,  
旅力 leù leih, 呂力 leú leih,  
倣力 noò leih, 能力 nāng  
leih, 勢 shé, 勢力 shé leih,  
捲 k'heuen, 勑傾 ùng hēang;  
great strength, 忒 kew, 忒  
kín, 勑 pāng, 勑 ping, 勑  
pě, 重力 chúng leih, 勑力  
ting leih, 骨力 kwūh leih;  
bodily strength, 身力 shin  
leih; strength of mind, 壯志  
chwáng ché, 壯心 chwáng  
sin, 弘毅 hwāng é, 心力  
sin leih; the strength of wine,  
酒力 tsèw leih; do. of a  
bow, 弓力 kung leih, 勑負  
pé soó; strength failed, 力怯  
leih k'hě, 力衰 leih shwae,  
力竭 leih kě; do not rely  
on strength, 無恃力 woò  
shé leih; utmost strength, 竭  
力 kě leih; prostrate  
strength, 力薄 leih pō; to  
exert one's strength, 用力  
yúng leih, 出力 ch'bh leih,  
勑 chin, 勑 p'he, 勑 shaóu,  
勑 k'how; united strength.  
勑力 hě leih, 勑力 lūh  
leih, 勑力 lūh leih; to exert  
strength. 勉力 mēn leih.

勑 lēang, 勑 勑  
勑 hě, 勑力 wo  
k'hēang, 勑 kín, 勑  
勑 shin kín, 勑 yà

TO STRENGTHEN  
do. the eyes, 培  
pei yàng mūh leih,  
滋補 tsze pò, 滋  
kēen koó che; to  
the mind, 強志 k  
堅心 kēen sin; to  
one's will, 強志  
to strengthen medic  
pò, 補氣 pò k'  
pò heu; strength  
大力丸 tá leih y

STRENUOUS  
k'hēang, 力 leih, 勑  
sew, 勞 noó, 實 p  
chō shih, 硬掙 kǎ  
勑 p'he, 勑 shaóu  
孜 tsze, 剛毅 k  
it strenuously, 勉  
mēn leih hīng che  
in argument, 辦力

STREPEROUS, 開  
鬧 chaou naóu.

STRESS in reas  
理之重 yin lè c  
not to lay stress on,  
pūh chúng che, 不  
重 pūh è che wei  
重其事 chin chi

TO STRETCH,  
麥 cha, 拉開 la  
shiu, 搨 sē, 被 pe

out, 撇 poo, 柳 kwō, 擴 kwō,  
 施張 she chang, 申 shin, 伸  
 shin, 攪 sung, 做 chin, 肆  
 伸 sze shin, 辰 shin, 辯 kan,  
 押 shin, 伸 shin, 挺 t'ing, 修  
 cha, 帳 chang, 伸開 shin  
 k'hae, 拂開 póo k'hae, 攤  
 開 t'hán k'hae, 拷 k'hoo, 搞  
 là; to stretch out the legs, 跣  
 hang, 伸脛 shin king; to stretch  
 out the head, 子蜺 k'ē ne;  
 do. the arms and feet, 伸手  
 伸脚 shin shòw shin k'ē; to  
 stretch out one's-self, 挺身  
 t'ing shin, 攪身 sung shin, 脾  
 shin; to stretch out with the  
 hand, 揉 jōw, 揉 ch'ih; to  
 stretch out the hand, 伸手  
 shin shòw; to stretch one's-  
 self, 舒身 shoò shin, 欠伸  
 k'h'een shin; to stretch toward,  
 及 keih; to stretch a bow, 彀  
 ków, 上弩 sháng noó, 張  
 弩 chang noó, 張弓 chang  
 kung; a stretched bow, 彀  
 pe juy, 彀 ków; to stretch out  
 anything long, 幘 t'hāng, 幘  
 tāng, 張綰 chang tāng;  
 stretcher, 麥言 cha yèn;  
 stretch of country, 一帶地  
 方 yih taé té fang.

To STREW, on the ground,  
 鋪地 póo t'hé; to strew a-  
 bout, 分散 fun sán.

STRICKEN in years, 年邁  
 n'een maé.

STRICT, 緊 kin, 嚴 緊  
 yèn kin; too strict, 過嚴 kwó  
 yèn; a strict teacher, 嚴師  
 yèn sze; a strict father and an  
 indulgent mother, 嚴父慈  
 母 yèn foó tszè mòd.

STRICTLY prohibit, 嚴禁  
 yèn k'ín; he strictly prohibited  
 thefts and robberies, 謹盜賊  
 kin taou ts'ih.

STRICTURE, in the lower  
 region of the abdomen, 疝氣  
 shan k'hé.

To STRIDE, 跨 k'há, 夸  
 kwa, 跨 kwa, 趨步 tseu póo,  
 踏 ts'eh, 踉 k'he; to stride  
 in walking, 蹠跨 kwa kwa,  
 倅 pé; to stride the floating  
 cloud, 繭浮雲 n'ē fōw yún.

STRIDE, 奎 k'hwei, 步 póo,  
 脚步 k'ē póo; one or two  
 strides, 一步兩步 yih póo  
 l'èang póo; large strides, 趨  
 k'ē, 大走 tá tsòw.

STRIFE, 訟 súng, 頰 yèn,  
 故 nan, 相爭之事 s'ang  
 ts'ang che szé, 爭競之事  
 ts'ang king che szé.

To STRIKE, 打 tà, 擊 keih,  
 撻 tá, 搨 tá, 侮 t'uh, 則 lo,  
 創 chen, 剋 chen, 靶 pa, 紹  
 shaou, 搨 n'uh, 搨 p'hoó, 搨  
 chwa, 撞 ch'wáng, 敍 heih,  
 叩 k'hóu, 搨 k'heu, 擊 p'h'ē,  
 搨 s'uh, 擊 tun, 搨 ch'ò, 搨  
 leih, 擊 lung, 搨 k'he, 搨 lo



hwuy ; to strike in the middle. 撓 king ; to strike deeply, 撓 ch'hin, 撓 chin, 深擊 shun keih ; to strike a bell. 叩鐘 k'hiow chung, 撞鐘 chwáng chung, 鐙鐘 k'een chung, 鼓鐘 koò chung, 搥 tsung ; to strike on the back, 挨 yaè, 擊背 keih pei ; to strike as thunder, 震戰 chin chén ; to strike hastily, 撓 teaou, 疾擊 tseih keih ; to strike sideways, 抵 chè, 側擊 ts'ih keih ; to strike one publicly, 撓於市 t'ā yū shé ; to strike as iron, 撓鐵 t'ung t'heè ; to strike over, 撓 fah, 擊而過之 keih ūrh kwó che ; to strike and seize, 撓 fei, 撓執 p'ō chih ; to strike to an enemy, 撓降 t'ow h'ang.

STRIKE for levelling a bushel, 槩 kaé, 斗刮 tòw kwā, 幹 wō, 撓 hān, 撓 keih.

STRING, 繩子 ching tszè, 索 sō, 絢 taou, 絢 shūh, 繩 mih, 索 sei, 線索 s'een sō, 編 p'een, 絢 l'een ; a string for reeving a purse, 撓 hwuy, 撓紐 t'ō new ; string of a garment, 撓 kin, 撓 kwei, 衣系 e hé ; the string of a pair of drawers, 撓 k'ang, 撓 撓 e keaou ; the string of a cap, 撓 ying, 撓 sze, 撓 king, 撓 se ; the string of a bow, 撓 撓

kung heuén. 帥 撓 shwae fun, 撓 h'een, 撓 h'een, 撓 noò h'een ; do. of musical instruments, 撓 h'een. 撓 h'een ; string of a guitar, 撓 k'hin s'een ; the string of a lute, 撓 k'hin lun ; the string of a net, 撓 fang, 撓 kang, 撓 wàng sze ; a string of blue silk, 撓 lun ; a string of coin, 撓 min, 一吊錢 yih teaou ts'een, 一條錢 yih teaou ts'een, 撓 k'ang, 撓 l'ō ; a string of beads, 一串珠 yih chwán choo, 撓 p'hae ; a string tied to an arrow to draw it back again, 撓 ch'ō.

To STRING anything, 撓 串 kwán chuén, 撓 chwán kwán ; to string as beads, 撓 luy, 撓 chwán ; a stringed instrument, 撓 h'een sō ; one with three strings, 三撓 san h'een ; to play on do. 撓 撓 tan h'een ; the sound of stringed instruments and songs, 撓 撓之聲 h'een ko che shing.

To STRIP naked. 撓 撓 sè p'ō ; to strip one's-self, 撓 撓 t'ō e ; to strip up the sleeves, 撓 撓 jang pé, 撓 k'uen, 撓 撓 hwan e, 撓 hwan, 撓 撓 sing, 撓 jang, 撓 撓 tan s'eh, 撓

tsaou : feathers stripped off, 撻 to. 無毛羽 woô maou yù ; to strip the slain, 膊 pō : to strip the arms bare, 膾 楊 tan tēh ; to strip off the skin, 解 膾 keaè leu ; to strip off the skin of flax, 蔑 pē ; to strip off the bark of trees, 胡 wā, 去樹皮 k'heú shoó p'he.

STRIP of territory, 采地 tsae té ; a strip of cloth, 一條布 yih teaou poó.

STRIPE, 道 taou, 線 sēn. 畫 hwā ; stripes of colours, 班 pán, 斑 pán, 班文 pán wān ; the stripes in cloth or silk. 縷 tse ; straight stripes, 直 豎的文 chih shoo tēh wān ; the stripes on a tiger, 彪 pew ; a striped skin, 縠 lūh ; striped cloth, 柳條布 lēw teaou poó.

To STRIVE, 爭 tsāng, 鬪 tóu, 黽 mìn, 勦 tszè, 匍 poo ; to strive, endeavour, 勉 mièn, 黽勉 mìn mièn, 勉厲 mièn lé ; to strive, contend: 爭 tsāng, 爭競 tsāng king ; to strive to be first, 爭先 tsāng sēn ; to strive to be early, 趕 早 kan tsaou ; to strive for the mastery, 爭能 tsāng nāng, 爭功賽勝 tsāng kung shaé shing ; to strive to surpass, 賽 shaé, 爭功 tsāng kung ; do. in lanterns, 賽燈 shaé tǎng ; to exert one's-self, 出

力 ch'hiuh leih ; to strive after, 停 tun.

STRIX BUBO, 貓兒頭鷹 maou úrh t'hōw ying.

STROKE, 傷 shang, 傷迹 shang tsēh ; calamity, tsae ; stroke of the pencil, 畫 hwā ; seven strokes, 七 畫 ts'heih hwā.

To STROKE, 掩 yen, 摺 min : to stroke with the hand, 摩一摩 mó yih mī, 摩手 mô shòu, 揞 scun, 揞 yèn : to stroke with the fingers, 捋 leuē.

To STROLL, 閑走 hēn tsòw, 遊行 yēw hing, 遊 蕩 yēw t'háng, 信步而行 sìn poó úrh hing.

STROLLER, 遊手好閑者 yēw shòu haou hēn chày ; strolling women, 三姑六 婆 san koo lūh pō ; strolling about, 委蛇 wei é.

STROMBUS, a kind of, 戒 指螺 keaé ché lò.

STRONG, 有力 yēw leih, 有呂力 yēw leú leih, 猛 mǎng, 勇 yùng, 疆梁 kēang lēang, 茂 mòw, 篤 tūh, 武 wò, 仝 yih, 堅牢 kēen laou, 惊 kēang, 佻 yih, 佻 keih, 仵 p'he, 乾 kēen, 壯健 chwáng kēen, 康健 k'hang kēen, 壯堅 chwáng kēen, 牢固 laou koó, 懨 ké,

棋 ké, 啟 min, 教 mow, 櫃 kēang kēang, 僂 脩 mā  
 hēā, 勢 gaōu, 勅勅 k'hang kwae, 勅 fe, 勑 lēē, 勑 kew,  
 勁 k'ing, 勑 lang, 勑 keuēn, 勑 k'ling, 勑 kwae, 勑 p'ā,  
 勑 ūng, 勑 fan, 勑 keuēn, 勑 p'hā, 勑 foo, 勑 kēā, 勑 han,  
 勑 king, 勑 laōu jin, 勑 leūh keūh; strong, or du-  
 rable, 勑 che lé; robust, 勑 chwāng kēēn, 勑 e,  
 勑 fei, 勑 gnāng, 勑 lin, 勑 heung, 勑 kēē, 勑 pé  
 foó, 勑 mō kō, 勑 mēē, very strong, 勑 k'ín, 勑 k'ang,  
 勑 kang kēēn, 勑 keae keae, 勑 kēang, 勑 k'hēang;  
 strong infusion of tea, 勑 nūng ch'liā;  
 strong taste, 勑 chūng wēi; strong wind, 勑 yang  
 fung; strong and courageous, 勑 cēang é;  
 eat not strongly savoured plants, 勑 pūh shīh hwān;  
 strong in flavour, 勑 nūng; strong-smelling  
 vegetables, 勑 hwān; strong smell, 勑 h'w, 勑 shen;  
 strong drink, 勑 nūng, 勑 nūng tsèw, 勑 t'hēih t'eih,  
 勑 chòw; a strong man, 勑 yūng szé, 勑 t'ing szé;  
 strong language, 勑 kēang; strong in the legs, 勑 k'heūh,  
 勑 se, 勑 pe, 勑 k'heūh, 勑

hēang; strong colours, 勑 yēn sīh shin, 勑 laōu;  
 strong and firm, 勑 wān koó, 勑 he, 勑 keūh  
 keaou; strong argument, 勑 kēang yèw lé;  
 a strong bow, 勑 pāng, 勑 k'ing k'ing;  
 strong and weak, 勑 k'hēang jō, 勑 nō ke,  
 勑 hung shā; strong heat, 勑 wò hò;  
 the strong city, 勑 kin ching; to drink strong drink,  
 勑 yin chow; strong and durable, 勑 keu keu,  
 勑 keaou koó.

TO BE STRUCK with surprise, 勑 keth king, 勑 leaou leih,  
 勑 lēē; struck dead by thunder, 勑 fung lūy keth ming;  
 struck out of the list of officers, 勑 p'ac chīh pūh seu.

STRUMPET, 勑 ch'hang ke, 勑 ch'hang foó, 勑 he, 勑 ke nyū, 勑 yin nyū.

STRUNG together, 勑 shing shing ké ké.

TO STRUT, 勑 kwa, 勑 yaōu p'ā, 勑 p'ā shòw, 勑 wei ē, 勑 h'ing gāng gāng joó yāy;  
 sparrows strutting about, 勑 kēang kēang.

STUBBLE, 勑 jaou, 勑 kan,

菓 <sup>kāo</sup> 麥 <sup>pā</sup> 草芥 <sup>ts'ao</sup>  
 麥 <sup>keā</sup> 麥 <sup>tsze</sup> 麥 <sup>mā</sup>  
 麥 <sup>k-ae</sup> 根 <sup>mā</sup>

STUBBORN. 刁 <sup>t'iao</sup> 登 <sup>ts'au</sup>  
 拂 <sup>tāng</sup> 拂 <sup>tāng</sup> 拂 <sup>tāng</sup>

頑 <sup>yin</sup> 抗 <sup>hāng</sup> 驕 <sup>tsāng</sup>  
 僕 <sup>ke</sup> 伎 <sup>che</sup> 忤 <sup>woō</sup>

stubbornly adhering. 固 <sup>koō</sup> 執 <sup>chih</sup>  
 古 <sup>koō</sup> 板 <sup>pān</sup> 扭 <sup>ts'au</sup>

心 <sup>nēw</sup> sin; obstinately ad-  
 hering to one's own opinion.

固執已見 <sup>koō</sup> 執 <sup>chih</sup> 執 <sup>kān</sup>  
 拗 <sup>chih</sup> 拗 <sup>gaōu</sup>; contumacious

抗逆 <sup>k'hāng</sup> 抗 <sup>nyth</sup> 抗 <sup>hān</sup>  
 頑 <sup>t'iao</sup> 頑 <sup>wān</sup>; stub-

born and wicked, 紆 <sup>mae</sup> 紆 <sup>hwae</sup>  
 紆 <sup>hwae</sup>; stubborn and regard-

less of consequences, 驚 <sup>gaōu</sup> 然 <sup>jēn</sup>  
 不顧 <sup>gaōu</sup> 然 <sup>jēn</sup> 然 <sup>koō</sup>; a

stubborn boy, 頑 <sup>wān</sup> 童 <sup>tūng</sup>

STUBBORNNESS is the peer  
 of a myriad of ages, 驚 <sup>gaōu</sup> 萬 <sup>wān</sup>

世之患 <sup>gaōu</sup> 萬 <sup>wān</sup> 患 <sup>shē</sup>  
 患 <sup>hwān</sup>.

STUD. 羣 <sup>k'heun</sup>; a stud  
 of four horses, 駟 <sup>szé</sup> 馬 <sup>mā</sup>

一駟 <sup>yih</sup> 駟 <sup>szé</sup>.

STUDENT. 士 <sup>szé</sup>, 居 <sup>ts'au</sup>  
 士 <sup>keu</sup> 士 <sup>szé</sup>, 學 <sup>hēō</sup> 者 <sup>chay</sup>; a

titled student, 監 <sup>kēn</sup> 生 <sup>ts'au</sup>  
 監 <sup>ts'au</sup>; official do. 職 <sup>chih</sup> 監 <sup>kēn</sup>

職 <sup>kēn</sup>; retired do. 隱 <sup>yin</sup> 士 <sup>szé</sup>.

STUDIOUS. 勤 <sup>k'hin</sup> 讀 <sup>t'uh</sup> 書 <sup>shoo</sup> 的 <sup>teih</sup>  
 有 <sup>teih</sup> 心

於學 <sup>yaw</sup> 學 <sup>sin</sup> 好 <sup>yā</sup>  
 念 <sup>hān</sup> 書 <sup>shoo</sup> 的 <sup>teih</sup>

專 <sup>chuen</sup> 務 <sup>sin</sup> 讀 <sup>t'uh</sup> 書 <sup>shoo</sup> 的 <sup>teih</sup>

STUDY. 學 <sup>hān</sup> 業 <sup>ts'au</sup> 學 <sup>hān</sup> 術 <sup>ts'au</sup>

學 <sup>hān</sup> 思 <sup>ts'au</sup> 思 <sup>ts'au</sup> 思 <sup>ts'au</sup>

之 <sup>ts'au</sup> 事 <sup>shoo</sup> 之 <sup>ts'au</sup> 事 <sup>shoo</sup>

難 <sup>e</sup> 難 <sup>ts'au</sup> 難 <sup>ts'au</sup> 難 <sup>ts'au</sup>

課 <sup>kwō</sup> 程 <sup>ching</sup>

To STUDY. 攻 <sup>kung</sup> 書 <sup>shoo</sup> 攻 <sup>shoo</sup> 書 <sup>shoo</sup>

專 <sup>chuen</sup> 心 <sup>chih</sup> 習 <sup>chih</sup> 學 <sup>hān</sup>

學 <sup>hān</sup> 思 <sup>ts'au</sup> 思 <sup>ts'au</sup> 思 <sup>ts'au</sup>

索 <sup>szé</sup> 索 <sup>szé</sup> 索 <sup>szé</sup> 索 <sup>szé</sup>

尋 <sup>ts'au</sup> 尋 <sup>ts'au</sup> 尋 <sup>ts'au</sup> 尋 <sup>ts'au</sup>

索 <sup>szé</sup> 索 <sup>szé</sup> 索 <sup>szé</sup> 索 <sup>szé</sup>

用 <sup>yung</sup> 意 <sup>é</sup>; to study,  
 lit. gnaw letters and chew characters,

咬 <sup>yaou</sup> 文 <sup>wān</sup> 嚼 <sup>tszē</sup> 字 <sup>tszē</sup>

專 <sup>chuen</sup> 心 <sup>sin</sup> 專 <sup>chuen</sup> 心 <sup>sin</sup>

專 <sup>chuen</sup> 心 <sup>sin</sup> 專 <sup>chuen</sup> 心 <sup>sin</sup>

於 <sup>woō</sup> 學 <sup>sin</sup> 於 <sup>yū</sup> 學 <sup>hēō</sup>

肄 <sup>e</sup> 業 <sup>nēō</sup> 肄 <sup>nēō</sup> 業 <sup>nēō</sup>

焚 <sup>fun</sup> 膏 <sup>kaou</sup> 繼 <sup>ké</sup> 晷 <sup>kwei</sup>

勞 <sup>lāu</sup> 心 <sup>sin</sup> 勞 <sup>sin</sup> 心 <sup>sin</sup>

深 <sup>shin</sup> 思 <sup>szé</sup> 深 <sup>szé</sup> 思 <sup>szé</sup>

力 <sup>leih</sup> 學 <sup>hān</sup> 力 <sup>hān</sup> 學 <sup>hān</sup>

面 <sup>mān</sup> 壁 <sup>peth</sup> 面 <sup>peth</sup> 壁 <sup>peth</sup>

ch'huy mò; 磨鍊 mò lèen; to study thoroughly, 臆 lew, 習玩 seih wàn, 熟玩 shüh wàn; to study the sacred books, 肄業講習經文 e nēē kēang seih king wàn; study to tranquillize the people, 以安民心爲念 è gnan mìn sin wei nēen; to study incessantly, 砢砢窮年 küh küh kēng nēen; to study books, 攻書 kung shoo; to study one's physiognomy, 謀面 mōw mēen; to study one's-self ill, 讀出病來 tūh ch'hūh ping laē.

To STUFF, 充實 ch'hung shih, 揼 jung, 闔實 tiēn shih, 揼 hūng; to stuff with cotton, 絀 chwang, 緼緒 wān choo, 闔 kēen, 緼著 wān chō; to stuff full, 塞 sih. 裝滿 chwang mwàn, 盛滿 shing mwàn; to stuff the inside of anything, 罅 nāng; to stuff a mattress, 充褥 ch'hung jūh; to stuff sausages, 貫肉 腸子 kwán jūh cháng tszè; to stuff the mouth, 實口 shih k'hòw; to stuff with food, 充餵 飽 ch'hung pāu; stuffed, jin, 磚 pō, 實 shih, 充實 ch'hung shih, 滿 mwàn, jin, 驢驢 pung pung, 餵 nāng nēang.

STUFF, materials, 材料

tsaē leaōu, 材質 tsāē chih; do. baggage, 行李 hing lè; household stuff, 家伙 kēa hò; stuffs adorned with party-coloured silk, 緞 wei.

To STULTIFY, 迷惑 mē hwō.

To STUMBLE, 跌 tēē 躓 ché, 蹣 keuē, 打跟蹣 tà lāng tsēang, 跣 te, 跣 kēē, 踣 yuen, 踣 ling 蹣 tā, 蹣 tēen, 躓 lēē, 躓蹣 ché keuē, 失脚 shih kēō, 失足 shih tsūh, 跣 fun, 蹣 keuē, 蹣跣 ts'ho tò, 跣蹣 pang pō; to stumble and fall, 躓而顛 che ūh tēen, 躓 tuy; to stumble against, 撞着 chwang chō, 銜着 hān chō; he who walks hastily is apt to stumble, 急步必躓 keih poó peih ché.

STUMBLING-BLOCK, 伣蹣 e keuē, 礙 ke, 礙 käng, 攔 ch'he, 礙 gāē, 踏 seih, 礙石 gāē shih, 苟礙 ków ke.

STUMP of a tree, 樹幹子 shoó kán tszè, 樹根子 shoó kán tszè, 爪 gā, 杙 wūh, 杙 杙 nūh wā, 株枸 choo keu, 棵 hwan, 樗 k'heuē, 梓杞 tseuē wūh, 樗 chih, 樗 keuē, 樗 loō, 樗 yē, 藝 yē, 藝 nēē.

STUNNED, 魂不附體 hwān pūh foō t'hè; stunned the ears, 聾 nēang, 耳中鳴



ùrh chung ming, 耳中聾  
聾然 ùrh chung nēang nēang  
jèn; thunder stuns the ears,  
聽雷聾耳 t'híng lûy  
nēang ùrh.

STUNTED, 挫 tso; do. tree,  
杌 wūh, 木無枝 mūh wóo  
che, 木短出貌 mūh twàn  
ch'ghā maóu; stunted appear-  
ance. 形貌矬陋 h'ing maóu  
tsó lów, 髡 yūh, 屈短 keūh  
twàn; stunted hair, 耗耗  
p'hō tsūh, 毛短 maóu twàn.

STUPEFACION, 糊迷 hoò  
mê. 昏迷 hwān mê, 起昏  
之心 k'hè hwān che sin.

STUPENDOUS. 出奇 ch'ūh  
k'hê, 可異奇的 k'hò é  
k'hê tēh.

STUPID, 愚 蠢 yū ch'hùn,  
愚 yū, 蠢笨 chwang pūn.  
懂 tung, 蠢 chwang, 渾敦  
hwān tun, 蚩 ch'ê, 蒙 mūng  
蒙愚 mūng yū, 矜昧  
mūng mei, 怵 pūn, 笨 pūn  
糊塗 hoò toò, 鈍 tūn, 瞽  
mow, 但 tseu, 惛憒 ching  
ching, 拙 chuē, 呆 gāè, 嘿  
līh, 昏迷 hwān mê, 促促  
hwān tūn, 僂 hwān, 溫蠖  
wān hwō, 懂 hwō, 寢寢  
māng kǎng, 魯 lòò, 魯鈍  
lòò tūn, 魯莽 lòò māng, 倅  
lung, 忖 tun, 忖怵 heuē, 恂  
kow mow, 膠黏 keaou nān.  
育 māng, 喻 ts'hēang. 器

yin, 燭 e, 簪 mung, 庸 yung,  
棟 tung, 榫 ch'hing, 榫 t'au,  
坎 hae, 眈眈 māng māng,  
皋皋 kaou kaou, 襍 nāe  
tae, 贛 hung, 顛 hung, 髡髡  
kwei tuy, 倅 k'ung chwang,  
倅 hwān, 蠢 tsuan, 癡愚  
che yū, 愚 茫 yū tūn, 偃蹇  
yen k'een, 媚 sūh, 一 覈不  
通 yīh k'heàu pūh t'hung;  
stupid and stubborn, 頑鈍  
wàn tūn; stupid and idle, 賴  
墮 t'huy tó; stupid and obsti-  
nate, 頑梗 wàn kǎng; a stu-  
pid fellow, 呆子 gāè tszè,  
不才子 pūh tsāè tszè,  
不通覈者 pūh t'hung  
k'heàu chāy, 樸杌 taou wūh,  
腐儒 fòò joò; a stupid boy,  
蠢孩子 ch'hùn haè tszè;  
a stupid mind, 癡腹 che  
fūh; a stupid plan, 拙計  
chuē ké; the stupid world,  
羣迷 keun mê; stupid ig-  
norance, 茫然不知 māng  
jèn pūh che.

STUPIFIED. 迷 mê, 醉 tsúy,  
醒 ching, 傻個 māng hwūv,  
憤眊 kwei maou, 眊噪  
maou tsaou, 眊眊 maou  
tsaou, 惛 me; stupified by  
dissolute pleasures, 柳迷花  
騙 lēw mê hwa p'héén; let  
not the people be stupified, 俾  
民弗迷 pe mīn fūh mê;  
sorrowful as if stupified with

wine, 憂心如醒 yew  
sin joâ ching.

STUPIDITY, 茅塞 maôu  
sîh, 冥頑不靈 ming wân  
pûh ling, 擬迷 chē mê.

STUPOR, 憊 hîh, 昏憤  
hwân kwei.

STURDY, 骨直 kwûh chîh.  
硬直 găng chîh; stout, 健  
壯 kĕn chwáng, 強幹  
k'hiêng kán.

STURGEON, 鱈魚 tsin yû,  
鱈龍魚 tsin lûng yû, 鮠  
kang hwang, 鰱 lǎ, 鰱  
sze, 鰱魚 hwàng yû, 鰱  
snou; a kind of sturgeon, 鰱  
kang mǎng, 鮓 shūh, 鮓  
chen, 黃魚 hwàng yû; a  
small kind of sturgeon, 鮓  
shūh wei; a larger kind of  
do. 魷魚 wang wei.

To STUTTER, 訥 jin, 吃  
keîh, 口吃 k'hòw keîh, 嫗  
姪 yu tow, 說話不明  
shwǒ hwá pûh ming.

STUTTERING, 聲齟 shing  
ya, 嚙 chen. 結疤 kĕ pa,  
說話含糊 shwǒ hwá hân  
hoó, 言語吃吃 yĕn yû  
keîh keîh.

STY, for pigs, 猪欄 choo  
lân, 猪圈 choo keuen, 猪  
窩 choo wo.

STYLE, 詞 szê, 文詞  
wân szê, 文理 wân lè, 文  
法 wân fá; good style, 好

詞話 haou szê hwá; orna-  
mented style, 穢 yǎh; bad  
style, 文理不好 wân lè  
pûh haou; vulgar style, 土  
話 t'hoò hwá; the style of  
composition has a fashion, 文  
章有時派 wân chang  
yĕw shê p'hae; antique style,  
古文 kò wân; modern  
style, 時文 shê wân; a fine  
style of writing, 佳作 kĕa  
tsǒ; a sublime and elegant  
style, 縹緲風雲 p'heau  
meaou fang yûn, 彪炳 pew  
ping, 清爽 tsing shwáng; a  
style (or pointed instrument)  
劃 hwǎ, 鏞 tseuen, 筆 keü,  
刀筆 laou peth.

To STYLE, 起號 k'hè haou,  
稱呼 ch'hing hoo; to give a  
name, 起名 k'hè ming, 題  
名 t'hè ming, 稱名 ch'hing  
ming, 叫名 keaou ming, 點  
名 tĕen ming.

SUAVITY of temper, 性情  
和平 síng tsing hô ping, 溫  
和之氣 wân hô che k'hé,  
綿軟之心 mĕen juén che  
sin, 柔軟的意 jôw juén  
teîh é.

SUBALTERN, 副爺 foó yâ,  
二爺 êrh yâ, 小官 seaou  
kwan.

SUBCOMMISSIONER, 副欽  
差 foó k'hin ch'hae.

To SUBDIVIDE, 分而再



To SUBMERGE, 淹死 yēn szè, 淹殺 yēn shǎ, 埋沒 mǎi mǔh shwù y le, 水裡 maē mǔh shwù y le, 沉下水 chin hēa shwù y, 沉沒 chin mǔh.

SUBMISSION, 順服 shún fūh; submission to the will of Heaven, 服天意 fūh t'hēen é; submission to suffering, 甘心受苦 kan sin shów k'hoò, 小屈大伸 seàòu keūh tá shín.

SUBMISSIVE, 虔讓 k'hēen jáng, 服膺 fūh kwàn, 順從 shún tsung, 服手 fūh shòw, 僇 僇, 柔順 jòw shún, 帖服 t'hēe fūh, 低協 te hēe, 厭然 yē jèn, 熾 pin, 異 sun, 柔 jòw; humble, 謙退 k'hēen t'húy.

To SUBMIT, 服 fūh, 降 kēang, 降心 kēang sin, 屈 keūh, 歸服 kwei fūh, 惕 tā, 帖 t'hēe, 帖服 t'hēe fūh, 遵 tsun, 協 hēe, 服之 fūh che, 降服 kēang fūh, 降首 kēang shòw, 歸降 kwei kēang; to submit to the laws, 服法 fūh fǎ; to submit to instruction, 服教 fūh keaóu, men's minds will not submit, 人心不服 jin sin pūh fūh; to submit to entirely, 服殺 fūh shǎ, 釋 shíh; to submit to punishment, 受罪 shów tsúy; to submit cheer-

fully, 心服 sin fūh, 悅服 yuē fūh; to submit and serve a prince, 臣 chin; to submit to and obey the commands of a superior, 屈辱 keūh jūh; to submit to another's judgment, 服人高見 fūh jin kaou kēen.

SUBORDINATE, 手下 shòw hēa, 係 yaòu, 屬下 shūh hēa, 管下 kwàn hēa.

To SUBSCRIBE one's name, 寫名 sáy ming, 上名 sháng ming, 押號 yǎ haóu, 簽名 ts'hēen ming; to subscribe one's mark, 畫花押 hwā hwa yǎ; to subscribe money, 題 té, 簽題 ts'hēen té, 捐題 keuen té, 捐題銀兩 keuen té yín lèang, 題緣 té yuèn, 捐資 keuen tsze, 簽銀 ts'hēen yín; how much has he subscribed, 打簽了 shǎòu; he has subscribed 1,000 dollars, 簽了千員 ts'hēen leàòu ts'hēen yuèn.

SUBSCRIPTION paper, among the Buddhists, 緣部 yuèn pó.

SUBSEQUENT, 隨後 sáy hów; subsequent ages, 後世 hów shé, 後代 hów taé; subsequent calamity, 後患 hów hwán; subsequent literature, 後儒 hów joó.

SUBSIDIARY, 相幫者  
sāng pang chày, 幫補的  
pang pò teih.

SUBSIDY, 賠補之金  
pei pò che kin, 幫補之財  
pang pò che tsai; tax, 錢糧  
tsān lāng, 貢稅 kúng  
shwúy.

To SUBSIST, to be, 有 yèw,  
在 tsai; to continue, 還在  
hwān tsai, 仍在 jing tsai,  
常在 chāng tsai, 留住 lēw  
choó, 居住 keu choó; to  
live, 生活 sāng hwǒ.

SUBSISTENCE, provisions,  
養生之物 yāng sāng che  
wūh, 米糧 mè lāng, 日用  
糧 jih yung lāng, 度日之  
糧 toó jih che lāng, 糊口  
度日之物 hoó k'hòw  
toó jih che wūh, 盤費 pwān  
fei, 使用之物 shè yung  
che wūh, 度用 toó yung.

SUBSTANCE, real body. 體  
t'he, 身體 shín t'he, 實體  
shíh t'he, 形體 hīng t'he,  
質體 chih t'he, 相質 sāng  
chih; matter. 質 chih, 材質  
tsai chih, 質料 chih leáu;  
the substance of any thing, 戡  
han, 幹 han, 脈 chin; some-  
thing existing by itself, 自立  
之體 tszé leih che t'he: the  
chief substance, 大體 tá  
t'he, 體要 t'he yaóu: of the  
same substance, 同體 tūng

t'he; estate, 業 nǎ, 家產  
kēa sán, 家資 kēa tsze.

SUBSTANTIAL, 逐逐 chūh  
chūh, 敦 tun, 儋 chun, 醺  
joo, 砵 kēang, 住固 choó  
koó, 穀 kǔh. 冊 pe, 質樸  
chih pūh, 樸實 pūh shíh. 體  
篤 t'he tūh. 殷實 yin shíh,  
娟 wan, 愿 sze. 堅 k'hēn,  
肫厚 pe hów. 蓐厚 jūh hów,  
訥 jing. 豐厚 fung hów; sub-  
stantial and unsubstantial, 實  
虛 shíh heu; solid, 實滿  
shíh mwán.

To SUBSTANTIATE, by evi-  
dence, 證 ching. 証 ching. 確  
據 kǒo kéu.

SUBSTITUTE, 代作者  
taé tsǒ chày, 代管的 taé  
kwán teih, 代權者 taé  
keuán chày, 替人班車者  
t'hé jin pán szé chày; official  
substitute, 署印 shoó yín;  
a scholar cannot be a substi-  
tute for a great officer, 士不  
攝大夫 szé pūh shé tá foo.

To SUBSTITUTE, 攝 shé,  
替 t'he, 以此代彼 è tszè  
taé pè, 易地而居 yih té  
ārī keu, 遞換 tǐ hwán.

SUBSTRATUM, 質 chih, 氣  
k'hé, 器 k'é, 輿 yú.

SUBTREFUGE, 托辭 tǒ  
szé, 逃避之計 t'haóu pé  
che ké, 逃避之處 t'haóu  
pé che ch'hoó.

**SUBTERRANEAN**. 在地下  
的 tsai té héa teih; subter-  
ranean thunder, 壘 lù, 雷  
出地 lûy ch'hûh té; a sub-  
terranean room, 窳 keaou,  
窖 yin.

**SUBTILE**, 妙 meáu, 微  
妙 wei meáu, 精細 tsing  
sé, 精醇 tsing shun, 精密  
tsing meih, 幾微 kè wei.  
精靈 tsing ling, 儻 ke. 希  
夷 he é; fine, 細濛 sé  
mang; intelligent, 聰明  
tsung ming, 睿智 júy ché;  
cunning, 巧 k'heâu, 多計  
to ké. 伶俐 ling lé, 狡滑  
keâu hwí; subtle and ab-  
struse, 深微奧妙 ehin  
wei gaóu meáu; subtle mat-  
ter, (a human being.) 秀氣  
séw k'hé; the subtle matter  
of nature, 機 kè; the more  
subtile part of the body is called  
氣 k'hé; the grosser. 質 chh;  
subtile essence, 精妙 tsing  
meáu.

**TO SUBTRACT**, 除 choô,  
削去 sô k'heú, 扣除 k'ó'w  
choô, 除去 choô k'heú, 減  
去 k'ên k'heú, 減除 k'ên  
choô; to subtract a little, 減  
些 k'ên sây; subtraction,  
除法 choô fá.

**TO SUBVERT**. 傾覆 k'hing  
fûh, 債 fun, 竭蹶 k'ê' keüé,  
傾倒 k'ing taou, 敗 paé, 寫

sây, 顛墮 t'ien t'ho, 傾壓  
k'hing yâ, 傾圮 k'hing p'he,  
趁 hih, 倒來 taou laé, 倒  
反 taou fan; to overturn, 打  
倒 tà taou, 摔倒 tsûh taou,  
翻復 fan fûh; to subvert  
the government, 反亂國家  
fan lwán kwô k'êa; to sub-  
vert right and wrong, 倒置  
是非 taou ché shé fô; to be  
subverted, 敗 paé, 倒塌  
taou tá, 圮 p'he, 閃掄 shên  
chow.

**SUBURBS**, 城郭 ching kô,  
城外 ching waé, 城關  
ching kwan, 郊 keaóu, 埗 foo,  
郭 foo, 干 kan.

**SUCCEDANEUS**. 接緒的  
tséé seu teih, 遞換 t'hé  
hwán.

**TO SUCCEED**, 得 tih, 幸  
得 hing tih, 做得成 tsó tih  
ching; to prosper, 通 t'hung;  
to succeed in effecting, 發積  
fä tseih, 得 tih, 得 tih; do.  
by the influence of others, 幸  
籍 hing tseih; to succeed  
fully, 甚得已 shín tih è;  
to succeed late in life, 晚成  
wán ching; if the affair suc-  
ceed, 倘事得成 t'háng  
szé tih ching; it must succeed,  
無不成之理 woô pûh  
ching che là, 必效 peih heáu;  
to succeed rapidly, 捷發  
tséé fä; to succeed to, 后 hów,

繼 ké, 襲 seih, 繼紹 ké shaóu. 相繼 s'ang ké, 丞繼 ching ké. 紹位 shaóu weí, 繼續 ké shüh. 嗣 szè, 接續 ts'è shüh. 胤保 yin paóu, 受 shóu, 承 ching ; to succeed to one's parents, 世襲 shé seih, 襲位 seih weí ; to succeed to a property. 承家業 ching k'ea n'è, 承襲 ching seih ; to succeed to the throne, 嗣位 szè weí, 踐位 ts'én weí, 登極 t'ang kéh, 繼統 ké t'hùng ; to come after, 嗣 szè : succeeding generations, 世係 shé hé, 後世 hóu shé, 後代 hóu táé.

SUCCESS, 利達 lé tá, 利市 lé shé, 利路 lé loó, 通達 t'hung tá ; success and failure, 得失 t'ih sh'ih, 得喪 t'ih sang.

SUCCESSFUL, 亨 h'ang. 達 tá 豆奏 t'óu ts'óu. 通 t'ung, 姬 k'è, 殖 ch'ih, 傲倖 keon hing ; everything successful at home and abroad, 出入 咸亨 ch'hüh j'uh h'án h'ang, 譴 hwáy.

SUCCESSION, 接緒之事 ts'è seu che szé, 相接之事 s'ang ts'è che szé ; constant succession of calamities, 災禍相繼 ts'ae hó s'ang ké ; succession of years, 歷

年 leih n'én ; uninterrupted line of succession, 繼承不絕 ké ching p'uh ts'ue ; to pass over the line of succession, 過繼 kw'í ké ; arrived in succession. 陸續到 l'uh s'uh taóu, 彤 yun ; to cut off the succession, 絕嗣 tseu szè.

SUCCESSIVE generations, 歷代 leih táé. 歷世 leih shé ; do. kulpas, 歷劫 leih k'è ; successive kulpas of continual night, 歷劫長夜 leih k'è ch'ang y'at ; successively, 陸續 l'uh s'uh, 續 s'uh.

SUCCESSOR, 後嗣 hóu szè, 後繼 hóu ké ; successor in office, 接任者 ts'è j'ín ch'ay ; successors, 後輩 hóu péi, 子嗣 ts'è szè, 後人 hóu j'ín, 後裔 hóu é ; no successor, 無子嗣 woó ts'è szè ; a heavenly-appointed successor, 天胤 t'h'én yin.

SUCCESSA, devil's bit, 山芥菜 shan k'ae ts'haé.

SUCCINCT, 簡 k'èen, 短 twán.

SUCCORY, 葛苣 wo keu. To succour, 助 tsoó, 幫助 pang tsoó, 救濟 k'ew ts'è, 濟佑 ts'è y'ew.

SUCCOUR, 幫補之事 pang pò che szé.

To succumb, 降伏 kéang fūh, 歸向 kwei héang.

SUCH, 如此 joô tszè, 若是 jô shé, 如斯 joô sze; of such sort, 若輩 jô péi; and such like, 等因 tāng yin; wood, stones, and such like, 木石等 mūh shūh tāng; in such a manner, 如此樣色 joô tszè yāng sīh; such people, 如此等人 joô tszè tāng jīn; such scoundrels as these, 似此惡徒 szé tszè gū toò.

To suck. 軟 tsūh, 軟 sǒ, 豎 koo, 吮 shun, 啜 chuē, 吮 gǒ, 吮 heih, 吮 ts'heén, 啜 hwān; to suck up, 凜 sǒ, 凜 sǎn; to suck in hastily. 歛吸 heih heih; to suck blood, 嘔血 chae heuē, 餵血 chuē heuē; to suck milk, 哺乳 poó joò, 吮奶 kéih naè; lambs kneel down to suck, 羊羔跪哺 yāng kaou kwei poó; to suck as an infant, 啜 juen, 啜 dhǒ, 啜 sow, 啜 kow; to suck the breast, 吮乳 (ts'een jo); to suck wounds, 啜吮 tsh ts'een; a sucking child, 嬰 ying, 哺乳之兒 poó joè che ūrh, 吃奶之兒 kéih naè che ūrh, 乳 nǒw; a sucking pig, 豚 tun; the sucking fish, 鮎 yin lin.

To suckle, 哺 naè, 穀 now,

乳哺 joò poó, 飼奶 szé naè, 吮 now, 穀 mow, 哺 joo; to suckle a child, 穀 now, 哺 me.

Sudden, 突然 t'chūh jèn, 倏然 shūh jèn, 瘡突 t'ang t'chūh, 勃 pǒ, 急遽 kéih t'he, 遁 yew, 尋 tsin, 悠 shūh, 朴 p'ho, 疾 tseih, 驟 tāng; a sudden appearance. 突 t'chūh; suddenly, 忽然 hwāh jèn, 乍然 cha jèn, 適然 shih jèn, 倘然 t'hang jèn, 駢然 gan jèn, 俄然 gó jèn, 駢然 pǒ jèn, 勃然 pǒ jèn, 率然 sūh jèn, 卒然 tsūh jèn, 猝然 tsūh jèn, 倉卒 tsang tsūh, 淳然 pūh jèn, 輒 chē, 念 heae, 穀 pǒ, 穀 chāng, 溘 k'hǒ; suddenly fell down in a fit, 卒然倒臥 tsūh jèn taòu guó; to come suddenly upon one, 駢然 gan jèn.

SUDORIFICS, 發表之劑 fā peàou che chae, 致汁之藥 ché hán che yǒ.

To sue at law, 告訴 kaou súng, 詞訟 szé súng, 打官司 tà kwan sze; to sue for a debt, 討賬 t'haou chāng; to sue for peace, 求成 k'haw chāng; to entreat earnestly, 懇求 kǎn k'hew.

SUET, 冰脂 ping chà, 脂 chē, 脂 sē, 脂 kwā, 脂 chē, 脂腿 léih te, 脂油 chē yāw;





to call to another, 題起 t'hê k'hè, 題醒 t'hê sing, 提引 t'hê yin; to suggest in sleep, 揀 t'hoò.

SUICIDE, 自盡 tszé tsín; to hang one's-self, 自縊 tszé yih; to cut one's throat, 自刎 tszé wán; to attempt suicide 尋死 tsin szò.

SUIT, request, 稟 pin, 祈求之事 kê k'hêw che sze, 仰求之事 yâng k'hêw che szò; a suit at law, 訟事 sùng szé; a suit of clothes, 衣襲 e shih, 一套衣裳 yih t'haou e shân.

To SUIT, 合用 hō yung, 對 t'uy, 適 shih, 兩 m'ien, 搯 e, 當偶 tang gòw, 瞞 che; to suit one another, 相投 s'ang t'ow; to suit one's views, 稱人意 ch'hi-ho jin é; to suit one's liking, 申意 chúnz é; to suit the caprice of others, 阿比 o pe; to suit punishment to crime, 當罪 tang tsúy.

SUITABLE, 宜 è, 誼 e, 義 6, 當然 tang jên, 宜然 è jên, 利 là, 彬 pin, 當 tang, 應 ying, 載 k'hên, 當其 tang kê k'hò, 合當 hō tang, 達宜 t'ā è; altogether suitable, 咸宜 han è, 合式 hō shih, 相合 s'ang hō, 恰可 k'ā k'hò, 應宜 ying è.

SUITOR, 求者 k'hêw chày; a lover, 尋新婦者 tsin sin fò chày, 求親者 k'hêw ts'hin chày.

To SULLY, 沾污 chen woo, 染污 jên woo, 穢污 weí woo.

SULPHATE of soda, impure, 朴硝 p'ho seau; glauber salts, 玄明粉 heuên ming fan; sulphate of copper, 青礬 tsing fan, 膽礬 t'ân fan; sulphate of iron, 皂礬 tsau fan.

SULPHUR, 硫磺 l'êw hwàng; flowers of sulphur, 硫磺末 l'êw hwàng mō; rock sulphur, 石硫 shih l'êw.

SULTRY 忙 mang, 暑熱 shoò jě, 燥燥 ph'ō tsau.

SUM total, 合共 hō kung, 共計 kung kè, 總統 tsùng t'hang, 總數 tsùng so, 總賬 tsùng cháng, 合賬 hō cháng; a general sum, 部數 p'ò; sum of money, 銀數 yin so; the sum of a discourse, 總論 tsùng l'ên, 總言 tsùng yên, 約言 yó yên; to sum up the whole, 合盤打算 hō pwân tà swán.

SUMACH, 食茱萸 shih choo yu.

SUMMARY of a whole subject, 籠罩 l'ung ch'au, 要言 yaou yên, 簡要 k'ên yaou.

SUMMER. 夏 *hēa*; a summer sky. 昊天 *haou t'een*. 夏天 *hēa t'hiēn*; the commencement of summer. 立夏 *līh hēa*; the summer solstice. 夏至 *hā ché*; summer quarter. 夏季 *hēa k'hé*, 夏時 *hēa shé*; the summer's hunt, 苗獵 *mea' u lā*; summer cloth. 夏布 *hēa pó*, 福昨 *fah tsóo*; summer house, 花亭 *hwa t'ing*; summer cap, 涼帽 *lāng maou*.

SUMMIT of a hill, 客 *gih*, 岑樓 *tsin lōw*. 巒 *lwan*, 巔 *tēn*, 頂 *t'ing*, 峯 *tsūh*, 山家 *san ch'ing*, 山頂 *san t'ing*. 厓巖 *tsze wei*. 峯嶺 *yin yuen*, 嶺 *prau*, 嶺 *yuen*.

TO SUMMON, 召 *chaou*, 宣 *senen*, 徵 *ching*. 訃 *hoo*, 辟 *p'heih ching*; to summon as a prince, 君命召 *keun ming chaou*. 徵召 *ch'ing chaou*; to summon to an interview, 召見 *chaou k'een*; to summon by proclamation, 號召 *haou chaou*.

SUMMONS, 檄 *heh*.

SUMPTUOUS. 費用大 *fei yung tá*, 使用廣大 *shè yung kwang tá*.

SUN. 日 *jih*, 日頭 *jih t'ow*, 太陽 *t'ai yáng*, 昞 *foo*, 暎 *té*, 日母 *jih moò*, 曜靈 *yaou ling*; the light of the sun,

日先 *jih kwang*; an eclipse of the sun, 日蝕 *jih shih*; the sun's disc, 日輪 *jih lūn*; the sun shedding forth his beams, 日頭射光 *jih t'ow sháy kwang*, 日輪照出 *jih lūn chaou ch'ih*; the sun or sovereign light, 主光 *ch'ow kwang*; the sun, moon and stars, 三靈 *san ling*; the sun and moon shine on all alike, 日月無私照 *jih yuē woò sze chaou*; to dry anything in the sun, 晒幹 *saé kan*; the sun's orbit, 曦 *yen*, 日躔 *jih chen*; the sun not yet risen, 曉 *ing mung*, 曉曉 *mung lung*, 日未明 *jih wei ming*; the sun about to rise, 曉曉 *tung lung*, 日欲明 *jih yuē ming*; the sun about to burst forth, 哄哄 *hung hung*, 暘 *yih*; the sun just risen, 暘 *tun*, 日始出 *jih ch'è ch'ih*; the sun rising without clouds, 霽 *yen*, 日出無雲 *jih ch'ih woò yün*; the sun shining out clearly, 暘 *yaou*; the sun shining, 晡 *ch'ā*, 日照 *jih chaou*; the sun illuminating the hills, 崑 *ch'han*, 日光照 *jih kwang chaou*; the sun in the meridian, 暘 *yung*, 日正 *jih ching*; the sun obscured, 日無光 *jih woò kwang*, 暘

臂 yang nae, 曬 囉 mo lo,  
 曬 tang, 晒 tsan, 日 晦 jih  
 hwúy, 日 暗 jih gnán, 叨  
 t'heaou, 略 ming, 暎 lüh, 暎  
 yih, 喻 t'hoo, 埃 管 yae nae;  
 the sun going down, 暎 暎  
 tséě lěě, 晚 wàn, 日 欲 沒  
 jih yüh mäh; the sun about to  
 set, 暎 lěě, 日 欲 入 jih  
 yüh jüh; the sun setting, 杳  
 yaòu, 日 西 匿 jih se neth.

SUN-BEAM, 日 射 之 光 jiu  
 sháy che kwang.

SUN-BURN, 曝 日 pò jih.

SUNDAY, 禮 拜 日 lè pae  
 jih, 主 日 choò jih.

SUN-DIAL, 日 規 jih kwei,  
 土 圭 t'hoò kwei, 晷 kwei,  
 晷 景 kwei king, 日 晷 jih kwei.

SUN-FLOWER, 向 日 葵  
 héang jih kwei, 葵 花 kwei  
 hwa, 照 葵 chaóu kwei; the  
 heart of the sun-flower turns  
 toward the sun, 葵 心 向  
 日 kwet sin héang jih.

SUNDRY, 零 碎 ling tsúy;  
 sundry places, 雜 處 tsǎ  
 ch'hoó; sundry ways, 各 樣  
 kó yáng, 殊 樣 shoó yáng;  
 sundries, 雜 貨 tsǎ hó.

SUNK, 湏 mēn, 沉 下 水  
 去 chin hēa shwù y k'heú.

SUNKEN eyes, 深 目 shin  
 mäh, 目 藏 mäh chwàng, 瞞  
 gow, 瞞 hōw, 盲 瞶 yaou  
 k'heaou, 瞶 yaòu, 盲 yuen,

瞞 chún, 瞞 chow, 瞞 han,  
 瞞 heüh, 瞞 hwuy, 瞞 how,  
 瞞 ying, 瞞 tow keu, 瞞  
 yuě, 瞞 gow, 瞞 tsé.1.

SUNRISE, 日 旦 出 jih tán  
 ch'hüh, 旭 日 始 旦 heüh  
 jih ché tán, 日 初 出 jih ch'oo  
 ch'hüh, 日 初 見 jih ch'hoo  
 kéén, 旭 heüh, 匿 hwüh, 暎  
 k'han, 日 升 jih shing, 日 出  
 jih ch'hüh, 暎 han, 暎 haou,  
 暎 hēen, 暎 shoo; place of  
 sun rising, 暎 谷 yáng küh.

SUNSET, 日 入 jih jüh; place  
 of sun set, 暎 谷 mei küh.

SUNSHINE, 暎 暎 éé, 瞞  
 gaou, 日 光 jih kwang.

To sup, drink in, 嗑 hō; to  
 sup broth, 嗑 湯 hō t'ang; to  
 eat supper, 喫 晚 飯 k'eh wàn  
 fán, 用 夜 飯 yung yá án.

SUPERABLE, 勝 得 過  
 shing tih kwó.

SUPERABOUND, 有 之 甚  
 多 yèw che shín to, 多 而 有  
 餘 to úch yèw yú.

SUPERABUNDANCE, 狼 戾  
 lāng lé, 狼 藉 lāng tseih, 優  
 yew, 偵 yin, 叢 餘 tsow yú,  
 遺 餘 é yú.

SUPERABUNDANT, 浩 豪óu,  
 益 yih, 零 餘 ling yú, 甚 多  
 shín to, 太 多 t'haé to, 狼 多  
 hān to, 極 多 kéin to, 盛 多  
 shing to, 龐 teaou, 沛 p'haé,  
 浮 fow.

TO SUPERADD, 加增 kēa tsāng, 分外加增 fun wāe kēa tsāng, 增添 tsāng t'hién, 增益 tsāng yih.

SUPERANNUATED, 告老 kaóu laòu ; superannuated officer, 老臣 laòu chin.

SUPERCARGO, 斑上 pán sháng, 大斑 tá pán.

SUPERCILIOUS, 眼眶大 yèn k'hwáng tá ; a supercilious look, 白矜 pih kēō, 睥 han, 恢然 yang jèn, 傲 gaou, 藐視 meaóu shé ; supercilious deportment, 恣睢 tszé hwuy.

SUPEREMINENT, 超羣 chaou keun, 超卓 chaou chó, 出眾 ch'hūh chung, 邁 maé, 拔萃 pā tsúy, 魁大 k'hwai tá, 高出 kaou ch'hūh, 超越於眾 chaou yuē yū chung, 卓異 chō é.

SUPEREROGATION, works of, 分外之功 fun wāe che kung.

SUPEREXCELLENT, 卓越 chō yuē, 卓絕 chō tseuē, 勝過人的 shing kwó jin teih.

SUPERFICIAL, 膚淺 foo tsèen, 面上 mēén sháng, 淺 tsèen, 浮者 fōw chày, 虛浮 heu fōw, 浮皮 fōw p'hié, 浮華 lán ; superficial show, 浮 fōw hwa, 外貌的 waé maóu teih ; a superficial enquiry, 泛問 fán wán ; super-

ficial knowledge, 囿 yéw, 口耳之學 k'hòw úrh che hāó, 淺識 tsèen shih, 見識 kēén shih tsāen, 見識有限 kēén shih yèw hēén.

SUPERFICIES, 上面 sháng mēén, 膚皮的 foo p'hié teih, 面 mēén, 有長潤而無厚謂之面 yèw chàng k'hwó úrh woó hów wei che mēén.

SUPERFLUITY, 剩 shing, 蔭 yē, 遺餘 è yū, 邪 yū, 餘 yū, 有餘之事 yèw yū che szé.

SUPERFLUOUS, 設用之外 ków yung che wāe, 餘剩 yū shing, 下剩 hēa shing ; a superfluous toe, 踧 tá, 足趾重也 tsūh ché chung rày ; a superfluous character, 衍文 yèn wán ; unnecessary, 無用 woó yung.

SUPERHUMAN, 怪 kwaé, 神怪 shin kwaé ; do. appearances, 怪祟 kwaé suy, 妖 yaou.

TO SUPERINDUCE, 傳 foó, 加其上 kēa kē sháng, 尙 sháng, 上 sháng.

TO SUPERINTEND, 監 kēén, 監臨 kēén lin, 主守 choò shòw, 管顧 kwàn koó, 詹 chen, 尙 sháng, 御 yù, 掌理 chàng lè, 斡 tēén, 幹 kwan, 照 chaóu, 照顧 chaóu koó,

職主 chih choò, 職理 chih  
lè, 職掌 chih cháng, 路 koo,  
閱簡 yuě kēn, 簡閱 kēn  
yuě, 統領 t'hùng ling; to  
superintend the royal robes,  
綴衣 chuy e; to superintend  
affairs, 理事 lè szé, 臨 lin;  
do. generally, 兼攝 kēn  
shě, 御事 yù szé.

SUPERINTENDANT, 牧 mǔh,  
監督 kēn tūh; do. of cus-  
toms, 海關監督 haè kwan  
kēn tūh; do. of works, 共工  
kúng kung, 督工 tūh kung;  
the three superintendents, viz.  
of salt, justice, and money, 三  
司 san sze; superintendant of  
salt, 鹽運使 yèn yún shé;  
superintendant of the Yellow  
river, 總河 tsùng hò; super-  
intendant of a sacrifice, 祭司  
tsé sze.

SUPERIOR, one higher or  
greater, 尊長 tsun cháng,  
師 sze 伯 pih, 孟 mǎng, 正  
ching, 傅 tseún, 耆 k'he, 居  
上者 keu sháng chày, 良長  
lèang cháng, 長輩 cháng  
peí, 君長 keun cháng, 竦  
sùng; superiors and inferiors,  
長弟 cháng té; when su-  
periors are virtuous, 竦善  
sùng shén; superior of a tem-  
ple, 方丈 fang cháng; su-  
perior of the Taou sect, 道  
長 taóu cháng; a superior

scholar, 道士 teih szé; su-  
perior in age, 年長 nēen  
cháng; superior to common  
men, 勝於常人 shing yū  
cháng jìn, 出眾 ch'üh chung,  
豪 haou; a superior man, 樞  
機 ch'hoo ke; superior officer,  
上司 sháng sze, 上司官  
sháng sze kwan, 上憲 sháng  
hēen, 長吏 cháng lé; mind and  
body both superior, 才貌俱  
侍 tsáé maóu keú shé; to be  
superior to, 勝 shing, 在上  
tsáé sháng, 居上 keu sháng;  
the superior principle of nature,  
陽 yáng; superior beings, 神  
明 shín ming.

SUPERLATIVE, 至 ché, 殊  
shoò, 最 tsúy, 極 k'heih, 殺  
shǎ, 絕 tseuě.

SUPERNAL, 在上的 tsáé  
sháng teih, 自上來的 tszé  
sháng laè teih, 自天來的  
tszé t'hüen laè teih.

SUPERNATURAL, above na-  
ture, 超性 chaou sing; that  
which man cannot bring about,  
and which is still effected is  
supernatural, 人力所不  
爲而爲者天也 jín leih  
sò pūh wéi t'íh wéi chày t'ēen  
yà; supernatural appearances,  
妖孽 yaou nē; supernatural  
beings, 真人 chin jín.

SUPERNUMERARY, 畸 kē,  
畸零 kē ling; supernumera-

象子 xiàng zǐ 象天 xiàng tiān  
bandian 象天 xiàng tiān

象額 xiàng é 象鼻 xiàng bí  
píhān

代作 dài zuò 裏  
代作 dài zuò 裏

他立我 tā lì wǒ 奉神 fèng shén

鬼 fēng shuǐ shàng kǒng: be-  
fooled by, 風水 fēng shuǐ 惑

風水 fēng shuǐ 惑 hūo: heterodox  
opinions, 異端 yì tuān, 左  
道 zuǒ dào.

認認 wò wò  
superstitious sacrifices 淫祀  
yín sì; do. produces no good.

淫祀 yín sì 無祥 wú xiáng; superstitious awe. 棧  
láng.

建造 jiàn zào  
之物 zhī wù tiān tāoú che wùh.

To SUPERVENE, 忽有  
hū yǒu.

To SUPERVISE, 治治  
chì.

SUPINE, negligent, 忍簡  
hūn jiǎn, 慢易 màn yì,  
嬉慢 xī màn.

SUPPER, 晚餐 wǎn ts'han,  
晚飯 wǎn fàn, 晚膳 wǎn shān,  
晚膳 wǎn shān, 晚膳 wǎn shān;  
the Lord's Supper, 主之晚餐  
zhǔ zhī wǎn ts'han.

To SUPPLANT, 陷害人  
xià hài rén, 陷害人

人 rén 掉掉 chāo, 掉  
chāo, 掉掉 chāo, 掉掉 chāo,

柔軟 róu ruǎn, 柔軟  
róu ruǎn, 柔軟 róu ruǎn, 柔軟 róu ruǎn.

SUPPLEMENT 補遺 pò  
遺, 補遺 pò yí, 補遺 pò yí, 補  
遺 pò yí, 補遺 pò yí, 補遺 pò yí,  
之事 zhī shì, 之事 zhī shì, 之事 zhī shì, 之事 zhī shì,  
貼 pò tiē, 續卷 shù juǎn

SUPPLEMENTAL, 充補  
chōng bǔ.

SUPPLIANT, 仰求者 yǎng  
qiú zhě, 乞求者 qǐ qiú zhě,  
乞求者 qǐ qiú zhě, 求人 qiú rén,  
祈禱者 qí dǎo zhě, 叩乞者 kòu qǐ zhě,  
叩乞者 kòu qǐ zhě.

To SUPPLICATE, 禱 taòu,  
祈禱 qí dǎo, 乞求 qǐ qiú,  
乞求 qǐ qiú, 禱告 taòu gào, 懇  
kǎn, 懇求 kǎn qiú, 懇求 kǎn qiú,

禱告 taòu gào, 懇求 kǎn qiú,  
懇求 kǎn qiú, 懇求 kǎn qiú, 懇求 kǎn qiú,  
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懇求 kǎn qiú, 懇求 kǎn qiú, 懇求 kǎn qiú,

to supply deficiencies, 找補 chaou pò, 滋補 tsze pò, 補 pò; to supply what is wanting, 補不足 pò pūh tsūh; supplies for the army, 軍需 keun seu; to supply wants, 賑 chìn, 賑濟 chìn tsè, 周濟 chow tsè, 賑濟 chow tsè, 濟困 tsè k'hwān, 施濟 she tsè, 贍貧 shen pīn, 賑貸 chìn t'haè; to supply the wants of a country, 足國 tsūh kwō; to supply what is necessary, 供應 kúng ying, 贍 kúng, 裨 pe, 賠補 pei pò; to supply with food, 餉 poo; to supply what has been omitted, 補遺 pò é; to supply one's-self, 自備 tszé pó.

SUPPORT, 聊賴 leaóu laè; a prop, 頂柱 t'ing choó, 撐 chāng, 撐柱 chāng choó, 楹 ying, 支柱 che choó, 棟 túng, 撐 chāng; no support or dependance, 無聊無賴 woó leaóu woó laè; without support, 缺正 kang kang; the support of the state, 棟梁 túng léang.

To SUPPORT, 扶承 foó ching, 扶持 foó ch'hè, 揭 kē, 擊 kē, 相 sāng, 扶扶 foó kē, 援 he, 柱 choó, 養 yàng; to support one's-self, 養口 yàng k'hòw; to sup-

port by the arm, 援 yīh; to support by holding the arms, 攬扶 chan foó; to support one's-self by righteous conduct, 扶義 foó é; to support on a frame, 架物 kēá wūh; to support life, 養生 yàng sāng; to support one's parents, 養父母 yàng foó mò, 養親 yàng ts'hin; to sustain, 扶著 foó chō, 提拔 tē pō.

SUPPORTABLE, 當得起 táng t'ih k'hè.

SUPPOSE, 假 kēá, 估量 koó léang, 恐 k'hùng, 恐怕 k'hùng p'há, 諒 léang, 諒必 léang p'eh, 怕 p'há, 設 shē, 設想 shē sāng, 打算 tà swán, 度 toó, 猜度 chae tō, 借 tséay, 倘 chāng; suppose, for example, 借如 tséay joó; supposing that, 倘若 táng jō; suppose now, 比方 pè fang, 譬如 p'hé joó, 假如 kēá joó, 設如 shē joó; supposing that, 如若 joó jō, 假若 kēá jō, 假使 kēá shé, 倘若 p'hé jō, 設或 shē hwō, 設使 shē shē; to conjecture, 猜度 chae tō; supposed it to be his own house, 認爲己室 jín wei kè s'ih.

SUPPOSITION, 設使之語 shē shē che yù.

To SUPPRESS, 壓 yā, 押 yā, 鎮壓 chin yā, 彈壓



t'hàn yā, 壓住 yā chhō, 壓  
 壓 chin yā, 壓服 shāh fūh,  
 鎮 chin, 壓服 yā fūh, 抑  
 yih; to suppress a cause, 沉  
 案 chin'gān; to suppress an-  
 archy, 除亂 choō lwán; to  
 suppress a smile, 含笑 hān  
 seān, 飲 ling; to suppress  
 alarm, 壓驚 yā king; to put  
 down, 壓下 yā hēa; to con-  
 ceal, 藏 chwāng, 藏匿  
 chwāng neih, 隱昧 yin mei;  
 a suppressed smile, 飲 han;  
 a suppressed voice, 小聲 seāu  
 shing.

TO SUPPULATE, and burst,  
 潰爛 wei lán, 成膿 瘡  
 ching nung chwang, 生膿  
 sāng nung.

SUPREME, 無上 woō  
 sháng, 至上 ché sháng, 至  
 極 ché keih, 至大 ché tá,  
 至高 ché kaou, 至尊 ché  
 tsun; the Supreme, 帝 té,  
 帝 sháng té, 昊天上帝  
 haóu t'heen sháng té, 皇上帝  
 帝 hwāng sháng té, 天上帝  
 t'heen tè, 皇天上帝  
 hwāng t'heen sháng té, 上  
 sháng, 天 t'heen; the Taouists  
 use for the Supreme, 玉皇  
 yūh hwāng, 上真 sháng  
 chin, 太上 t'haé sháng, 玉  
 皇天帝 yūh hwāng t'heen  
 té; the Buddhists use, 天尊  
 t'heen tsun, 天帝 t'heen té.

SURE, 主國 chhōi koo, 妥  
 帖 thō tē, 定妥 jing thō,  
 妥當 thō tang, 一定 yih  
 ting, 停當 t'bing tang, 穩  
 當 wān tang; sure-footed,  
 腳力大 kēō leh tá; surely,  
 固然 kōō jén, 自然 tszé  
 jén, 果然 kwō jén.

SURETY, 保家 pāu kēa,  
 主保 choō pāu, 代保 táé  
 pāu, 中保 chung pāu, 擔  
 保 tán pāu; to be surety for,  
 任 jín, 保任 pāu jín, 保 pāu

SURF, 法 hung, 海水 騰  
 湧 haé shwùt tang yung.

SURFACE, 面 mēen; the  
 upper surface, 上面 sháng  
 mēen; the lower surface, 下  
 面 hēa mēen; surface of the  
 water, 水面 shwùt mēen; sur-  
 face of the earth, 地面 té mēen.

SURFEIT, 食飲太多  
 shīh yin t'haé to, 食之傷  
 胃 shīh che shang wei.

SURGE, 大浪 tá lāng.

SURGEON, 醫生 e sāng,  
 醫士 e szé, 外科 先生  
 waé k'ho sēen sāng, 外科  
 醫生 waé k'ho e sāng, 外  
 科家 waé k'ho kēa.

SURGERY, 外科 waé k'ho.  
 SURGICAL practice, 外科  
 藝 waé k'ho é.

SURLY, 惡癖 gō p'heih,  
 利害 lé haé, 惡性 gō sīng.

TO SURMISE, 揆 è, 揆 度

kwei toó, 忖度 tsún toó, 忖  
tsún, 疑 è, to surmise correct-  
ly, 拿穩 nà wǎn.

TO SURMOUNT, 勝過 shíng  
kwó, 越過 yuě kwó, 超出  
chaoú ch'hūh.

SURNAME, 氏 shé, 姓 síng,  
姓氏 síng ché; double do.  
復姓 fūh síng, 慕容 móo  
yūng; name and surname, 姓  
名 síng míng.

TO SURPASS, 超卓 chaou  
chō, 超羣 chaou keun, 蓋  
kaé, 果 kwò, 跨 kwa, 連蹠  
lén lō, 卓蹠 chō lō, 邁種  
超羣 maé chùng chaou keun,  
勝 shíng, 卓越 chō yuě, 宕  
t'ang, 探 tó, 拔 pā, 沒 mūh, 牟  
mōw, 甲長 kē cháng, 脫  
過 tō kwó, 超越 chaou yuě,  
趨 chē, 跬 she; to surpass  
the age, 蓋世 kaé shé, 出  
眾 ch'hūh chùng; a surpassing  
hero, 義俠 é hē.

SURPLICE, 法衣 fā e, 髡  
裝 kē sha, 袈裟 kē sha;  
a sort of hairy surplice, 祇  
被 te che; to take the surplice,  
被衲 pe nā; the surplice is  
the best defence against insult,  
袈裟爲忍辱鎧 kē sha  
wei jin jūh k'hae.

SURPLUS, 畸 kê, 羨餘  
sēn yū, 剩 shíng, 奇 k'hè,  
累 ling, 奄 yèn, 強 k'àng,  
餘 yū, 餘盛 yū shíng.

SURPRISE, 錯愕 tsō gō.

TO SURPRISE, 驚駭 king  
heà, 驚訝 king yā; surprised,  
駭 heà, 駭異 heà é, 愕  
然 gō jèn, 愕失 gō shīh; to  
be surprised at, 怪之 kwaé  
che.

SURPRISING, 奇異 k'hè é,  
出奇 ch'hūh k'hè; sur-  
prising! 怪哉 kwaé tsáé, 足  
爲怪 tsūh wei kwaé.

TO SURRENDER to a foe, 投  
降 t'hōw kēang; to surrender  
to government, 投誠 t'hōw  
ching, 歸服 kwei fūh, 服轄  
fūh hē; to surrender to one's  
creditors, 家產盡絕 kēa  
sàn tsín tseu; to summon  
any to surrender, 招降 chaou  
kēang; to surrender up a  
charge, 致事 ché szé; to  
surrender one's-self to justice,  
出首 ch'hūh shòw.

SURREPTITIOUS, 僭 tsēn,  
暗走 gán tsòw, 自私 tszé  
sze.

TO SURROUND, 周圍 chow  
wei, 圍 hwān, 環 hwān, 繞  
jaou, 圍 wei, 緯 wei, 還 hwān,  
旬 kō, 包括 paou kwō, 週  
chow; to surround a hill, 繞  
山 jaou shan; they surround-  
ed the bridge gate, 圍橋門  
hwān keaōu mūn; surround-  
ed him with soldiers, 以兵  
圍之 è ping wei che; sur-

rounding wall, 圍牆 wei  
wēang, 周垣 chow hwàn.

SURTOUT, 罩衣 chaou e  
外套 waé t'haou.

TO SURVEY, 簡閱 kēn  
yuē, 奄觀 yèn kwan, 視觀  
shé kwan, 瞻見 chen kēn,  
閱覽 yuē lán, 畢 peih, 眠  
te; to survey with anger, 恨  
視 hān shé; to survey leisure-  
ly, 厝 ma, 緩視 hwàn shé;  
to survey one another, 艾相  
gāi sēang; to survey the small-  
er states, 觀小國 too saòu  
kwō; to survey all under  
heaven, 觀天下 kwan t'heñ  
hiā; to survey extensively, 鑑  
視 kēn shé, 廣覽 kwàng  
làn; to survey troops, 閱兵  
yuē ping; to survey a coast,  
探沙水 t'han sha shwù;  
to survey land, 量田地  
léang tēn té, 丈量地畝  
cháng léang té mòw; to sur-  
vey narrowly, 細看 sé k'hán.

TO SURVIVE, 尚活 sháng  
hwō, 尙存 sháng tsūn, 還  
在 hwân tsáé, 還有 hwân  
yèw; he survives to the pre-  
sent day, 至今還在 ché  
kin hwân tsáé.

SUSCEPTIBLE, 易感者  
é kàn chày.

TO SUSCITATE, 復活 fūh  
hwō, 復生 fūh sāng, 甦命  
soo ming.

TO SUSPECT, 猜疑 chae é,  
疑惑 é hwō, 疑竇 é tów,  
嫌疑 hiēn é, 恐怕 k'hūng  
p'ha, 忒 t'hih, 猜  
忌 chae ké; a suspected per-  
son, 可疑之人 k'hò é  
che jin.

TO SUSPEND, 吊 teaóu, 掛  
kwá, 挂 kwá, 擡 tē, 懸掛  
heuēn kwá, 懸縣 keaou  
heuēn, 懸望 heuēn wáng, 懸  
係 heuēn hé, 挽 wei, 激  
k'hiēn; to suspend a musical  
stone, 懸磬 heuēn k'hing; to  
hang, 上吊 sháng teaóu; to  
suspend upside down, 倒懸  
taòu heuēn; to suspend in  
vacuo, 懸空 heuēn k'hung;  
to suspend from the top of  
the door, 懸于門上 heuēn  
yū mán sháng; do. from a  
beam, 懸梁 heuēn léang; to  
suspend an officer from duty,  
勒休 lih hew, 罷職 pá  
chih, 革職 kih chih; to sus-  
pend, or defer, 停留 ting  
lèw, 停止 ting ché, 暫停  
tsan ting; to suspend work,  
停工 ting kung, 罷工 pá  
kung.

SUSPENSE, 掛念 kwá  
nēn, 掛意 kwá é, 掛慮  
kwá léu; to be in suspense,  
躊躇 chów chò; suspense,  
kept in, 牽掛 k'ēn kwá, 掛  
意 kwá é, 掛心 kwá sin, 掛

慮 kwá leù, 掛念 kwá nèen.

SUSPENSION bridge, 經  
橋 hāng keaôu, 懸磴 heuèn  
tāng; suspension of arms, 止  
干戈 chè kan ko.

SUSPICION, 疑心 â sin,  
狐疑之意 hoo â che é,  
疑病 â píng, 礙 â, 嫌 hēen,  
嫌疑 hēen â, 慊 hēen, 恐  
k'hùng, 慊悽 loò mǎng, 憐  
tse; suspicions and dislikes,  
嫌疑 hēen â; suspicions in-  
creased, 猜疑益甚 chae â  
yih shín.

SUSPICIOUS, 狐疑 hoó ê,  
多疑 to ê, 好疑惑 haóu  
â hwǒ, 狐惑 hoó hwǒ, 瞿  
keu, 猶與 yêw yû, 疑惑  
â hwǒ, 掛慊 chin shín, 慊  
k'hēen, 慮 leú, 鉗忌 kēen  
ké, 憐疑 tse â, 猶猶 yêw  
yêw 疑竇 â tów, 疊疑 koò  
ê; very suspicious, 多疑 to  
ê; a suspicious mind, 心多  
疑 sin to ê; to be suspicious  
of, 猜訝 chae yâ; suspicious  
appearances, 形跡可疑  
hng tseih k'hò â, 有疑色  
yêw â síh, 可疑 k'hò â.

TO SUSPIRE, 嘆息 t'hán  
seih.

TO SUSTAIN, 扶起 foó  
k'hè, 扶挾 foó hēa, 擔何  
tán hô, 負荷 foó hô, 任 jín,  
堪 k'hàn, 揭 kēē, 肩 kēen,  
處 kēen, 克 kīh, 勝 shíng,

擔 tán, 輿 yû, 丁 ting, 簪  
tan, 克當 kīh tang, 委 wei,  
承 ching, 承載 ching tsae,  
抵 tè, 掖 yih, 揜 pe, 擔當  
tán tang, 柱 choó, 殷 yin, 被  
負 p'hè foó, 挂 choó, 捱 e,  
仔肩 tszè kēen; to sustain  
with the hand, 捐 maou; to  
sustain under calamity, 扶災  
foó tsae; how can I sustain it,  
何以克當 hô â kīh tang?  
unable to sustain it, 擔當  
不住 tán tang pūh choó, 當  
不起 tang pūh k'hè; to sus-  
tain a burden, 擔荷 tán hô,  
攬扶 tsan foo; to sustain a  
charge, 責任 tsih jín, 委  
wei, 仔 tszè; to sustain the  
duties of an office, 責任 tsih  
jín; to sustain one's-self, 自  
守 tszè shòw; to sustain the  
expectations of people, 應  
人之企望 ying jin che  
chè wáng; to sustain life, 存  
其生命 tsūn kè sāng míng.

SUSTENANCE, 用糧 yung  
lāng, 飲食 y, n shíh.

SUTLER, 買班 màè pán.

SUTURE, 縫迹 fūng tseih.

SWADDLING bands, 帶子  
taé tszè, 纏帶子 chen taé  
tszè, 包帶子 paou taé tszè,  
纏裹帶子 chen kwò taé  
tszè; just out of his swaddling  
clothes, 始免綴綵 chè  
mēen kēang paou.

To SWAGGER, 誇 cha, 擺  
擺 yaôu paê, 擺手 paê shòw,  
掉臂 tsaou pé, 施 she, 佻  
佻 paou haou, 踟躕 kwo tà;  
a swaggering gait, 逶迤 wei  
ê, 搖擺 yaôu paê, 佻佻  
sǎng yâng, 搖搖 yaôu yaôu.

SWALLOW, 燕子 yén tszè',  
鸛鵒 é ûrh, 鳶 yih, 鷺 yén;  
a swallow's-tail, 旂 seaou;  
swallow-tailed, 燕剪 yén  
tsèen; a swallow's neck, 燕  
領 yén hàn; a female swal-  
low, 翠 tsuy.

To SWALLOW, 吞下去  
t'hun hǎa k'heú, 嗑 hǎ, 咽  
hǎa, 吃 keih, 餐 tsan, 食 tsan,  
食 shih, 飲 yin, 噴 tsan, 吭  
hang, 啖 tan, 下嗑 hǎa  
yih, 嚥 yén; to swallow like  
a whale, 鯨吞 king t'hun;  
to swallow down, 咽下 yén  
hǎa, 咽 yén, 嚥 yén; unable  
to swallow, 嚥不下肚  
yén pūh hǎa tò, 吃不下  
keih pūh hǎa; to swallow an  
insult, 吃虧 keih k'hwei; to  
swallow greedily, 啜 t'han;  
to swallow one's words, 食  
言 shih yén; to swallow the  
wrong way, 錯悞 ts'hó hòw,  
飲 tseih; swallow-root, 白  
薇 pih wei.

SWAMP, 山間陷泥地  
shan kēen hēen nè té.

SWAN, 鴻鵠 hūng küh,

黃鵠 hwāng küh; wild do.  
or hoopoo, 鵠 küh.

SWARM of insects, 雷 min;  
a swarm of bees, 蜜蜂羣  
meih fūng keun.

To SWARM, 羣集 keun  
tseih.

SWARTHY face, 黑面 hih  
mēen, 面黧 mēen kan.

To SWATHE, 以帶纏之  
è taé chen che.

SWAY, 管轄 kwàn hǎa,  
治轄 chē hǎa, 國統 kwō  
t'hung; under one's sway, 治  
下 chē hǎa, 手下 shòw hǎa,  
管下 kwàn hǎa; to have the  
sway, 得權 tih keuen, 柄  
權 ping keuen; to be under  
the sway of another, 服其權  
fuh kē keuen.

To SWAY, 掌管 chāng  
kwàn, 經理 king lè; to sway  
the sceptre, 執權柄 chih  
keuen ping.

To SWEAR, 發誓 fā shé,  
誓 shé, 起誓 k'hè shé, 說  
誓 shwō shé, 吐咒 t'hoò  
chów, 賭咒發誓 tò chów  
fā shé, 敢誓 k'hè shé, 歃  
血 shǎ heuě, 矢 shé, 矢願  
shé yuén, 斬鷄頭 chàn ke  
t'hôw; to swear falsely, 說  
假誓 shwō kēa shé, 妄誓  
wāng shé; to swear profanely,  
亂發誓 lwán fā shé; to  
swear and vow, 發誓願 fā

shé yuén ; he swore that they would not stand together, **誓** shé pūh kúng leih ; swearing, **詛** tsoó.

**SWEAT**, **汗** hán, **冰** yǐh ; a cold sweat, **冷** lǎng hán ; all over in a cold sweat, **一身冷汗** yǐh shin lǎng hán.

To **SWEAT**, **出汗** ch'hūh hán, **發汗** fā hán, **流汗** lēu hán ; to sweat all over, **滿身是汗** mwàn shin shé hán.

**SWEDEN**, **端國** suy kwǒ, **藍旗國** lán k'hē kwǒ.

To **SWEEP**, **打掃** tà saóu, **掃** saóu, **攪** sae ; to sweep the ground, **掃地** saóu té ; to sprinkle and sweep, **洒掃** shaé saóu ; to sweep away, **撿** hwúy, **搨** fún, **帚** chow ; to sweep away filth, **撲** fun, **殺** shǎ ; to sweep away heterodox sects, **掃除異端** saóu choó é twan ; to make a clean sweep, **抹煞** mǒ shǎ, **揩** seuē, **戴** fun, **莽** fun ; to sweep the hold, **掃艙** saóu tsang.

**SWEET**, **恬** t'hēen, **甘** kan, **慇** yin, **音** t'hae, **談** yen, **憫** yen, **羹** mei, **醅** chun, **餽** tēen ; a sweet sleep, **甘寢** kan ts'hín ; sweet taste, **甘味** kan wé, **甘旨** kan ché ; sweet wine, **旨酒** ché tsèw,

**醅** hwǒ, **醅** é, **醴** le, **醴泉** le tseuén ; sweet as honey, **恬** t'hēen joó meih ; sweet rain, **甘澍** kan choo ; a sweet mouth, **咄** p'heih, **口香** k'hòw hēang ; sweet words, **甘言** kan yén, **言詞** yén szê wǎn hò ; sweet, affable, **溫柔** wǎn jòw, **溫和** wǎn hò ; sweet cakes, **餽** e meih ; sweet dews, **甘露** kan loó ; a sweet smell, **醴醴** gan t'an, **葳蕤** shē shē.

**SWEET BASIL**, **揉** jow, **紫蘇** tsze soo.

**SWEET BRIER**, **月季花** yuē ké hwa.

**SWEET FLAG**, **蕝** tsàn, **芛** yang, **荇** yang, **菖蒲** ch'hang pò, **劒蘭** kéén lán.

**SWEETMEAT**, **糖果** t'ang kò, **饅頭** t'hang kwò ; sweet-meat made of wheat and sugar, **麩** h'heu, **麥甘齏** mǐh kan chūh.

**SWEET ORANGE**, **沙橘** sha kéh, **甘橘** kan kéh.

**SWEET PEARL**, **沙梨** sha lé, **甘棠** kan tang.

**SWEET-SCENTED**, **香莢** hēang mei.

**SWEET-WILLIAM**, **剪邊羅** tsèen pēen lô.

To **SWELL**, **腫脹** chùng cháng, **瘰癧** tuy, **腥** nēē, **發癰** fā yung, **腫起來** chùng

疾速 tseih süh, 輕快 k'ing

中盜 chung taóu, 光脚  
g kwang kěö.

中盜 chung taóu, 光脚  
g kwang kěö.

SWINE, 彘 che, 猪類 choo lúy, 豕 shè, 獠 yuen, 獠 chě, 獠 hwān; a swine rooting up the ground, 豕掘地 shà keūh té.

SWING, 鞞 ts'ew ts'een.

TO SWING, 打鞞 tà ts'hew ts'héen, 鞞戲 shing hé; to swing backwards and forwards, 踹 pēen sēen, 踹 sēen; to swing about the arms, 擲 t'heaou, 掉 chaóu, 搖手 yaóu shòw; swinging about, 蹙 sēen.

SWITCH, 篳 chuy, 梲 chwa, 籐 chwa, 籐 pēen, 籐 le, 籐 pēen; small switch, 杖 mei, 筴 chwa, 筴 sēay, 小鞭子 seaóu pēen tszè.

SWIVEL, 過山標 kó shan p'heaou.

SWOLLEN, 脰 pēē, 胖脹 p'hang chang, 舉香 hín ching, 膨脝 pāng hāng, 脰 kwó, 臃腫 luy tūy, 臃腫 heaouchùng, 臃 pang kang, 臃 yung; the eyes swollen from weeping, 泣而目腫 keih ūh mūh chùng.

SWOON, 心惛 sin hwān, 心慌 sin hwang, 心發昏 sin fā hwān; in a swoon, 魂不附體 hwān pūh foó t'hè.

SWORD, 刀 taou, 刃 jin, 百里 pīh là, 扁諸 pēen choo, 鉞 kě; a small sword,

刀子 taou tszè, 小刀 seaóu taou; a great sword, 大刀 tá taou; an ornamented sword, 寶刀 paóu taou, 漏影 lów ying, 華鋒 hwa fung; a double sword, 雙股劍 shwang kò kēén, 雌雄劍 tsze heung kēén; a two-edged sword, 劍 kēén, 莫耶 mǒ yāy, 兩刃刀 lěang jin taou, 三鋒刀 san fung taou; single do. 刀 taou; a sharp sword, 剗 gǒ; the sword of the executioner, 歐刀 gòw taou; a hanging sword, 腰刀 yaou taou; sword exercise, 舞刀 wò taou; to draw a sword, 拔劍 pā kēén; to put to the sword, 以刀殺滅 é taou shā mē; sword-belt, 韞 hwǒ; sword and buckler, 劍鎧 kēén k'hae; a sword studded with gems, 寶劍 paóu kēén; a sword wound, 刃 ch'wang; a sword-fish, 針背魚 chin tsúy yú, 劍魚 kēén yú; a sword cutler, 桃氏 t'haóu shé; the sword plant, 莆 fò; sword grass, 白茛 pīh keih, 三稜 san lǎng; a sword with bells, 鐮刀 lwan taou; names of swords, 干將 kan tséang, 龍泉 lóng tseuén.

SWORN brothers, 盟兄弟 míng heung té, 歃血兄弟



shǎ heñ heung té.

SYCAMORE-TREE, 楓樹  
fung shoó ; a sort of sycamore  
tree, 楓樺 fung shě.

SYCOPHANT, 蜚 che, 諂  
詔恭悅之人 chan chèn  
kung yuě che jìn ; a crawling  
sycophant, 燈媚 how meí.

SYCOPHANTIC, 佞倖 níng  
híng, 慄 seüh, 諂媚者  
chèn meí chày.

SYLLABLE, 切音 ts'hě  
yin, 分音 fun yin ; the syl-  
labic mode of spelling, 反切  
fán ts'hě.

SYLLOGISM, 推論之辭  
t'huy lún che szê, 辨駁之理  
péén pǒ che szê, 折理  
之言 chě lè che yèn, 三角  
論 san kǎo lún, 推論一段  
t'huy lún yíh t'hwán.

SYLVAN, 樹林的 shoó  
lín teíh 山林之貌 shan  
lín che maóu ; sylvan fauns,  
襦袂 le mei.

SYMBOL, 記號 ké haóu,  
表號 peádu haóu.

TO SYMBOLIZE, 暗指 gán  
chè, 設譬 shě p'hé.

SYMMETRY, 相宜之貌  
sǎng á che maóu, 上下相  
稱 sháng hǎa sǎng ch'hing.

SYMMETRICAL, 相稱  
sǎng ch'hing, 相當 sǎng  
táng, 相對 sǎng túy, 相  
應按排的好 sǎng yíng

gán pǎe teíh haóu.

TO SYMPATHIZE, 憐惜 lín  
seih, 分憂 fun yew, 弔  
teaóu, 憂恤 yew seüh, 恕  
shoó, 愍 mín ; to sympathize  
with in joy and sorrow, 樂其  
樂而憂其憂 lǎ kě lǎ árh  
yew kě yew ; sympathizing,  
愍 yin.

SYMPATHY, 同情 tēng  
tsing, 性情和合 síng  
tsing hô hǎ, 慈悲 tszé pei.

SYMPHONY, 奏樂和音  
tsóu lǎ hô yin, 音韻調和  
yin yún t'heaou hô, 和音 hô  
yin.

SYMPTOM, 病狀 píng  
chwáng, 病勢 píng shé.

SYNAGOGUE, 會堂 hwáy  
táng.

SYNOD, 會議 hwáy é, 公  
會 kung hwáy.

SYNONYME, 二字同意  
úrñ tszé tūng é, 同義之  
字 t'hūng é che tszé.

SYNOPSIS, 簡略 kēen lǎo.

SYNTAX, 作書文法 tsǎ  
shoo wǎn fá.

SYPHILIS, 陽梅 yāng mei.

SYPHON, 厄 che, 漏厄  
lów che, 厄匱 che á, 酒厄  
tsǎw che ; a wine syphon, 酒  
厄 tsǎw che ; a water syphon,  
水厄 shwù che.

SYRINGA, lilac, 吳栢桐  
chów woo t'hung.

SYRUP, 糖水 t'àng shwù, 煎藥汁 tsēn yō chih, 漿 tsēang.

SYSEE-SILVER, 絲銀 szé yin, 紋銀 wān yin, 細絲 sé sze, 碎銀 tsúy yin.

SYSTEM, 次序之事 tszé seú che szé; system of government, 大卡 tá pēn.

TO SYSTEMATIZE, 比 pè. SZE-CHUEN, 四州 szé chuen, 蜀 shüh.

## T

TABASHEER, 竹黃 chüh hwāng, 天竹黃 t'hiēn chüh hwāng.

TABERNACLE, 檯 yō, 幕屋 moó ŭh.

TABERNACLE, montana coronaria, 狗牙花 kòw yā hwa.

TABES MESENTERICUS, 疳積 kan tsēh.

TABLE, 棹 chō, 棹子 chō tszé, 桌案 chō gnán, 几案 kè gnán, 席 seih, 棚 hing; tables and chairs, 椅棹 è chō, 檯 sēay; to sit at table, 席坐 seih tsó; at the table, 席中 seih chung; sitting at the same table, 同席 tūng seih; to sit down at table, 入席 jūh seih; a low table, 匠棹子 kang chō tszé; a high table, 高几 kaou kè, 几 kè, 几棹 kè chō; to lean on the table, 隱几 yin kè; a square table, 八仙桌 pā sēen chō; a round table, 檯

seuen, a table used in sacrificing, 梔 k'hwān, 膠 chaou; table talk, 席話 seih hwá; to strike the table, 拍案 pāh gnán; to lay the table, 排桌 pāe chō, 班臺子 pān taē tszé; to wait at table, 服事 fūh szé; a table in front of a couch, 施 e, 施 e; a table-cloth, 棹布 chō poó, 幕 moó; table front, 棹圍 chō weí, 棹帷 chō weí; a table, or index, 目錄 mūh lūh; do. used in meteorology, 水案 mūh gán; a table, (list) 譜籍 poó tseih; table-land, 高敞地 kaou chang té, 平原 yuēn, 平原 pīng yuēn, 舉 yu; a table mountain, 高而上平曰兀 kaou ūh sháng pīng yuē wūh.

TABLET, 牋 chan, 脾膀 pāe pāng, 牋牋 sēē tēē, 譜 poò, 門籍 mūn tseih, 簡槩 kēen chan, 尺籍 ch'hīh tseih, 尺牘 ch'hīh t'hih; a stone

table, 碑 pe, 砗 cha : tablet loo päng.

(for writing) 札 chá : tablet  
of ceremony, 笏 hwih : tablet  
over a door, 扁 pēn, 匾額  
pēn gih, 簡 簪 kēn sēn :  
an elegant tablet, 花 裝 hwa  
chan : tablet dedicated to an-  
cestors, 神 詞 shin sze, 桓  
表 hwān peāu, 祀 kwei, 保  
leth ; a tablet of population, 開  
鮮 k'hae sēn ; a front tablet,  
題 額 té gih.

TABOUR, 小 鼓 seaòu kòò,  
懷 鼓 hwaè kòò.

TACIT, 默 默 mih mih, 緘  
默 kēn mih, 不 言 pūh yēn.

TACITURN, 緘 口 kēn  
k'hōw, 沉 默 chin mih, 寡  
言 kwā yēn, 不 多 言 pūh  
to yēn, 不 好 多 嘴 pūh  
haòu to tsúy.

TACKLING of a ship, 船 上  
使 用 之 物 chwān sháng  
shè yung che wūh.

TACK, 環 子 hwān tszè,  
鉤 子 ków tszè, 扣 子 k'hóu  
tszè ; a tack, (small nail) 小  
丁 seaòu ting, 鉋 fei.

To TACK on, 上 扣 子  
sháng k'hóu tszè, 扣 上 鈕  
子 k'hóu sháng nēu tszè ; to  
sew together, 縫 起 來 fūng  
k'hè laè, 縫 一 縫 fūng yih  
fūng ; to tack ship, 反 梢 fān  
tsaou.

TACKLE of a ship, 艙 舢

TADPOLE, 蛤 蚱 kēa keae,  
蝌 蚪 ko tow, 蚪 蚪 ko tow,  
活 東 hwō tung, 蛙 蟻 kwō  
tung, 水 仙 子 shwuy sēn  
tszè, 蛙 kwō, 玄 針 heuēn  
chin, 雷 公 魚 lūy kung yū,  
玄 魚 heuēn yū, 懸 針 hēn  
chin ; the tadpoles move  
briskly about, 蝌 蚪 活 動  
ko tow hwō tung ; the tadpole  
character, 科 斗 字 k'ho tòw  
tszé.

TAL of silver, 一 兩 銀  
子 yih lēang yin tszè.

TAGETES, the French ma-  
rygold, 萬 壽 菊 wān shów  
keuh.

TAIL, 尾 wei, 尾 末 wei  
mō, 尾 欄 wei pa, 尾 把 wei  
pà ; a tail, 薙 lé ; the tail of  
a bird, 帚 noo, 鳥 尾 neaòu  
wei ; tail of the Great Bear,  
杓 peāu, 斗 柄 tòw ping ;  
tail of a fish, 鮮 sin ; the tail  
of a coat, 裾 keu ; a tail, a  
suite, 扈 hoo.

TAILOR, 裁 縫 tsae fūng,  
縫 人 fūng jin, 成 衣 的  
ching e teih ; the tailor bird,  
工 雀 kung tsə, 桃 雀 taòu  
tsə, 鶯 雀 wā sāng, 鷓 鴒  
ning keue, 鴛 鴦 keaou, 歸 鴉 foo,  
鷓 鴒 tseāu meaou, 女 鵲  
nyù tsēang, 巧 婦 鳥 k'eaòu  
foò neaòu, 鷓 鴒 tseāu leaou.

TAINT, stain, 沾污 chen woo; infection, 沾染 chen jeh; spot, 班點 pán tién.

TO TAINT. 染污 jèn woo; to infect, 行瘟 hung wán, 瘟流 wān lóu.

TO TAKE. 取 tseù. 收 show. 將 tsang, 暑 lēō, 錄 lūh, 扱 sã, 擣 sēen, 擣 shā, 戳 cha. 斟取 chin tseù, 歎 yě, 蘇取 soo tseù, 資取 tze tseù, 取錄 tseù lūh, 搯 san, 擣 tseuou 搯 keaou, 機 ke, 擣 sēē, 擣 keun, 搯 té, 揜 yēn. 搯 k'ihō, 搯 pō, 搯 chih. 擣 kwán, 弋 yih, 弋取 yih tseù. 擣 tsūh, 挖 kwuy, 擣 keu, 挺 yen to take hold of, 拿 nà, 擣 cha, 挾 hēē, 撚 jèn, 擣 keüh, 把 pà, 撚 leaou, 擣 mun, 持擣 chā mun, 擣 k'hién, 擣 keu, 擣 yuen. 擣 loo, 擣 kwō, 擣 lán, 擣 pā, 擣 pow, 擣 che, 擣 k'ih, 擣 san chih, 擣 keih, 提 tsūh, 擣 shē, 提 tá, 擣 nēō, 擣 sēē, 擣 lēō, 擣 kwei, 擣 kin, 擣 k'hin, 擣 kew, 擣 cha, 按 guán, 擣 e, 擣 tsze, 擣 fan, 擣 keaou shaou to take hold of with the hand, 拱 kung, 擣 te, 擣 tsēen, 擣 nan, 擣 wa, 擣 t'hán, 擣 tsuan to take hold of with the left hand, 扞 keüh; to take hold of with the fingers,

拈 nēen, 捻 nēen, 撚 nēē, 擣 seü, 擣 ts'how, 撚 tseü, 擣 leuē to take up with the fingers, 撚 leuē, 撚 ying. 鈞 chaou, 擣 leüh, 擣 tēen sēen, 擣 keüh, 擣 nāh, 擣 tsō to take with the hands, 擣 nēē to take in the hand, 擣帶 hé tsā, 擣 kae to take up in the hollow of the hand, 以手擣物 è shōw keüh wūh, 擣 pow to take by the hand, 執手 chih shōw, 扼腕 gih wán, 擣 wán, 擣 yih wán, 擣手 hwuy shōw, 擣 yih, 擣 k'ih, 擣 chāou to take in hand, 總挈 tsung k'hiē to take under the arm, 夾 kēā, 挾 kēā to take hold of in the middle, 擣 yē nēē to take hold of with the nails, 爪持 jaou chā, 擣 keüh to take a handful of, in order to judge, 手約物 shōw yō wūh, 擣 hēen to take hold of a staff, 擣 chüen cháng to take hold of the nape of the neck, 擣 tsūh hoo, 擣其頸 tsūh kē k'ing to take hold of the hair of the head, 持頭髮 chā chōw fā to take up water in the hollow of the hand, 擣 pow shwuy to take up robbers, 拿獲盜犯 nà hwō taōu fān to take alive, 擣 lòō, 生擒 sāng k'hin; to take

captive. 擄 *loo*, 俘 *fu*, 擄 *loo*, 虜掠 *loo loo*, 搶擄 *ts'ang loo*, 擒獲 *k'hin hwo*,  
 擄掠 *loo loo*, 擒 *k'hin*, to take by force, 擄 *ch'haou*,  
 執 *chih*, 執持 *chih ch'hi*, 強掄 *k'hiang ts'hang*, 劫 *k'eh*, 抄掠 *ch'haou loo*, 牟 *mow*,  
 搶 *ts'hang*, 搶劫 *ts'hang k'heh*, 攸 *chi*, 斂 *seau* to take possession of, 攘 *jang* to take possession of stray sheep, 攘羊 *jang yang*;  
 do. of a fowl, 攘鷄 *jang ke*; to take away, 拿去 *na k'heú*, 拏去 *na k'heú*, 取去 *ts'eh k'heú*, 拏 *k'heú*, 撤 *ch'he*, 徹 *ch'he*, 擢 *ch'ho*, 敲 *k'he* to take care of, 牧 *muh*,  
 留下 *lew h'á*, 顧 *koó*; to take care of one's-self, 養身 *yang shin* to take care of others, 照應 *chaou ying*, 惜身 *shih shin* to take charge of, 領 *ling*, 仔肩 *tszè k'een*, 兼攝 *k'een sh'eh* to take an airing, 納涼 *na l'ang* to take for granted, 諒 *l'ang* to take out of the water, 撈 *laou*; do. dead bodies, 打撈屍首 *tà laou she sh'ow* to take too much, 濫取 *lan ts'eu*, 濫收 *lan show* to take on one's-self, 自專 *tszé chuen*, 挾持 *h'eh ch'eh*, 揭 *k'eh*, 自擅 *tszé shén*, 戴翼 *taé yih* to take to one's-self, 撥取 *ch'ih*,  
 身 *sh'ow* to take one's-self off, 抽身 *ch'ow shin* to take fire, 火 *ch'eh*, 燒着 *shaou ch'eh*, 構火 *seu ho*, 失火 *shih ho* to take up, 拾取 *ch'ih*,  
 溪 *ts'eh*, 溪取物 *sh'eh ts'eh wuh*, 拾起 *sh'ih k'eh*, 撕 *se* to take up the pen, 掣筆 *ch'eh p'eh*, 拈筆 *nen p'eh* to take up one's lodging, 下榻 *heá tá* to take up with the chopsticks, 以箸取物 *è choó ts'eu wuh*, 椅 *ke*, 椅 *ke*, 敲 *ke*, 椅 *kwei*, 椅 *ke* to take up on the shoulders, 以肩舉物 *è k'een k'eu wuh*, 撻 *k'heén* to take up arms, 動干戈 *t'hung kan ko* to take with nippers, 拈 *k'een*, 鉗 *k'een*, 鉗住 *k'een choó* to take from, 抽 *ch'ow*, 浚 *seun* to take away from, 哀 *pow*, 哀多 *pow to* to take from the people, 牟百姓 *mow p'ih sing*; to take one of ten, 每十抽一 *m'ei sh'ih ch'ow yih*, 十分抽其一分 *sh'ih fún ch'ow k'eh yih fún*; to take a tenth, 加一抽 *k'eh yih ch'ow* to take a percentage, 抽分 *ch'ow fún* to take cold, 觸寒 *ch'uh hán*, 中寒 *chung hán*, 冲寒 *ch'ung hán*; to take medicine, 服藥 *fuh yó* to take courage, 硬着胆

- gǎng chǒ t'hán, 大着胆 tá chǒ t'hán to take liberties, 嫩 gaou, 弄 lúg, 媒污 sē woo to take an oath, 砍雞頭 k'án ke t'hôw to take one's leave, 告辭 ka'ou tszé, 分手 fun shòw. 分袂 fun mé, 訣 keüé, 稟辭 pin tszé to take an account of, 檢點 kēen tēn, 仔肩 tszé kēen to be taken aback, 急殺 keih shǎ to take off a cap, 免冠 miēn kwan, 陞冠 shing kwan to take revenge, 洗冤 sè yuen to take the reins of government, 臨御 lin yù to take command of the army, 統率取軍 t'hùng sūh chūng keun to take a general oversight, 兼攝 kēen shě to take the general charge of, 統率 t'hùng sūh to take charge of a country. 監國 kēen kwō to take out, 取出 tseu ch'üh to take a wife, 受室 shóu shíh, 娶親 tseu ts'hin to take a concubine. 取妾 tseu ts'hě to take clandestinely, 私取 sze tseu, 搦 soo, 竊取 ts'hě tseu do. publicly, 公取 kung tseu to take as an example, 取法 tseu fá to take a meal, 食飯 shíh fán to take the tide, 乘潮 shing chaou to take advantage of circumstances, 乘勢 shing shé to take hold of a person's words, 執訊 chíh sin to take the lead, 總率 tsung sūh to take precedence, 昆 kwān to take charge of two offices, 攝官 shě kwan, 兼攝 kēen shě to take a pinch, 撮 tsō to take a little, 擣 keaou, 略取 lěo tseu, 養取 yáng tseu to take firm hold of, 掄牢 ts'hēang laou to take fish, 掄 seu, 取魚也 tseu yü yà to take by surprise, 掩其不備 yèn kē pūh pēi to take, seize, 抄 ch'haou, 拏 nà, 揀 sow, 掣 ch'he, 搯 t'haou, 剝 lēang, 勦 ch'han to take over, 取過 tseu kwō to take out, 取出 tseu ch'hüh, 挑 t'heaou, 挑取 t'heaou tseu, 掙 pō, 掙 tsūh, 揀 ts'heēn to take a bait, 呷 tsā, 孰 shūh, 魚食 飪 yü shíh jin to take without leave, 妄取 wáng tseu to take orders, among the Buddhists, 出家 ch'hüh kēa to take under one's charge, 帶領 taé ling to take down, 徹 chě to take out, 浚 tseun to take a look, 看一看 k'hán yíh k'hán what do you take me for? 把我爲何 人 pà gnò wéi hò jin to take wild animals in a net, 罾 keun to take to one's bed, 收房

show fang to take in hunting, 蕩 hwa: to take nothing, 無  
 所獲 woó sò hwó: to take  
 hold of one's sleeve, 撓袂  
 jang mî: to take off one's  
 shoes 解屐 ka' lei: to take  
 from amongst 拔取 p'á tsèu:  
 to take advantage of 驕 qín:  
 to take catch 捕 noí: to take  
 up offenders, 捕拿 p'ó ná:  
 to take on trial, 試用 sh' t  
 yung: to take knowledge of 調  
 shí: to take one to task 誡  
 so, 以言折人 à yán ch'ín  
 TALE 雲母 yün mò 雲  
 母 帛 yün mò chà 礪石  
 hwá shih, 雲母石 yün mò  
 shih.

TALE fable, 古事 kòh szé.  
 自話 tsh hwá: to relate  
 tales 講古 k'ang kò: do,  
 from books 說書 shwó shoo:  
 a falsehood, 假話 k'è hwá  
 虛誕 heu tán: narration  
 傳言 chuán yán, 傳說之  
 事 chuén shwó che szé: to  
 carry tales, 挑唆人 t'heon  
 so jin.

TALERSFARER, to be a 攀  
 弄是非 owan lúng shé fci.  
 嘴不密之人 ts'w p'ih  
 meih che jin, 過舌之人  
 kwó shé che jin, 口疎者  
 k'hòw soo ch'w.

TALENT, 才能 ts'á n'ang.  
 能藝 n'ang é, 能幹 n'ang

kán. 伎能 ke n'ang. 大器  
 tá k'hé. 資稟 tsze p'ín.  
 質 tsze ch'ih. 押 yá. 資格  
 tsze k'ih. 本事 p'án szé.  
 ts'á: natural talent. 才地  
 ts'á t'. 鐘靈 chung ling  
 格 p'lin k'ih: acquired do.  
 藝 ts'á é. 技藝 ke é. 器  
 k'ih: ability. 能 n'ang: talents  
 and knowledge. 才智 ts'á  
 ch'ó: talents for business. 才  
 具 ts'á k'ui. 才質 ts'á ch'ih:  
 talents inadequate, 才具不  
 勝 ts'á k'ui p'ih shing: su-  
 perior do. 俊 tseún. 才過人  
 ts'á kó jin: great talent. 俊  
 父 tseún é. 竅妙 k'heáu  
 meáu, 有機關 yéw ke  
 kwan: a talent in weight. 鐘  
 chung: talent of silver, 一萬  
 銀子 yih wán yín tszé.

TALENTED. 有才 y'aw  
 ts'á. 僂 seu. 真材 chin ts'á.  
 賢材 h'án ts'á. 備才. 婿  
 ts'hing, 婿 tseun. 治 ch'í: a  
 talented individual, 才子  
 ts'á tszé: a talented youth,  
 童梁 tung l'ang.

TALK. 囁 chen. 話 hwá,  
 夸 k'hwá 講話 k'ang hwá,  
 曉 t'ang. 賢能 h'án n'ang,  
 聰明 ts'ung ming 伶俐 ling  
 lé: talk in sleep 寐語 mei yù,  
 寢 e. 謔 e. 囁 e. 衛 weí: mere  
 talk, 哼 tun, 口哼誕 k'hòw  
 tun tán: much talk, 多言 to

yên; the talk of the streets, 街談 kene t'ân.

To TALK, 講 k'ang, 講話 k'ang hwá, 講 hin; to talk fast, 喝喇 hō lā, 講 fei; to talk much, 掉舌 t'ho-sou shē, 識識 lēē lēē, 認 sīh; to talk reasonably, 說得 shwō t'ih yēw lā; to talk scandal, 說人是非 shwō jīn shé fei; to talk big, 謬 leaou, 誇 kwa, 誦 p'hoou. 于 yū, 吳 woō, 啊 t'hung; to talk irregularly, 說 gaou; do wildly, 謔 hēō; to talk about politics, 講政事 k'ang ching szé, 論政 lūn ching; to talk about, 口舌 k'hōw shē, 稱 ch'ing, 講論 k'ang lūn; to talk at random, 誕 tán, 嘍 ch'ha; to talk in one's sleep, 寐 mang, 寤 gan, 叢 mung, 寤 e, 說 hwang; a diseased talking in sleep, 說 chen, 疾而寐語 tseih ūh mei yū, to talk incessantly, 詢諭 taou t'hoou; to talk and laugh, 誦謔 ch'ā yā; to talk one's self out of breath, 嚶 ch'ā; to talk little, 語闊 vū lān; to talk together, 談談 t'ān t'ān; do not talk loud, 勿高聲 hwūh kaou shing.

TALKATIVE, 多嘴 to tsúy. 哂 ch'ā, 佞 níng, 咬 tow, 噉 咬 seu tow, 譁咬 shē tow,

告 tow, 囁嚅 nēē joo, 談 k'ē, 口誑 k'hōw tsē, 譁 shē k'ē, 嘴快 tsúy k'wāē; a talkative person, 說人 sēen jīn.

TALL, 長 ch'ang, 姆 jen, 穎 糠 lang kang, 頤 k'hin; tall stature, 魁梧 k'hwei woo, 茗選 ming inō, 傑 ts'heou, 傑 僥 ts'heou yaou, 岷節 p'heih tseih, 歎 wang, 勞 勞 laou taou, 鏢列 gō lēē, 頤 長 k'hin ch'ang; tall and slender, 姆嫻 jen jō; tall trees, 喬木 keaou mūh, 樁 樁 shen chen, 樁 tsan, 樁 yew; a tall woman, 嫻 hing, 嫻 ching 嫻 hing, 嫻 yen; tall and straight, 嫻 keaou; a tall person, 眠 眠 lang kao, 眠 眠 lan tsan, 高人 kaou jīn, 高長者 knou ch'ang ch'ay; tall grain, 稿 kō.

TALLOW, 脂油 ch'ā yēw, 牛油 nāw yēw.

TALLY, or check, 符 foō, 符合 foō hā, 合同 hō t'ang, 契 k'ē, 符節 foō tsē, 訖 peih, 訖 p'ē.

To TALLY, 合符 hā foō.

TALONS, 爪 ch'au, 指甲 ch'ā k'ā.

TAMARIND, 枸 ken.

TAMARISK, 檉柳 ch'ing lāw, 檉 tseih, 垂絲柳 chu y sze lāw.



**TAME**, 擾 jaou ; gentle,  
柔軟 jow juen, 溫和 wān  
hò, 馴伏 heuen fuh.

**TO TAME**, 練熟 lènn shūh :  
to tame or subdue, 勝服  
shing fuh ; to tame birds and  
beasts, 調馴鳥獸 teaou  
heuen neaòu shóu, 養熟  
yàng shūh, 馴熟 heuen  
shūh ; that which may be  
tamed, 養得熟 yàng tih  
shūh.

**TO TAN** leather, 以革去  
毛使柔 à k'ih k'heú maòu  
shè jow, 揉皮 jow p'hè.

**TANGENT** to a circle, 圓  
之切線 hwân che tsèe sèen.

**TANK**, 淵 yuen.

**TANNER**, 皮匠 p'hè tséang,  
熟皮之匠 shūh p'hè che  
tséang.

**TO TANTALIZE** 惑人 hé jin.

**TANSY**, wild, 蛇莓 shây  
mei.

**TAOU**, sect of 道教 taóu  
keaóu.

**TO TAP**, or knock, 搞 haou.  
扑 pūh, 拊 fòu, 擊 p'hèe, 撲  
p'hò, 擊 keih ; to tap at a  
door, 叩門 k'hóu mún.

**TAP**, 鄜 k'hò, 沓 pūh, 輕  
擊 k'hing keih.

**TAPE**, 帶 taé, 棉紗帶  
mèen sha taé, 疋 kang, 截  
san, 紗結 kin kèe ; tapes  
and tassels, 組紉 tsou seun ;

the tape-worm, 疳 hwûy, 蛔  
hwûy, 虻 hwuy, 蝟 hwuy, 腹  
中長蟲 fuh chung cháng  
chûng.

**TAPER**, small candle, 小  
蠟 seaòu chūh.

**TAPERING**, 尖 tsäen, 纖  
sèen, 杪 meao, 條 teaóu, 奕  
joen, 阿阿 o o, 林離 lin  
lê ; tapering fingers, 掣 sǒ,  
摻 san, 搥 sèen ; tall and  
tapering, 輪囷 lûn kwân.

**TAPESTRY**, 毡條 chen  
teaóu, 絨絨 sé jûng.

**TAR**, 肥嗎油 pa ma yêw,  
滿 e, 燒松枝取汁曰  
滿 shaou sùng che tseu tseih  
yué e.

**TARAXACUM**, 蒲公英  
poò kung ying.

**TARDY**, 晚來的 wàn làe  
teih, 來遲 làe chè, 遲緩  
chè hwân, 儻 nang, 邪 seáy,  
徐 tseu ; naturally slow, 性  
慢 síng mán, 驢慢 sung  
mán.

**TARES**, 稂 lāng, and lêang,  
離 lê 稗 pae, 秕 pe, 粃 pe,  
稊 e, 稊 te, 莠 séw, 惡莠  
gǒ séw, 莠子草 séw tszò  
ts'haòu, 荼蓼 too leaòu, 雁  
麥草 yen mih ts'haòu ; tares  
and chaff, 粃糠 pe k'hang.

**TARE** and tret, 皮重 p'hè  
chúng ; to deduct the tare, 除  
皮 choò p'hè.

**TARGET**, 招 shaou, 正革 ching kīh, 正的 ching teih, 帳 ching, 埠 chun, 侯 hōw, 候 how, 正鵠 ching kūh, 杓 peau, 布靶 poó pa. 的 teih, 靶 to. 投 t'ho, 皮侯 p'he hōw, 侯 how, 梟 nēē; they marked a piece of cloth and called it a target, upon which they fixed a piece of leather which they called a bull's eye, 畫布曰正棲皮曰 靶 hwá poó yuē ching, tse p'he yuē kūh; shield, 藤牌 tāng pāe.

**TARIFF** of duties at the Shanghai Custom-house, 上海大關則例 shāng hāi tá kwan tsīh lé; a tariff of duties levied at the bar of a canal, 埠格 tae kīh.

To **TARNISH**, 失光 shīh kwang; to tarnish glory, 埋沒光榮 mǎi mūh kwang yāng, 失壞臉面 shīh hwaó lēn mēn.

**TARO**, 芋 yu, 苜 keu, 薊 heu, 蔞 chin, 茆蕃 mau fan.

To **TARRY**, 聽候 t'ling hōw, 畱住 lāw choó, 遲緩 chē hwán, 遲延 chē yèn; to tarry all night, 宿 sūh, 過夜 kwó yāy.

**TARTAN**, plaid, 徽 hwuy, 韋 hwuy.

**TARTAR**, 槌子 t'ha tszè;

Manchow Tartar, 滿州人 mwàn chow jin, 旗人 k'he hēá jin, 達子 t'ha tszè, 搭搭兒 tā tā ūrh; Mongol Tartar, 蒙古人 mung kòò jin; the Tartar language, 清語 ts'hing yù; the Tartar character, 清文 ts'hing wán, 渭字 ts'hing tszé; the Tartar tribes, 狄 teih; a Tartar camp, 煨龕 ming le; a Tartar clan, 屈突 keūh t'üh; a Tartar horde of shepherds, 羌 kāng; crystals of tartar, 結芒酒石 k'ē mǎng tsèw shih, 酒石鹽 tsèw shih yēn.

**TART**, sharp, 酸 swan.

**TASK**, 程課 ching kó, 工課 kung kó; to finish a task, 完課 wán kó; daily task, 日課 jīh kó.

**TASSEL**, 帔纓 fūh low; 絢 heuen: do. from the cap, 紵 hēá, 紵 hwāng, 綫 juy, 縑 kēen. 戙 kew, 綫 yen, 纓 ying, 紉 seun; the tassel of a cap, 綫 wan, 冠綫 kwan juy; do. of a robe, 綫 pan; a red tassel, 朱英 choo ying; a small tassel attached to a crown, 組就 tsou tséw, 綫 yen; long tassels, 影 p'eaou; the tassel of a purse, 屬 lē; the tassels of a banner, 旂 yew, 纓 lēen.

TASTE, 滋味 tsze wei,  
味道 wei taóu. 嘗味 shàng  
wei, 口味 k'hiow wei. 咎  
tsan; the five tastes, 五味  
woó wei; the taste of the times,  
世味 shé wei; an excellent  
taste, 味道極好 wei taóu  
keih haóu; tasty, 有味 yèw  
wei; taste in composition, 文  
法有味 wán fá yèw wei;  
different tastes, 異趣 é tseu.

To TASTE, 嘗 cháng, 歆  
hin, 嘖啖 tseou tan, 咂  
t'hě, 啐 ts'huy, 嘜 ts'huy, 嚼  
ts'han nan, 齶 tse, 嚙  
tsan, 肴 heon, 齧 tsāen, 呋  
tsā. 啞 tsā 咀 tseu, 咋 tsā.  
哈 sha, 吮 shwō, 啜 chuē;  
to taste and try, 試嘗 shé  
cháng.

TASTELESS, 淡 t'han, 齷  
t'han 無味 woó wei. 澈 kan,  
澈齧 kan tsan, 澈饅 kan  
hwō, 饅鉏 hwō tsoo, 齷齷  
kan lan.

TATTERED, 消消 seou  
seou, 褻 sē; tattered gar-  
ments, 惡衣 gō e, 破衣  
p'hó e 爛衫 lán san, 襤褸  
sā lā, 褸褸 lán lòu 敝  
pe, 敝 褸 na, 破碎 p'hó  
tsúy, 懶轍 laí shaí. 懶轍  
laé shaí. 破衣服 p'hó e  
fuh, 袪袪 choo joo.

To TATTLE, 訕 gan; tittle  
tattle, 說是非 shwō shé fei,

說閒話 shwō hān hwá.

To TATTOO, 刺 tszé; to  
tattoo the arm. 錯臂 tsó pé;  
do. the face, 刺臉 tszé lēn,  
黥面 king mēn. 刮 kēā; a  
tattooed body, 文身 wán  
shin; to tattoo as a punish-  
ment, 墨黥 mīh king, 刺 lēo  
and k'ing; the tattoo (of a drum),  
鐃 chang. 鼓聲 kōh shing.

TATTLER, 說是非之人  
shwō shé fei che jin, 多嘴  
之人 to tsuy che jin.

TAVERN, 酒坊 tsèw fang,  
酒館 tsèw kwan, 酒店  
tsèw tién. 酒舖子 tsèw pōh  
tszé, 酒帘 tsèw lēn, 酒壚  
tsèw loo, 酒樓 tsèw lōw, 樓  
樓 che lōw, 酒槽 tsèw tsāon,  
盧 loo, 當盧 tang loo, 高  
樓店 kaou lōw tién, 客店  
k'hih tién, 歇店 hēh tién,  
邸店 tē tién, 槽坊 tsāon  
fang, 謁舍 yē shāy.

TAVERN-KEEPER, 酒家  
tsèw kēa.

TAVERN-SCORE, 酒債 tsèw  
chái.

TAUNT, 罵語 má yù, 羞  
恥人之言 sew ch'hié jiu  
che yèn.

TAUTOLOGY, 贅言 chūy  
yèn, 贅累 chūy lūy, 說來  
說去 shwō laí shwō k'heú,  
言語多反覆 yèn yà to  
fán fūh, 重舌 chūng shē, 翻

誦 *chă chă*, 誦仍 *ching jing*,  
 紮道 *seu taóu*, 誘 *wei*, 衍  
*k'hiên*; tautology in writing,  
 文字重復 *wăn tszé chung*  
*fūh*.

Tax, 稅 *shwúy*, 租 *tsóó*,  
 估 *koó*, 課 *kó*; taxes, 餉  
*héang*, 發 *fei*, 調賦 *teaou*  
*foó*, 貢賦 *kúng foó*, 賦稅  
*foó shwúy*, 稅課 *shwúy kó*,  
 餉課 *héang kó*, 稅 *shwúy*,  
 釐 *yung*; the tax on land,  
 田租 *t'ien tsoó*, 稅 *pe*; taxes  
 on newly-cultivated land, 新  
 賦 *sin foó*.

TEA. 茶 *ch'hâ*, 茶葉 *ch'â*  
*yě*, 茗 *míng*, 茗種 *míng*  
*chùng*, 茗芋 *míng ting*, 紫  
 玉玦 *tsze yúh keú*; strong  
 tea, 濃茶 *nung ch'hâ*; weak  
 tea, 薄茶 *pó ch'hâ*; a kind  
 of tea, 日挂 *jih choó*, 真香  
*chin h'ang*; winter teas, 押  
 冬茶 *yâ tung ch'hâ*; tea-  
 shop, 茶店 *ch'hâ tién*; tea-  
 dust, 茶末 *ch'hâ mō*; a tea-  
 taster, 茶師 *ch'hâ sze*; a tea-  
 merchant, 茶客 *ch'hâ k'hih*;  
 to inspect tea, 看茶 *k'hán*  
*ch'hâ*; to weigh tea, 稱茶  
*ch'hing ch'hâ*; a tea chest, 茶  
 箱 *ch'hâ s'ang*; to boil tea,  
 炮茶 *p'haou ch'hâ*; to drink  
 tea, 食茶 *chih ch'hâ*; a tea  
 cup, 茶杯 *ch'hâ pei*, 茶盞  
*ch'hâ pei*, 茶盅 *ch'hâ chung*,

茶鍾 *ch'hâ chung*, 茶甌  
*ch'hâ gow*; tea-spoon, 茶匙  
*ch'hâ shè*; tea-pot, 茶壺  
*ch'hâ hoó*; a tea-table, 茶几  
*ch'hâ kè*; a tea caddy, 茶罐  
*ch'hâ kwán*; tea-leaves, 茶葉  
*ch'hâ yě*, 茗茶 *in ng ch'hâ*.

TO TEACH, 教 *keaóu*, 教  
 誨 *keaóu hwúy*, 教訓 *keáu*  
*heún*, 詔 *chaou*, 訓 *heún*, 訓  
 誨 *heún hwúy*, 誨 *hwúy*, 復  
*tsung*, 格 *k'ih*, 說 *shwō*, 訓  
 示 *heún shé*, 視 *shé*; to teach  
 children, 舌耕 *shé kang*,  
 訓蒙 *heún mōng*; to teach  
 the ignorant, 擊蒙 *keih*  
*mung*, 啟蒙 *k'hà mung*; to  
 teach and warn, 教誠 *keaóu*  
*keáé*; to teach in the womb, 胎  
 教 *t'has keáu*; to teach men  
 without weariness, 誨人不  
 倦 *hwúy jin p'uh keún*; to  
 teach and convert mankind,  
 教化衆生 *keaóu hwá*  
*chung s'ang*; to teach archery,  
 誘射 *yéw sháy*; easily  
 taught, 易教 *é keáu*; teach-  
 ing, 聲教 *shing keáu*.

TEACHER, 教學者 *keaóu*  
*h'ō ch'ay*, 師 *sze*, 教師 *keáu*  
*sze*, 師傅 *sze foó*, 學師 *h'ō*  
*sze*, 先生 *sien s'ang*, 舌口  
*shé k'hòw*, 射 *sháy*, 耆艾  
*k'he gne*; a teacher of eminence,  
 夫子 *foo tszé*; a teacher of  
 boys, 蒙師 *mung sze*; a

teacher among the Buddhists. 法師 fá sze.

TEACHABLE, disposition. 虛心 heu sin.

TEAL, 鶻 leih; crested teal. 冠冕 kwan foo; a sort of teal. 鶻 tung. 鶻鶻 kwüh te.

TEAM, of horses. 一乘馬 yih shing mà. 駟馬 szé mà.

TO TEAR, 裂開 lă k'hae. 撕開 sze k'hae. 折開 chih k'hae. 揉 chih. 搥 tsuy. 搥 hwuy. 攤 lô; to tear open.

摺折 chày chih. 碎 yen. 摺 ch'hay. 碎 chih. 脆裂 è lă; to tear asunder. 摺裂 chày lă. 折 chih. 捌 pē; to tear in pieces. 墮 hwuy. 搥 kwei.

拉扯 la chay. 扯碎 chay tsuy. 拍 hwüh. 振 pih. 振 chin. 抹 hih. 闢 peih; to tear to pieces by chariots. 輓 hwan. 車

裂人 keu lă jin. 軋 cha; to tear the bodies of beasts asunder. 碎 chih; to tear to rags. 爪爛 chaou lán. 破齧

p'hó lán; to tear with the teeth. 獠 chan. 噬 shé; to tear away.

拈去 ch'hav k'heú; to tear up silk. 鉸 pēh kwei; to tear a garment. 綻裂 ch'hèn lă; to tear one's face. 抓破

臉 chaou p'hó lēn.

TEARS, 淚 lúy. 涕 t'hé. 目淚 mūh lúy. 汨 lúy. 淚 è. 淚 pe. 眼淚 yèn lúy;

tears and snivel. 涕泗 t'hé tséw; tears trickling down,

雨淚 yù lúy; a tear standing in the eye. 含淚 hán lúy. 涕淚在目 tsin lúy

tsaé mūh; to shed tears. 下淚 hēa lúy. 垂淚 shing lúy. 流血 léw lúy; tears of blood.

血淚 heuē lúy; to shed such. 泣血 k'heih heuē; burst into tears. 大哭起來 tá k'hih

k'hé laē; to wipe away tears. 拭淚 shih lúy.

TO TEASE. 戲弄 hé lúy. to vex. 難為人 nán wei jin. 磨難人 mó nán jin. 搓

磨人 ts'ho mó jin. 擾累人 jaou luy jin.

TEAT, 奶頭 naè t'hów. 乳頭 joò t'hów. 乳孺 joò naè.

TEDIOUS, long. 長久的 chiáng kèw teih; slow. 遲緩

chē hwán. 性笨的 sing pún teih. 遲鈍的 chē t'hún teih.

TEETH, 齒 ch'hè. 牙 yâ, 齧 ming. 齧 ping; bare teeth.

齧 e; broken teeth. 齧 gō; irregular teeth. 齧 chān ban. 齧 hē. 齒不齊 ch'hè

pūh tsā. 齧 chā ya. 齧 tsoo woo. 齧 yae; loose teeth. 齧 ke; teeth sticking out. 齧

齧 kē ya. 醫齧 kēen yen. 齧 lūh. 齧 gan. 齧 pa ya;

the teeth broken, 𪗇 gǒ, 齧  
keuen; teeth wide apart, 𪗇  
齒 lēih ch'hè; front teeth, 𪗇  
牙齒 mún yâh ch'hè; back  
teeth, 後槽牙 hów tsaôu  
yâh; good teeth, 齧 she; rot-  
ten teeth, 齧 cha, 齧 k'heu,  
齒病朽缺 ch'hè ping hew  
keu; distorted teeth, 齧 齧  
ya yin, 齧 to, 齒不平 ch'hè  
pūh ping; to gnash the teeth,  
齒相切 ch'hè sāng ts'hē.  
齧 heae, 齧 hēen, 切齒  
ts'hē ch'hè; milk teeth, 小  
兒齒 seadū ūrh ch'hè, 齧  
san, 奶牙 naē yâh; to shed  
the teeth, 齧 chaou, 齧 tsin,  
毀齒 hwùh ch'hè; to shed  
the teeth and get them again,  
齒落更生 ch'hè lǒ kǎng  
sǎng, 牙落重生 yâh  
lǒ chūng sāng; to cut the  
teeth, 生齒 sāng ch'hè: teeth  
chattering, 齧 p'hō, 齧 齧  
chǎ nǎ, 齒聲 ch'hè shing,  
齒動 ch'hè tūng; teeth set  
on edge, 齧 swan, 齧 tsoo,  
牙齒酸軟 yâh ch'hè  
swan juèn; the teeth of a saw,  
鋸齒 keu ch'hè.

TEGUMENT, 蓋子 kaé  
tszè, 蓋皮 kaé phē.

TEIL TREE, 菩提樹 poo  
tè shoó.

TEINT, 顏色 yèn sīh, 彩  
色 ts'haè sīh.

TELESCOPE, 千里鏡  
ts'hēen lè kīng.

To TELL, 告訴 kaóu soó,  
說 shwǒ, 知會 che hwúy,  
投知 tōw che, 謂 weí, 語  
yù, 出聲 ch'hūh shing;  
don't tell, 莫出聲 mǒ  
ch'hūh shing; nobody can  
tell, 無人可知 woó jīn  
k'hò che; sit down, and I will  
tell you, 居吾語汝 keu  
woó yù joó; to tell, or inform,  
傳聞 chuèn wǎn, 報聞  
paóu wǎn, 傳知 chuèn che,  
示知 shé che, 說知 shwǒ  
che, 述 shūh; to tell all one's  
heart, 吐露心腹 t'hoó loó  
sin fūh; to tell the news, 報  
信 paóu sín, 報消息 paóu  
senou seih; to tell stories, 講  
古 kǎng kuò; to tell a lie,  
說 謊 shwǒ hwàng, 反心  
說的話 fān sin tēh hwá, 詭  
騙 gó p'hēen; to tell fortunes,  
算命 swán míng, 看命  
k'hán míng, 卜命 pūh míng;  
to tell up a sum, 算起來  
swán k'hè laè.

TELL-TALE, 挑唆的人  
t'heaou so tēh jīn, 誣謗者  
hwùh páng chay.

TEMERITY, 冒險 maóu  
hēen, 妄爲 wàng weí, 放  
肆橫行 fáng szé hwǎng hīng

TEMPER, 風氣 fung k'hé,  
脾氣 pe k'hé, 心性 sin

sing, 性情 sing tsing, 情  
tsing, 性恣 tsing tsze, 風  
情 fung tsing, 品性 p'in  
sing, 品格 p'ien k'ih; good  
temper, 好性體 haon sing  
t'hè: even temper, 性體平  
和 sing t'hè ping hò: bad  
temper, 性情不好 sing  
tsing p'ih haon; hasty temper.  
性急 sing keih; fiery tem-  
per, 火性 hò sing; to keep  
one's temper, 忍氣 in k'ih.

TO TEMPER, steel, 鋼 kang,  
挫 k'een, 鑿 k'een; to temper  
a blade, 淬劍 tsui k'een, 淬  
ts'ui, 鑿 k'ih; to temper and  
sharpen, 剋碧 yen l'ò: to  
temper spirits aright, 剛柔  
相濟 kang j'au s'ang tsé;  
to mingle equally, 調勻  
teaou yün, 調和 teaou hò,  
調理 teaou là; to moderate.  
寬鬆 k'hwan sung, 鬆些  
sung s'ay.

TEMPERAMENT, 質地  
ch'ih té.

TEMPERATE, in the use of  
things, 節用 tsé ying, 儉  
節 k'ih'án tsé, 守節 shòw  
tsé, 操節 ts'haou tsé;  
temperate in eating, 食飲淡  
薄 sh'ih yin t'hán p'ò, 食飲  
有節 sh'ih yin yàw tsé;  
temperate weather, 淑氣  
sh'ih k'hé.

TEMPEST, 暴 paou, 暴風

paou fung, 大風 tá fung, 猝  
風 tsò fung, 颶風 foo fung,  
颶 ts'ò, 颶 k'eu, 颶颶 gan  
yü, 颶颶 hung p'ih; a furi-  
ous tempest, 颶颶 hwäng  
tsing; storm of wind and rain,  
風雨 fung yü; tempestuous  
wind 颶風 tsò fung.

TEMPLE, 宮 kung, 廟  
meaou, 堂 tang, 祠堂 sze  
tang, 殿 tién, 宮殿 kung  
tién, 殿堂 tién tang; tem-  
ple for the worship of an-  
cestors, 廟 meaou; a tem-  
ple of Buddha, 寶坊 paou  
fang, 陽堂 yau tang, 寺  
szé, 院寺 yuén szé, 廡  
t'ou, 齋寺 seaou szé, 寺門  
szé mén, 芑刹 hwan ch'ih,  
梵刹 fan ch'ih, 祇園 k'he  
yuén, 方丈 fang cháng; a  
temple of Taou, 觀 kwán; the  
interior of a temple, 寢廟  
t'lin meaou; the hall of a tem-  
ple, 廟堂 meaou tang; a  
temple (or hall), 嚴廊 yén  
láng, 殿臂 tién p'ò; back and  
front of a temple, 寢廟 tsin  
meaou; a temple or place of  
sacrifice, 祠祀 sze szé;  
temples of the head, 額角  
gih k'è, 髮髻 pin p'een, 髮  
髻 s'ò k'ih, 頻 pin, 頭頻  
t'hòw pin.

TEMPORAL affairs, 此世  
之事 tszé shé che szé; the

temporal suture, 凶門 sin mîn.

TEMPORARY, 暫且 tsân tsây, 鹽 koo, 尋 tsin, 暫 tsan ; temporary abode, 寄寓 kâ yù, 蓬廠 pûng chhang, 寓所 yù sò.

TO TEMPORIZE, 改行以趨時 kâi hêng è tseu shê, 隨勢而變 sây shê ùrh pién.

TO TEMPT, 誘惑 yèw hwô, 煽惑 shên hwô, 試看 shê k'hân, 試探 shê thán : to tempt to wickedness, 攪掇 tswán tō, 誘人爲非 yèw jîn wei fei.

TEMPTER, 誘惑者 yèw hwô chày, 引誘之人 yìn yèw che jîn, 勾引者 ków yìn chày.

TEN, 十 shíh, 拾 shíh, 一十 yíh shíh ; ten times ten, 十十 shíh shíh ; ten persons, 什 shíh ; ten o'clock at night, 正亥 ching hâi ; ten catties weight, 衡 hāng ; ten days, 浹日 tsé jīh ; within ten days, 旬內 seun nūy ; more than ten days, 旬外 seun waé ; the 10th moon, 亥月 hae yüé. 應鐘 ying chung ; ten times, 十次 shíh tsá. 十遍 shíh pién, 十遭 shíh tsaou ; not one in ten, 十無其一 shíh woó kâ yíh ; ten years of age, 十歲 shíh súy ;

a ten foot measure, 丈 cháng ; ten thousand, 萬 wán, 卅 wán, 万 wán ; ten thousand states, 萬國 wán kwō.

TENACIOUS, 固執 koó chih, 操守 ts'haou shòw ; tenacious of one's own opinion, 執一 chih yíh, 執意 chih é ; a tenacious memory, 半記 laóu ké.

TENACITY, 堅固之勢 kēn koó che shé.

TENANT, 租室之人 tsoó shíh che jín ; holder of a house, 房客 fang k'híh ; holder of land, 田客 tēn k'híh ; inhabitant of a house, 住房者 choó fang chày.

TENCH, 鮓鰓 peih tsun, 鮓 hwān, 鮓鰓 tsau ting, 鮓 tsze, 鰓 hwān, 鰓 chung, 鰓 neih, 鰓 kan, 鰓 seu.

TO TEND towards, 注 chōó, 注向 chōó hāng ; to verge towards, 照向 chāóu hāng ; to tend to impropriety, 干及非禮 kan keih fei là.

TO TEND COWS, 牧牛 mūh nêw.

TENDENCY, inclination, 心所偏要 sin sò p'hēn yaóu, 心所慕 sin sò móo.

TENDER, 嫩 nun, 幼 yéw, 乳 joó, 姪 so, 嬌 keaou, 翌 sāng, 稚 che, 穉 che ; tender, soft, 柔軟 jōw juén, 綿軟





鉅 koo, 戔 müh, 沒 müh ; to terminate an affair, 拉倒 la taòu ; to terminate a career, 歸結 kwei kě ; handsome women frequently terminate badly, 紅顏多不好歸結 hūng yēn to pūh haòu kwei kě ; terminated, 絕 tseuě, 盡 tsín.

TERMINATION, 終 chung, 末 mǒ, 畢 peih, 尾 wei, 成 ching, 暨 kaé, 竟 king, 殫 tan, 迨 tsew ; the termination of a contest, 數 peih.

TERMITES, 白蟻 pih ê.

TERRA JAPONICA, 兒茶 ūh ch'hà, 孩兒茶 haè ūh ch'hà, 阿煎菜 o tsēn mǒ.

TERRACE, 臺 taé, 臺 taé, 巖 yēn, 坪 p'ihwan, 棧 tsàn, 榭 sēay, 譚 e ; a terrace for sacrificing, 壇 shen, 時 chē ; a high terrace, 高臺 kaou taé ; terraced hills, 垓 pe.

TERRAQUEOUS globe, 地 té.

TERRESTRIAL spirits, 祇 kē ; terrestrial animals, 走獸 taòw shóu ; terrestrial affairs, 地之事 té che szé ; a terrestrial globe, 地球 té k'hêw.

TERRIBLE, 可怕的 k'hò p'há teih, 可恨的 k'hò kéu teih.

TO TERRIFY, 震驚 chin king, 驚呆 king gué, 嚇 hēh,

嚇 hēh, 恐嚇 k'hùng lūh, 嚇呼 hūh hoo, 驚嚇 king hūh.

TERRIFIED, 惶恐 hwāng k'hùng, 戰慄 küh sūh, 駭懼 heaé kéu, 姐 tsou, 遽 kéu ; a terrified look, 兇 keung ; his soul was terrified, 魂 迨 hwān wáng.

TERRITORY, 封 fung, 境壤 king jàng, 境界 king keaé, 地方 té fang, 衛圻 wei chē ; territory of an emperor, 畿內 ke nuy.

TERROR, 震懼 chin chē, 驚駭之心 king heaé che sin.

TERSE, clean, 乾淨 kan tsäng ; ornate, 光明 kwang ming.

TERTIAN ague, 瘧疾 keac nēō.

TESSALATED, 基盤之式 kē pwān che shih.

TEST, 試法 shé fā ; examination, 考試 k'haòu shé.

TO TEST, 試看 shé k'hán, 試驗 shé nēn ; to test ability, 權用 ch'hō yung ; to test the truth of words, 讖 tsein.

TESTAMENT, 囑書 chūh shoo, 遺囑 é chūh, 遺言 é yēn, 遺書 é shoo, 遺詔 é chaóu ; to make a testament, 立遺言 leih é yēn ; Old

Testament, 舊遺詔書  
k'éw é ch'áu shoo : New Tes-  
tament, 新遺詔書 sin é  
ch'áu shoo.

TESTATOR, 作遺書者  
tsò é shoo ch'ây. 寫遺囑  
者 s'ây é ch'ui ch'ây, 留遺  
言者 l'êw é yèn ch'ây.

TESTER of a bed, 帳頂  
chang ting. 櫛 ch'ihoo.

TESTICLES of animals, 卵  
lwàn, 卵子 lwàn tszè, 外  
腎 wáé shín ; coat of do. 卵  
髒 lwàn paou.

TESTICULUS, satyrion, 鶴  
子草 hò tszè ts'haou.

TO TESTIFY, 証 ch'ing. 證  
ch'ing. 徵 chung, 符 toò, 証  
見 ch'ing k'een.

TESTIMONY, 証言 ch'ing  
yèn.

TESTY, 易怒 é noó.

TETE-A-TETE, 促膝談  
心 ts'uh s'elh tân sin, 聚  
相談 ts'eu shòw s'ang tân.  
兩人對坐 léang jin t'uy  
tsò.

TO TETHER a cow, 維繫  
牛犂 wei hé nêw seuen.

TETHER, limit. 限 h'een.

TETRACH, 四分國  
之君 szé fun kwó che keun.

TETTER, 癢 s'een, 小瘡  
se'au chwang.

TEXT, 題目 té m'uh, 題  
旨 té ch'è, 書題 shoo té ;

the text of a book, 白文 p'ih  
wán. 經文 king wán, 經典  
之言 king t'ên che yèn ;  
text-hand, 楷書 ke'ae shoo.

TEXTURE, the warp. 經  
king, 經線 king s'een. 直線  
ch'ih s'een ; the woof, 緯 wei,  
緯線 wei s'een, 緯紕 wei  
pe ; texture of cloth, 織布  
之線紕子 ch'ih p'ou che  
s'ên pe tszè ; texture of silk,  
紋 wán.

THAN, 於 yû ; more than,  
過於 kwó yû, 不止 p'uh  
ch'è, 不啻 p'uh ch'è ; this is  
dearer than that, 此貴於  
彼 tszè k'wei yû p'è ; none  
more destitute than those who  
trust in themselves. 莫孤於  
自恃 m'ô koo yû tszè sh'è ;  
nothing greater than Heaven,  
莫大於天 m'ô tá yû t'ên.

TO THANK 謝 s'ây, 叨蒙  
t'haou m'ung, 多謝 to s'ây,  
感謝 kàn s'ây. 感勞 kàn  
laou ; thank you. 勞力 laou  
leih. 多蒙 to m'ung ; thanks to  
Buddha for his favour, 藉佛  
有緣 ts'uh f'uh y'ew yuén.

THANKFUL, 謝恩 s'ây  
gnân, 感恩 kàn gnân, 知  
恩 che gnân ; thankful in the  
extreme. 感激無既  
kàn k'êih woó ké, 感激靡  
涯 kàn k'êih m'ê yaè, 感恩  
不盡 kàn gnân p'uh tsín.

THANKLESS, 無情者  
woô ts'ing chày. 忘恩 wâng  
guan, 背恩 p'ei guan, 辜  
負人恩 koo foo jin guan.

THANK-OFFERINGS at the  
close of the year, 賽神 sac  
shin. 報祭 paou tsé.

THAT, 彼 pè, 斯 sze, 伊  
e; that, in the colloquial, 那  
nà; that person, 伊人 e jin,  
彼人 pè jin, 該人 kae jin,  
其人 kê jin, 那個 nà kó;  
that place, 彼處 pè ch'hoó;  
in that place, 在彼 tsé pè,  
那處 nà ch'hoó, 那裡 nà  
lè; that time, 那時 nà shê,  
當時 táng shê; at that time,  
適纔 shih tsáé. 維時 wei  
shê; that year, 伊年 e nêen;  
that night, 是夜 shé yáy,  
其夜 kê yáy; that was one  
time and this is another, 彼  
一時此一時 pè yíh shê  
tszé yíh shê; that which. 者  
cháy, 所 sò, 其所 kê sò, 攸  
yew; that which a good man  
practices, 君子攸行 keun  
tszé yew hing; in order that.  
以 è, 以致 è ché 致 che.  
使 shé. 令 líng, 欲 yó; that  
is, 即是 tseih she, 便 p'een.

THATCH. 藁 knou 茅草  
maôu ts'haôu, 茅茨 maôu  
tszé; thatched cottage. 莽  
gan, 茅屋 maôu ŭh 茅舍  
maôu sháy, 茭 p'ô, 茭 p'ô, 茭

tsâ, 白屋 p'ih ŭh, 茨次  
tszé tszé; the thatch of a house,  
闔苦 hō shen.

To THATCH. 苦 shen. 茨  
tszé, 葺 tseih, 蓋 ka; to  
thatch a wall, 葺牆 tseih  
ts'ang.

To THAW, 消 seaou, 消  
散 seaou sán, 消釋 seaou  
shih, 漸 sze, 半 p'ihwan, 漸  
sze; to thaw snow, 消雪  
seaou seuë.

THE. 其 kê; the crime is  
great, 其罪大矣 kê tsúy  
tá è.

THEATRE, 戲臺 hé taâ.

THEATRICAL performers,  
倡優 ch'hang yew, 演戲  
yau hé; do. amusement, 俳  
優 paé yew. 姪 yín.

THEE, 你 nê. 爾 ùrh.

THEFT, 偷盜之事  
t'how t'haôu che szé, 竊物  
之罪 ts'héu wūh che tsúy.

THEIR, 其 kê, 厥 keü, 他  
的 t'ha teih.

THEM, 之 che. 彼 pè, 其  
人 kê jin, 他們 t'ha mán,  
伊等 e táng. 渠 keü; drive  
them away, 逐之 chūh che.

THEMSELVES, 其人自  
己 kê jin tszé kè; that men  
may know themselves, 使人  
知己 shé jin che kè.

THEME, 題目 t'ê mūh, 書  
題 shoo t'ê, 章旨 chang ch'è.

THEN, 那時 nà shè; at that time, 當下 táng hēa, 當時 táng shè, 是時 shé shà, 當是之時 táng shé che shí, 於此之時 yú tszè che shè, 維時 wéi shè, 叵 p'ho, 適纔 shih tsáé; then, afterwards. 方 fang, 然後 jèn hów, 竟 k'ing, 乃 nàè 彼時 pè shè, 便 p'én, 始 chè; then it may be, 便可 p'én k'hò, 旋 seuen; then it may be done. 方始爲 fang chè wei; immediately, 遂 súy, 纔 tsáé, 且 ts'hèy, 即 tséih, 就 tséw, 而後 árh hów, 聿 leih, 卻 k'hèò, 斯 szé, 迺 nàè, 遷 hwàn; then he set up the corresponding door, 迺立應門 nàè leih ying mán; then come, 就來 tséw laè; then go, 再去 tsáé k'héu.

THENCE, from that place. 由彼處 yéw pè ch'hoó, 從那處 tsung nà ch'hoó, 從彼 tsung pè; from that place, 當時以來 táng shè è laè; for that reason, 爲此緣故 wei tszè yuén koó, 緣此 yuén tszè. 爲此 wei tszè.

THENCEFORTH, 自當時 tszè táng shè.

THEOREM, 空虛之說 k'hung heu che shwò, 設詞 shé tszè.

THEORETICAL, 意思想

的 é sze s'àng teih.

THEORY, 意思 é sze.

THERE, 那裡 nà lè, 那處 nà ch'hoó, 彼 pè, 在彼 tsáé pè, 該方 kae fang, 那所在 nà sò tsáé; there is, 有 yèw; there is none, 未有 wé yèw.

THEREABOUT, 幾乎 kè hoó, 幾於 kè yú, 差不多 ch'ha p'uh to, 差不遠 ch'ha p'uh yuén, 上下 sháng héa.

THEREFORE, 所以 sò è, 是以 shé è, 故 koó, 是故 shé koó, 故此 koó tszè, 曼 mân, 且 ts'hèy, 饒 jang, 卻 k'hèò, 因此 yin tszè, 緣此 yuén tszè.

THEREIN, 在內 tsáé n'ny, 在其中 tsáé kè chung.

THEREOF, 由之 yéw che.

THERETO, 向彼 héang pè.

THEREUPON, 方 fang, 就 tséw, 纔 tsáé, 遂 súy, 隨 s'uy, 隨即 s'uy tséih, 後來 hów laè, 便 p'én.

THERewith, 用彼 yung pè.

THERMAL spring, 溫泉 wán tseuén.

THERMOMETER, 寒暑票 hán shoò p'eaon.

THESE, 這些 chày s'ay, 是 shé, 斯 sze, 此等 tszè t'ang, 此諸 tszè choo, 此眾 tszè chung.

THESIS, 辨論之題目  
pěen lún che tē mūh.

THEY, 伊 e, 伊等 e tāng,  
其 kê, 其人 kê jīn, 厥 keüē,  
他們 t'ha mūn, 彼等 pè  
tāng, 渠等 keü tāng.

THIBET, 西藏 se tsāng,  
西城 se yih.

THICK, 厚 hów, 實厚  
shih hów, 敦厚 tun hów, 訥  
jing, 隆厚 lung hów, 篤 tūh,  
敦 tun, 埠 pè, 瀦 wei, 屯  
t'hun, 岸 gàn, 擊 k'heen, 肫  
厚 pe hów, 腆 tēan, 腹 fūh,  
臃厚 pe hów; inspissated,  
濃 nūng, 濡 joo, 歸 joo;  
thick, clammy, 泥 nê: close,  
稠密 ch'how meih, 茂茂  
jūng jūng, 比密 pè meih;  
thick growing grain, 穠 nūng;  
growing thick, 穠穠 peih  
tsēih, 概 ké; thickly planted,  
苞種 paou chin; thick-set,  
稠直 ch'how chih, 比 pè,  
漠泊 mō pō 秣 ke, 秣 tszé;  
frequent, 累累 lūy lūy;  
muddy, 濁有泥的 ch'luh  
yew nê teih; fat, 肥胖 fēi  
p'hwán; thick as ants, 蟻聚

ê tsai; as thick as two thieves,  
狎匿 hēa nēih, 情深如  
膠 tsing shin joō keaou: thick  
and thin, 濃淡 nūng t'hán,  
厚薄 hów pō; a thick face,  
面頰 mēen k'hwuy; thick  
skinned, 厚皮 hów p'hē, 胼

蹠 che le; a thick-skinned face,  
厚面皮 hów mēen p'hē;  
thickness of the skin, 贅 kin;  
thick lips, 厚唇 hów shūn,  
蒙 cha, 晨 chin, 礪 chō;  
thick-headed, 媼媼 pow now.

TO THICKEN, 醃 t'hā; thick-  
ly clad, 濃 nūng.

THICKET, 藪 soo, 荆棘  
之地 king keh che té.

THIEF, 盜賊 taón tsih, 賊  
鑿 tsih je, 竊盜 ts'hiē taou;  
petty thief, 小賊 seāou tsih,  
狗偷 kòu t'how.

TO THIEVE, 暗偷 gnán  
t'how, 竊取 ts'hiē tsēn.

THIEVISH, 貫偷之人  
kwán t'how che jīn, 好偷  
的 hōu t'how teth, 蹺蹺  
chih keaou.

THIGH, 腿 t'hūy, 股腿  
kòu t'hūy, 髀 hwō, 肱 koo,  
股 kòu, 大腿 tá t'hūy, 腦  
chwa, 臂 tēn; inside of do. 跨  
kwa, 胯 kwa, 髀股 pe kòu,  
豚 chō; the thigh-bone, 髀  
pe.

THIMBLE, 縫指拵 fūng  
chè t'hā, 鞞 t'haou, 拵 t'hā;  
thimble, for achers, 闔 k'hae.  
決拾 keüē shih, 決 keüē 玦  
keüē, 鑠 shē, 鑠 shē, 跛 p'ē;  
thimbles, used when playing  
the guitar, 板 lé.

THIN, 薄 pō, 菲薄 fei pō,  
杼 chō, 渾沌 hwān tun.

涼 *leang*, 玩 *leh*, 脫 *thō*, 想一想 *sāng yin sāng*; to think of one another, 稀 *he*, 練 *sou*; lean, 瘦 *sow*, 瘦 *phé sow*, 身 *sāng sz*; to think fondly of one, 瘦 *shin sow*, 瘦 *seu*, 深 *leen*, 慕 *moó*; to think of virtue, 贏 *lūy*, 淺 *chán*, 淺 *tséen*, 懷 *hwá*; to think of it, 廣 *thé*; thin and widely-spread, 悠哉 *yew tsá*, 憶 *yih*; I think you do not know me, 諒不我知 *leang pih zhi ch*, 離 *lè*; thin foliage, 蓬 *leau*.

THINE. 你的 *ní tēh*.

THINLY s-l. 稀程 *he sing*.

THING. 物件 *wūh kēn*.

東西 *tung se*, 所 *sò*; all things, 萬物 *wán wūh*; the things which men like, 人之所愛 *jín ché shò ená*.

TO THINK. 思想 *ze sāng*, 意想 *é sāng*, 用意 *yung é*, 尋思 *tsin sz*, 忖度 *tsūn tó*, 嘗 *tsze*, 惟 *wei*, 悠哉 *yew tsá*, 懷 *yih*, 願 *yuén*, 俞 *lun*, 唯 *wei*, 恂 *h'an*, 恂 *jín*, 服 *fuh*, 倫 *lun*, 嘗思 *sz*; to think to one's-self, 暗想 *gnán sāng*; to think of, 懷 *hwá*, 恂 *jín*, 託 *jín*, 起 *tsi*, 念 *k'hè nēn*; to think on, 想 *mīh sāng*, 思想 *sz*, 著思 *choó sz*; to think on incessantly, 刻念 *k'hīh nēn*, 望念 *kwa nēn*, 料 *leáu*, 思慮 *sz leú*, 恂 *mēn*, 思緬 *sz mēn*, 思念 *sz nēn*; to think about, in order to find out, 試取 *shí tsu*; to think a little,

THIRD 第三 *té san*; a third time, 再三 *tsá san*; the third moon 三月 *san yuē*, 哉生明 *tsá sīng ming*, 竹秋 *chūh tsew*, 宵 *ping*.

TO THIRST. 渴 *k'hō*, 慕 *fā k'hō*; to thirst after, 渴 *k'hō*, 慕 *moó*, 渴懷 *k'hō hwá*; to allay thirst, 解渴 *keá k'hō*, 止渴 *chè k'hō*; craving thirst 煩渴 *fán k'hō*.

THIRSTY. 渴 *k'hō*, 口渴 *k'hōw k'hō*, 口乾 *k'hōw kan*; it is easy to make a thirsty man to drink, 渴者易為飲 *k'hō chày é wei yin*; to desire virtue as a thirsty person, 思賢如渴 *sz hēn ió k'hō*; hungry and thirsty, 饑渴 *ke k'hō*.

THIRTEEN, 十三 *shíh san*; the thirteen factories, 十三行 *shíh san hāng*; thirteenth, 第十三 *wé shíh san*.

THIRTY, 三十 *san shíh*,

卅 sā; at thirty I was established, 三十而立 san shíh ūh leih.

THIS. 這 chày. 之 che, 此 tsz', 是 shí. 斯 sze. 時 shè. 茲 tsze. 屨 tsze, 今茲 kin tsze. 茲者 tsze chý, 夫 foo: this man 這個人 chày kó jin, 此人 tszò jin: this man is good. 斯人乃善 sze jin nàe shén: this way. 這機 chày yáng; this sort. 這等 chày tǎng. 此種 tszò chāng. 其斯 kē sze; this and that 彼此 pè tszè; this day. 今日 kin jǐh; this morning, 今早 kin tsau; this evening, 今晚 kin wàn; this month 今月 kin yuē: this year. 今年 kin nēn, 本年 pìn nēn; at this moment, 此刻 tszè k'híh; at this time 此時 tszè shé. 斯時 sze shé, 是時 shé shé, 此次 tszè tszè; from this time. 斯後 sze hów: this life, 此世 tszè shé; this place, 此處 tszè ch'hoó. 在茲 tszé tsze: up to this, 到此 taóu tszè: think of this, 念茲 nēn tsze: this is what is meant. 此之謂也 tszè che wéi yà: why transgress in this instance. 何斯違斯 hô sze wéi sze: on this account. 是故 shé koó; use this, 用是 yung shé.

THISTLE, 薊 ké; large do. 大薊 tá ké; wild thistle, 水 shāh.

THITHER, 彼處 pè ch'óo; hither and thither. 來去 láe k'heú; thitherward. 向彼 hōang pè, 往彼 wàn pè.

THLASPI, 苦亭藤 k'hoó tǎng leih.

THONG, 鞭子 pēn tszè. 槓 chwa; leather thong. 皮條 p'ih teáu. 皮帶 p'ih taé; the leather thong of a bridle, 韉 pa.

THORAX, 胸堂 heung tǎng.

THORN 刺 tszé. 刺 tsz', 束 tsz'. 桎 chih 策 tsih. 檄 chih, 棘 keih. 荆棘之刺 king keih che tsz'. 荆刺 king tszé, 薊芥 táe keaé, 薊薊 táe k'ae. 戈針 ko chin, 梔 t'ching. 銳 juy 玃 chaou, thorns and briars. 荆棘 king keih. 勢 leih: a thorn hedge, 籬笆 lé pa. 黎苳 lé pe.

THORNY plants. 梗 kǎng; a thorny bush, 荆蕋 king chuy: a kind of thorny mallow, 蒺藜 cha.

THOROUGH. 通 t'hung. 透 t'hóu, 龍 lún. 昶 ch'háng, 暢 ch'háng. 渠 keu: a thorough knowledge of things 物格 wūh k'íh: thorough perception, 通達 t'hung t'há; tho-



rough acquaintance with letters, 通曉文字 t'hung heaòu wán tszé.

THOROUGHFARE, 道<sup>1</sup>áo, 孔道<sup>2</sup>k'hùng taóu, 通<sup>3</sup>道 t'hung taóu, 街<sup>4</sup>keae, 通路 t'hung loó, 衝<sup>5</sup>keú, 通衝 t'hung keú, 斥<sup>6</sup>ling, 徹<sup>7</sup>chě, 旗<sup>8</sup>kwei; no thoroughfare, 窮巷<sup>9</sup>keung háng.

THOROUGHLY, 透<sup>1</sup>t'how, 徹<sup>2</sup>chě, thoroughly learned, 飽學<sup>3</sup>paòu hěo, 博學<sup>4</sup>pō hěo; thoroughly versed in, 融會貫通<sup>5</sup>yung hwúy kwán t'hung; he was thoroughly versed in the old affair. 諳練<sup>6</sup>舊事<sup>7</sup>gán lèen kéw szé; thoroughly acquainted with, 透識<sup>8</sup>t'how shíh; thoroughly done, 熟透<sup>9</sup>shūh t'how; thoroughly cooked, 飪<sup>10</sup>jín, 饋<sup>11</sup>fún lěw, 餛<sup>12</sup>tsew; thoroughly boiled, 煮熟<sup>13</sup>chòè shūh, 煮爛<sup>14</sup>chòè lán, 爛<sup>15</sup>lân, 爛<sup>16</sup>hwuy, 變<sup>17</sup>sě, 廢<sup>18</sup>mě; thoroughly drunk, 灌醉<sup>19</sup>kwán tsúy.

THOROUGHPAID, 全<sup>1</sup>tseuén

THOSE, 那些<sup>1</sup>nà sěay, 彼<sup>2</sup>pě, 其<sup>3</sup>kě, 其人<sup>4</sup>kě jín; those who went before and those who followed, 前輩後輩<sup>5</sup>tsèen peí hów peí.

THOU, 汝<sup>1</sup>joò, 你<sup>2</sup>ně, 爾<sup>3</sup>ùrh, 而<sup>4</sup>ùrh, 乃<sup>5</sup>naè, 促<sup>6</sup>ně,

若<sup>1</sup>jă, 如<sup>2</sup>joò, 戎<sup>3</sup>jāng.

THOUGH, 雖<sup>1</sup>sûy, 雖然<sup>2</sup>sûy jân, 縱然<sup>3</sup>tsung jân, jín: though it be thus, 雖然<sup>4</sup>sûy jân joò tszé.

THOUGHT, 念頭<sup>1</sup>něen t'ow, 想頭<sup>2</sup>sěang t'how, 心頭<sup>3</sup>sin t'how, 想<sup>4</sup>sěang, 想思<sup>5</sup>sěang sze, 心思<sup>6</sup>sin sze, 意<sup>7</sup>sze é sze, 思念<sup>8</sup>sze nëen, 神思<sup>9</sup>shín sze, 心曲<sup>10</sup>sin keuh, 委曲<sup>11</sup>wei keuh, 意態<sup>12</sup>é t'haé, 詮<sup>13</sup>shín, 怪<sup>14</sup>lung, 想<sup>15</sup>yu; much thought, 多慮<sup>16</sup>to leú; wicked thought, 不良<sup>17</sup>之<sup>18</sup>pūh lěang che sin; deep in thought, 深思<sup>19</sup>shín sze che: one sincere thought, 一念<sup>20</sup>之<sup>21</sup>yíh nëen che ching; much thought injures the spirits, 思多損<sup>22</sup>神<sup>23</sup>sze to sùn shín: not a thought moved, 一念<sup>24</sup>不動<sup>25</sup>yíh nëen pūh túng; to take thought, 思慮<sup>26</sup>sze leú.

THOUGHTFUL, 心多<sup>1</sup>sin to, 慎<sup>2</sup>shín, 謹慎<sup>3</sup>kín shín, 用心<sup>4</sup>yung sin, 小心<sup>5</sup>seahú sin, 攷細<sup>6</sup>tszè sé, 慄<sup>7</sup>lě, 慄<sup>8</sup>heae, 忖<sup>9</sup>heu, 忖<sup>10</sup>kě.

THOUGHTLESS, 不小心<sup>1</sup>pūh seahú sin, 苟且<sup>2</sup>ków tséay, 浮薄<sup>3</sup>fów pō, 草率<sup>4</sup>ts'haòu sūh; a thoughtless age, 花花世界<sup>5</sup>hwa hwa shé keae; the thoughtless

world, 羣迷 keun mè.

THOUSAND, 千 ts'hién; ten thousand, 萬 wán; a thousand cash, 一條錢 yīh teáu ts'ien; a thousand millions, 補 pò; ten thousand make a myriad, ten myriads make a lac, ten lacs make a million, ten millions make ten millions, ten ten-millions make a hundred millions, ten hundred-millions make a thousand millions, 十千爲萬, 十萬爲億, 十億爲兆, 十兆爲經, 十經爲垓, 十垓爲補 shīh ts'hién wei wán, shīh wán wei yīh, shīh yīh wei chaôu, shīh chaôu wei king, shīh king wei kae, shīh kae wei pò.

THRALL, 服役 fūh yīh, 爲人奴 wei jín nuò.

THREAD, 線 sēn, 緋 sēn, 紵 mǔh, 紵 heuē, 緞 hwan, 綸 lun seu, 纓 tsung, 縝 chin leu, 紵 chīh; threads, 絡 lō, 縷 low; flaxen thread, 麻線 mâ sēn; hempen thread, 繩 shīn; cotton do. 棉線 mién sēn; silk thread, 絲線 sze sēn; silk threads arranged in order, 絲綸 sze lân; a single thread, 紉 nín; threads used in weaving, 紵 jín; fine thread, 緞 hwūh, 緋 sēn; red thread, 朱紵 choo

tsin; connected like a thread, 不絕如綫 pūh tsuē joē sēn; needle and thread, 針線 chin sēn; to spin thread, 紡線 fāng sēn; the thread of a narrative, 綱紀 kang kè, 論 lún.

TO THREAD a needle, 紉 nin, 紉箴 nin chin, 穿針 ch'hwán chin, 以線穿針 è sēn ch'hwán chin.

TO THREATEN, 嚇呼 hīh hoo, 嚇 king hīh, 赫 hīh, 嚇 hīh, 訥嚇 hoo hīh, 恐嚇 khùng hīh, 警敕 king chīh, 訥嚇 heung hīh, 威嚇 wei hīh, 振迫人 chin pīh jín.

THREE, 三 san, 參 san; the three relations, 三綱 san kang; the three powers, 三才 san tsā; the three lights, 三光 san kwang; the first three, 三及第 san keīh tá; the three pure ones, 三清 san tsing; the three kindreds, 三族 san tsūh; the three regions of the human body, 三焦 san tseou; the three precious ones, (Buddha) 三寶 san pau; the three generations, 三代 san taé; the three extreme powers, 三極 san keīh; the three rivers in the centre of China, 三河 san hô; three at a birth, 品生 p'hih sāng; three times three

make 三三如九 **三三** sān sān jū jiǔ : three-as-three-as-  
ed **三角** sān jiǎo sān sān jū jiǔ : three-  
sided **三樣** sān yàng **三倍** sān  
pái : three-fold word **三發索**  
sān fā suǒ **三台** sān tái **三**  
sān **檯** tái **徹** chè :  
three score **六旬** liù shūn :  
near to three-score **望六**  
wàng liù.

To THRUSH grain **擎禾**  
qíng hé **案** àn **稌** lù **鍾**  
zhōng.

THRUSHING-FLY OR. **殺場**  
shā chāng : a flail for thresh-  
ing. **擎禾連枷** qíng hé lián jiā  
lú lián jiā.

THRESHOLD. **檻** kǎi. **輅**  
lì. **門城** mén chéng. **窗** chuāng.  
**宸** chén. **展** zhǎn. **梟** xiāo.  
**扶** fú. **楹** yíng. **櫺** líng. **門**  
mén. **限** xiàn. **閥** fǎ. **門限**  
mén xiàn. **門檻** mén kǎi. **子**  
zǐ. **門框** mén kuāng. **限檻**  
xiàn kǎi : a moveable  
threshold. **楹** yíng : the  
threshold of a bed-cham-  
ber. **室皇** shì huáng : the  
threshold of a door. **戶** hù.  
**櫺** líng. **閥** fǎ. **閥** fǎ.  
**閥** fǎ. **閥** fǎ : the threshold  
of Heaven's gate. **天閥** tiān  
fǎ.

THRICE, **三** sān **次** cì sān tszé,  
**三遭** sān zāo, **三回** sān  
huí.

THRIFT. **儉省** jiǎn shěng,  
**費用** fèi yòng **不奢侈**  
bù chǐ xu.

THRIFTY. **旬** xún **舅** jiù  
jiù **節康** jié kāng **儉**  
jiǎn **用** yòng.

To THRIVE. **發旺** fā wàng  
wàng **發福** fā fú **旺盛**  
wàng shèng. **興旺** xìng  
wàng.

THROAT. **喉** hóu **桑** sāng **子**  
zǐ **啞** yǎ **喉** hóu **啞** yǎ  
**頤** yí **頤** yí **啞** yǎ **啞** yǎ  
hóu. **咽** yàn **咽** yàn **喉** hóu  
hóu. **啞** yǎ **啞** yǎ **啞** yǎ  
kǎi. **咽** yàn **咽** yàn **咽** yàn  
yàn : the throat, (outside.) **咽**  
hán. **喉** hóu **喉** hóu **咽** yàn  
a sore throat. **喉** hóu **喉** hóu  
hóu. **下** xià **咽** yàn : the  
throat not hoarse. **啞** yǎ **啞** yǎ  
yǎ pū shǎ : not rough in the  
throat. **不** bù **啞** yǎ **啞** yǎ  
yǎ : a bone sticking in the  
throat. **咽** yàn : to cut one's  
throat. **自** zì **勿** wù : the  
throat of a bird. **咽** yàn.

To THROB. **活動** huó dòng  
chóng **提跳** tí tiào **懼**  
而跳 **跳** tiào **心** xīn  
**跳** tiào **打** dǎ **顫** qiàn  
chen. **蹶索** jué suǒ.

THRONES. **基** jī, **座** zuò,  
**位** wèi, **摩** mó ; imperial

throne, 龍位 lûng wei, 寶座 pàou tsó; to ascend the throne, 踐位 t'ǎn wei, 登基 tǎng kâ, 登大寶 tǎng tá pàou, 登位 tǎng wei, 登極 tǎng k'ih; to obtain the throne, 得位 wei; to lose do. 失位 shih wei; to come to the throne, 即位 tse h wei, 坐天下 tsó t'hiên héa  
 To THRONG, 擁擠 yûng tse, 蜂擁 fung yûng.

THRONG, 人衆 jin chung  
 一羣人 yih keun jin.

THROTTLES, that precede death, 痰壅 t'ân yung.

To THROTTLE, 猝頸 tsüh k'ing; to strangle, 縊死 yih szò.

THROUGH, 從 tsung, 于 yû, 耦 gòu, 通 t'hung, 透 t'hóu; through and through, 全然 tseuên jên; to enter through the door, 由門而入 yêw mûn úrh jüh; to go through, 通行 t'hung hing; stab through, 刺透 tszé t'ów.

THROUGHOUT, 徧 pēn, 遍 pēn, 四方 szé fang.

To THROW, 擲 ch'ih, 措 ts'oo, 擲 keuē, 敝 yu; to throw away, 拋 p'haou, 拋去 p'haou k'heú, 拋棄 p'haou k'é, 拌 p'wan, 撒 sǎ, 播棄 pó k'hé, 拚不要了 pēn p'uh yaóu leáu, 丟 t'ew;

抱 pàou, 拚去 pēn k'heú, 捐 keuen, 摺 yen, 揮棄 hwuy k'hé, 攢 ts'hwán, 舍棄 shàh k'hé; to throw away time, 擲光陰 ch'ih kwang yin; to throw away anything, 揮棄物 hwuy k'hé wüh; do. one's life, 拚命 pēn ming, 拌命 p'hwán ming, 捐命 keuen ming; to throw away money, 拌財 p'hwán tsá, 撒潑 sǎ pǒ; to throw away one's property, 撒潑 sǎ pǒ; to throw away dregs, 揀 leuh, 捐 wüh; to throw away water, 潑 p'ho, 潑 lüh; to throw one's-self away, 自棄 tsze k'hé, 自暴 tszé paóu; to throw one's-self into a well, 投井 tów tsing; to throw one's-self in the way of wickedness, 自投惡道 tszé tów gǒ taóu; to throw stones, 拋石 p'baou shih, 擲石頭 chuy shih t'hôu, 拌石 p'hwán shih, 擲石 ch'ih shih; to throw a stone from a high place, 礮 luy; to throw down, 擲下 ch'ih hēa, 傾倒 k'hing taóu, 丟下 t'hew hēa, 僵 kēang, 抵 ché, 投 tów, 揀 cha, 揀 pàe, 揀倒 tsew taóu, 揀 chuy, 揀 tsüh, 撒 shǎ; to throw back, 擲回 ch'ih hwây; to throw 擲瓦 ch'ih wá; to throw

brick bats, 搥瓦片 *chuy wà p'een*, to throw into confusion, 擾亂 *jaòu lwán*. 擾亂 *keaou lwán*, 顛沛 *tiên p'haé*, 打亂 *tà lwán*, 撻 *jàng*, 捨撻 *ts'hiäng jàng*; to throw off, as a horse does his rider, 泛駕 *fán keá*; to throw one's-self into the water, 赴水 *foó shwù*; to throw into the water, 投水 *tôw shwù*, 湛 *tsin*, to throw sheep's eyes, 眈眈 *mään laä*; to throw the arms around, 摟住 *low choó*; to throw about one's arms, 撒手 *sā shòw*; to throw up earth on plants, 培 *pei*; to throw open the doors, 開門 *p'èih mán*; to throw together, 逗合 *tów hò*, 揸 *to*, 投 *tów*; to throw into the fire, 投火 *tów hò*; to throw up, as infants do milk, 喂 *hién*, 小兒歐乳 *seáou úrh gòw joó*; to throw into the bargain, 增埋 *tsäng maé*; to throw in, 揼 *tsow*; to throw out of the hand, 把擲 *pà làè*; to throw upon the sand, 肘於沙 *k'heu yu sha*; to throw into prison, 下獄 *hiá yǔh*. 投獄 *tów yǔh*, 禁監 *kín kén*; to throw off a garment, 脫衣 *t'hoé e*; to throw into a pit, 投於坑中 *tów yú k'hang chung*; to throw off

fetters, 脫桎梏 *t'hoé chih kǔh*, to throw on some one else, 推託於人 *t'húy t'hoé yú jin*.

THURUM, 織餘 *chih yú*, 績 *hwuy*, 繼 *k'hiwei*.

THRUSH, a disease, 疳 *koo*, 小兒口瘡 *seáou úrh k'hiòw chwang*.

THRUSH, a bird, 鵲鵲 *k'han tseu*, 鵲鵲 *han tan*, 畫眉雀 *hwá mei tsöü*.

TO THRUST, 刺 *tszé*, 割 *tsàn ch'ha*; to thrust out the head, 闖出頭 *ch'hín ch'hih t'how*; to thrust out the head and peep, 睨 *chin*; to thrust out the tongue, 吐舌 *t'hoó shé*; to thrust one by force, 揼格 *hán kǐh*. 揼抑 *hán yǐh*; to thrust in the sickle, 剗刺 *pó tszé*; with a sword made a thrust at his wrist, 以刀軒其肘 *taou foó k'è chòw*.

THUMB, 巨擘 *keú p'heih*, 拇 *mòw*. 巨指 *keú ch'è*. 大拇指 *tá mòw ch'è*, 手指 *shòw ch'è kung*, 大指頭 *tá ch'è t'how*; additional one, 駢拇 *ping mòw*; thumb-screw, 指刑 *ch'è hing*, 揼手 *ts'è shòw*, 揼子 *ts'è tszé*, 揼指 *ts'è ch'è*, 夾棍 *k'è hwán*, 梃槓 *lèth sze*.

TO THUMP, 打 *tà*, 搥 *t'hih*,

槌 t'huy, 撞 chwáng, 搗  
taou, 釘 ling, 批 tsze, 搗  
ch'liè; to thump the head, 搗  
k'hiáng.

THUNDER 雷 lāu, 霆 chuy.  
易 hwūh, 雷 lāu: a thunder-  
clap, 霹靂 lei, 雷聲 lāu ting.  
霹靂 peih lei, 雷聲 lāu ting  
lāu; sound of thunder, 雷聲  
lāu shing. 雷響 lāu hēan:  
a thunderbolt, 雷石 lāu shīh;  
the thunder resounded 100 le,  
雷鳴百里 lāu ming pih là:  
thunder and lightning, 雷電 lāu tēu:  
the spirit of thunder, 豐隆  
fung lung, 豐隆 fung lung.

To THUNDER, 行雷 hīng  
lāu; the thunderer, 雷神  
lāu shīn, 雷師 lāu sze.

THUS, 如此 joò tszè. 如  
是 joò shé, 便 péén, 乃爾  
nāe ùrh, 其然 kē jēn, 恁  
jin, 於是 vā shé, 這般  
chāy pwan 如斯 joò sze; thus  
and thus, 云云 yūn yūn; it  
is not certainly thus, 未必  
其然 wé peih kē jēn.

To THWART 反逆 fān  
nyīh, 違逆 wēi nyīh, 抗逆  
k'hiáng nyīh, 背逆 péi nyīh;  
to hinder, 攔阻 lān tsoó; to  
contradict, 頂嘴 tīng tsúy,  
背毀 péi hwù; to thwart  
men's dispositions, 拂人性  
fūh jīn sīng; a thwart piece of

wood at the stern of a boat,  
排 paè, 船後排木 chwān  
hóu paè mūh.

THY, 你的 nà tēh, 爾  
之 ùrh che; thy kingdom  
之 ùrh kwō; thy will, 爾旨  
ùrh chè.

THYME, 茴芹 hwēy k'lin.

TIARA, 冕旒 mēn jēw.

TIBIA, 脛 hūng, 脛骨  
hīng kwūh, 胛 ting, 胛 kan;  
do. of a cow, 犛 käng.

THYSELF, 爾自己 ùrh  
tszé kè, 爾躬 ùrh lung, 爾  
身 ùrh shīn, 爾親自 ùrh  
ts'hin tszé.

TICK, 虱 sīh; a dog tick,  
狗虱 kōw sīh; tick, or slight  
beating. 輕擊 k'hiang keih.

TICKET, 票 p'henou; a  
mark, 號 haóu, 印號 yín  
haóu; pawn-broker's ticket,  
當票 táng p'henou.

To TICKLE, 癢 fā yáng,  
癢 nenou, 抓 chaou, 飲 yu,  
快撓 k'hwaí jaóu, 撓人  
jaóu jīn, 撓撓 nan jó.

TICKLED, pleased. 撓 keaou,  
癢 kē; tickled in a high de-  
gree, 喜得心癢難撓  
hé tīh sin yáng nān jaóu.

TIDE, 潮 chaóu. 水潮  
shwūy chaóu. 潮水 chaóu  
shwūy, 海潮 hàè chaóu;  
morning tide, 早潮 tsāu  
chaóu; evening tide, 晚潮

wàn chéou, 汝 seih; the tide ebbs, 潮退 chaou t'húy, 潮落 chaou ló; the tide flows, 潮漲 chaou chang, 潮水來了 chaou shwù y láe leaou; to take advantage of the tide, 乘潮 shing chaou: to go with the tide, 順潮 shún chaou: to go against the tide, 逆潮 nyih chaou: wind and tide against one, 風水俱逆 fung shwù y kéu nyih; to lose the tide, 失潮 shih chaou; tide water. 河泊所伺潮 hò pō sò s ze chaou.

TIDINGS, 新聞 sin wán, 消息 seau seih, 風聞 fung wán. 信 sín; good tidings. 福音 fū yin, 嘉音 kēa yin, 喜音 hí yin.

TINY, 整齊 ching tsā. 收飾好看 show shih haon k'hán; clean. 乾清 kan tsing.

TO TIE, 綁 pang, 綁 pang. 結 kēē, 緹 sēē, 維 wēi, 括 kwō. 綫 sēē, 綴結 chuy kēē, 編結 p'ien kēē, 衫結 kin kēē. 綁縛 pang fō. 繫 hé, 擺擻 chen shen. 綑 k'hwān, 紮 chā, 纏 chen, 繫 ch'ih. 縛 fō. 束 sūh fō, 擻 keaou, 擻 kēē, 擻 ying, 敲 keaon, 拊 hea. 緹 kenē, 緒 hēē. 膝 lānē, 紮 pang. 綴 tsō, 繫 kēu, 麗 le; to tie a knot,

打結 tà kēē, 締結 á kēē; to tie the wedding knot, 結 襠 kēē lā, 紐 nēw, 總 lwai; to tie into a knot, 紮 ke; to tie fast, 綑 che, 繫 hé kin; to tie together, 系繫 hé hé, 總束 tsung sūh; to tie a horse to a stake, 柳 yáng; to tie a horse to a tree, 拴馬於樹 tseuàn mà yá shoó; to tie a cow, 維繫牛 wei hé nēw 婁 lēw; to tie a string, 結繩 kēē shing; to tie up, 綑 k'hwān, 綑起來 k'hwān k'hè lāē. 綁起來 pang k'hè lāē, 綑綁 k'hwān pang; tied together 終紮 cha na, 縣 hēnen, 縻 me; to tie up a box, 緘 kēen; to tie up the hair, 幌 wan 縶 tsau; to tie on a girdle, 結帶 kēē tsā; to tie with cords, 撻 pan, 屑 ts'hāng; tied round, 困 縶 k'hwān keuen.

TIFF, 相爭之事 sāng tsāng che szā.

TIFFIN, 過午 kwó wò, 點心 tēn sin.

TIGER, 老虎 laou hò, 李耳 le'rh, 虎 hò, 烏鵲 woo hò; a sleeping tiger, 臥虎 gó hò; a tiger's skin, 虎皮 hò p'ih. 梟比 kaou pì; a tiger-cat, 戲貓 chan maou.

TIGHT, 緊 kin, 緊 kēen; tight and slack, 緊鬆 kin

sung ; a tight bow-string 勝  
pang ; to tie tight, 綁得緊  
pang tih kin.

TILE, 瓦 wà, 甎 fan, 甎  
甎 甎 peth leih chuen ; yel-  
low tiles, 黃瓦 hwāng wà :  
the tiles of a house, 屋瓦  
ūh wà, 蓋屋之瓦 kae ūh  
che wà : a mould for tiles, 甎  
yih, 瓦坯 wà pei ; the lower  
or female tile, 甎 pan, 甎瓦  
pin wà ; unburnt tiles, 瓦未  
燒者 wà wei shaou chà, 甎  
pei.

TO TILE a house, 施瓦於  
屋 she wà yū ūh, 瓦 wà ; a  
tiled house, 瓦屋 wà ūh.

TILL until 及 keih, 待  
t'haé, 迨 taí, 迨於 taí yū :  
till now, 到今 taóu kin, 及  
今 keih kin, 迄今 keih kin :  
till the next day, 到次日  
taóu tszé jih : from morn  
till noon, 自朝至午 tszé  
chaóu chá wóh : till old age,  
至於老邁 ché yū luòu  
máí.

TILT, or receptacle for mo-  
ney, 裝錢竹管 chwáng  
tsüen chúh kwán, 銀桶櫃  
yin t'hung kwei.

TO TILL the ground, 耕田  
käng tēn, 畝田 chāu tēn,  
耕土 käng t'hoò, 鋤土 chā  
t'hoò, 發土 fā t'hoò, 墾 fā,  
墾 pā, 墾 paou.

TILLAGE, 種地之事  
chúng té che szé. 耕田之  
事 käng tēn che szé.

TILLER, of the ground, 農  
夫 nung foo : the tiller of a  
vessel, 舵柄 to ping, 舵舳  
to chüh.

TIMBER. 木 mǔh, 大木  
tá mǔh, 木料 mǔh leáu, 才  
tsaá, 材木 tsā mǔh, 枋  
kaou, 柴 māng, 欄 kang, 欄  
kēn ; long timber, 長木  
chāng mǔh, 高木 kaou mǔh,  
慘 sān, 樵 saw ; timber-mer-  
chant. 木商 mǔh shang, 開  
木行 k'hae mǔh hāng ;  
timber-yard, 木行 mǔh hāng.

TIMBRIL. 小鼓 sǎu kòh,  
手鼓 shòw kòh, 單面鼓  
tan mǎn kòh.

TIME, 時節 shā ts'ě, 光  
陰 kwang yin. 時日 shā jih,  
時 shā, 歷日 leih jih, 辰  
shin : times and seasons, 候  
hòu hōw k'há ; at what time ?  
甚麼時辰 shín má shē shin ;  
at that time, 當時 táng shā ;  
at any time, 隨便何時  
sūy p'án hó shā ; at the same  
time, 同時 tūng shā ; at this  
present time, 今時 kin shā ;  
another time, 他日 t'ha jih,  
他時 t'ha shā ; in due time,  
至時 ché shā, 合時 hō shā,  
便時 p'án shā ; in process of  
time, 日久 jih k'au, 日後



TIMOROUS, 畏 懦 wēi jo, 畏 蕙 wēi se, 畏 怯 wēi  
 kǎe, 畏 首 畏 尾 wēi shǒu wēi shǒu  
 wēi wēi, 鼠 眼 shǔ yǎn, 懦 選  
 jo, 偷 糖 t'hou jo, 選 懦  
 seuen, 選 懦 seuen jo, 猗  
 seih, 悚 然 sǔh jàn, 志  
 t'han, 志 忑 t'han t'han, 慄

t'hēn, 佗 sin, 怵惕 chūh  
teih, 恟 heung, 忻 heaou.

TIN, 錫 seih, 錫 yu; a tin  
vessel, 錫器 seih k'he; hard  
or sounding tin, i. e. block  
tin, 響 錫 heang seih; a  
sort of tin, 鐵 li.

TINCTURE, 藥水 yǎo shuǐ

TINDER, 火絨 hò jūng  
火紙 hò chī, 火種 hò chūng.  
芥 chuen, 芥 chuen.

TINFOIL, 錫箔 seih pō, 錫  
箔 seih pō.

TINGE, 顏色 yēn sī.

TINGED, 渥 uh, 染 jūn;  
deeply tinged with red, 赫如  
渥赭 hēh joō ūh chay.

To TINGLE in one's ears  
耳朶響 ěr tò heang, 耳  
鳴 ěr mīng.

TINKER, 補鍋匠 pōo kō  
tsāng.

To TINKLE, 玲瓏響 ling  
tang heang.

TINKLING sound, 玲 ling.  
鏗 kang; the tinkling of  
gongs, 叮玲 ting ling, 瓏玲  
lung ling, 琳琅 lin lang, 琤  
tsang, 玎璫 ting tang, 鏗  
kēn tsang.

TISSEL, of gold, 金 鎗  
kin pō; do. of silver, 銀 鎗  
yin pō; do. of brass, 銅 鎗  
tūng pō.

TINT, 染色 jūn sī.

TINY, 至微 ché wei. 甚

小 shín seaou.

TIP, 頂 ting, 末 mō; tip  
of the nose, 鼻準 peih chūn;  
the tips of wings, 摠 hwuy;  
do. of the tongue, 舌尖 shé  
tsēn; tip of the fingers, 指  
頭頂 chē t'hōw tung, 指犬  
che tsēn.

To TIP with silver, 以銀  
蓋其頂 è y-n k'ae k'ae ting;  
to tip over, 推倒 t'ui taou,

To TIPPLE, 唯酒 tsuy  
tsēw, 屢飲 lū yin.

TIPPLER, 摸 low, 飲酒  
習之不醉 yin tsēw seih  
che pūh tsuy.

TIPSY, 微有酒意 wei  
yēw tsēw é, 半酣 pwan han.

TIPTOE, (to stand on) 踮  
腳 k'he lēang, 翹企 keaou  
k'he, 企及 k'he keih, 踮  
chen, 躑 chen; the tip-toe of  
expectation, 踮望 k'he wāng,  
企望 k'he wāng, 舐望 kē  
wāng.

TIRE, 裝飾 chwāng shī.

To TIRE, 使人困憊 shò  
jin kwān pe.

TIRED, 疲倦 p'ih keuen,  
困 k'hwān, 斃 kwei; not to  
feel tired, 不知厭倦 pūh  
che yēn keuen.

TISSUE, 輕容 ching yāng;  
anything interwoven, 接織  
之布 tsē chih che pō.

TITHES, 每十抽一 mei

chou chow yā 十分之一  
chih fūn che yā 份 十分之一  
chou chih fūn che yā 取十分之一

To TITHING, 取十分之一  
tsou chih fūn che yā 取十分之一  
tit es, 取十分之一  
chih fūn che yā

TITHING, 保甲 pāu kǎ  
tithing man, 地保 tē pāu  
保正 pāu ching; smaller  
do. 小甲 sǎu kǎ. 甲長  
kǎ chāng, 十人之長 shih  
jūn che chāng, 十天長 shih  
fou chāng.

TITLE, 稱呼之字號  
chihing hoo che tszē haou;  
a title of honour. 尊稱 tsun  
chihing, 尊號 tsun ha u;  
title of office, 官稱 kwan  
chihing, 官職之號 kwan  
chih che haou; heading. 題  
目 tē mǔh; inscription, 招  
牌 chaou pā, 扁額 p-en  
gih; title of a book. 檢 kǎn  
題 tē, 書名 shoo ming, 書  
面 shoo mǎn; title, right. 文  
契 wān k'hēn, 得物之文  
契 tih wūh che wān k'hēn,  
牌文 pāe wān, 碑記 pē kǎ,  
the honoured of the world is  
the title of Buddha, 世尊佛  
號 shē tsun fūh haou; a title  
given by a wife to her desensed  
husband when sacrificing to his  
manes, 皇辟 hwàng pēh;

a title of a monument, the haou,  
字號 tszē haou; a title of  
officers of the 2nd rank. 通奉  
大夫 tōng fong ta foo; de

2nd rank. 通議大夫  
tōng yì ta fū  
TITLEN, 有尊稱 yǐw  
tsou ch'haung.

To TITTLE, 嘻嘻笑笑  
he he sszē sszē a 笑 笑  
笑 he sszē a 吳 吳 吳  
che, 坎坎 kǎe kǎe

TITTLE, 絲毫 sze haou;  
a point, 一點 yīn tōn; tittle  
tattle. 是非 shē fēi 說人  
長短 shwō jin chāng twān,  
閑談 hōn tǎn, 多言 to  
yēn, 多嘴 to t-ēy.

TITULAR, 有名無實  
yǐw ming wōt shih; titular  
officer. 俟補 hōw póo.

To, 至 chē, 抵 tē, 與 yǐ,  
及 kǎh, 替 t'hē, 于 yā;  
speak to him. 替他說 t'hē  
t'ha shwō, 對他說 t'hay  
t'ha shwō, 與之言 yǐ che  
yēn; in order to, 以 è 以致  
è chē, 使 shē, 令 ling. 欲  
yǐh; to-day, 今日 kin jib;  
此日 tszē jib, 今天 kin  
t'hēn; to-night, 今夜 kin  
yà; to wit 即 tsēh; to and  
fro, 來去 lāe k'heú; to no  
purpose, 無用 wōt yung; to  
the end, 以 è; from the near  
to the distant, 由近及遠

yêw kîn keih yuèn; from Shanghai to Soo-chow is 200 le, 上海至蘇州二百里 Sháng haè che Sou chow ūrh pih là; to the bones, 次骨 tszé kwüh.

TOAD, 蟾蜍 chên choô, 蟾諸 chên choo, 蟾蜍 chên choô, 蝦蟆 hēa má, 蛙 蛟 kéu foó, 蛟 po, 蟻 tseih, 跬 跬 too keu, 龜 po, 龜 tsüh, 龜 龜 keu tsew, 句 龜 kéu mang, 龜 龜 tsew she, 龜 keu, 蝦蟆 hēa má, 黽 mǎng; the toad-fish, 鮫 keaou; a destroyer of musketoos, 去蚊 k'heú wǎn; the lustre of the moon, 蟾光 chên kwang; a large kind of toad, 山蛤 san kô.

TOADSTOOL, 蘑菇 mô koo.

TO TOAST, 酎酒 ch'hóu tsèw, 請酒 tsing tsèw; a host toasting his guests, 醺 chow; toasted brown, 燒焦 shaou tseou, 臘 lan, 燥 lan.

TOBACCO, 烟花 yen hwa, 紅烟 hūng yen, 紅煙 hūng yen, 煙 yen, 菸 yû; a tobacco pipe, 烟筒 yen t'hung, 烟通 yen t'hung; raw tobacco, 生烟 sāng yen; prepared do. 熟烟 shūh yen, 熟煙 shūh yen; twist to-

bacco, 烟頭 yen t'hôw; to smoke tobacco, 食烟 shih yen; water tobacco, 水烟 shwüy yen, 水菸 shwüy yû.

TO TODDLE, 跽 taé, 小兒行貌 seaou ūrh hing maók.

TODDY, 椰子酒 yâu tszé tsèw.

TOE, 趾 ché; do. of the foot, 足趾 tsüh ché; the great toe, 大拇指 tá mòw ché, 跗 foó, 足大指 tsüh tá ché, 大拇 tá mòw, 趾 min, 胛 kae, 拇 mòw; additional do. 跗拇 pēn mòw; toe of a shoe, 鞋頭 heaé t'hôw; do. ornamented, 絢 keu, 屨 keu.

TOGETHER, 井 ping, 昆 kwän, 暨 ké, 相 sāng; together with, 與及 yû keih, 並 ping, 同 tūng, 與 yû, 偕 hēn, 偕 keae; together rove, 偕遊 keae yêw, 兼 kēen, 俱 keú, 共同 kúng tūng, 駢 pēn; together alive, 駢臻 pēn tsín; to walk together, 同行 tūng hīng, 同食 tūng shih, 會食 hwúy shih, 同席 tūng seh; to consult together, 相議 sāng ó.

TOIL, 勞苦 laou k'hoò; 辛苦 sin k'hoò, 勤 é, 鄰 kō; the toils and cares of life, 奔波勞碌, hun p'ho laou luh, 辛苦 sin k'hoò; innume-

nable toils, 千辛萬苦 ts'hēn sin wán k'hò.

To TOIL, 勞 laáu, 息 seih, 勸 é; to toil with difficulty, 勞苦行事 laáu k'hò hīng szé; to toil all one's life long, 勞擾終生 laáu jáu chung sāng.

TOILETTE, 裝奩 chwáng lēn, 奩 lēn, 妝奩 chwáng lēn, 簪 lēn, 簪 lēn, 簪 lēn, 簪 lēn; a lady's do. 嫁奩 kēá chwáng, 粧匣 chwáng kēá, 鏡奩 kīng lēn.

TOKEN of remembrance, 表記 peáu ké; sign, 記號 ké haáu, 暗號 gán haáu.

TOLERABLE, 稍可 seaou k'hò, 可耐得的 k'hò náe tīh teih, 可忍受者 k'hò jín shów chày, 髦髦 mūh mūh, 小好貌 seaou haáu maáu.

TOLERABLY, middling, 中等者 chung tǎng chày.

To TOLERATE, 容 yūng; to allow men to follow their own opinions, 容人各隨己意 yūng jín kò sūy kè é.

TOLL, 餉稅 hēáng shwúy, 過關稅 kwó kwan shwúy; to take toll, 徵餉 ch'hīng hēáng; to pay toll, 上稅 sháng shwúy; a toll-bridge, 權 kēō; a toll-house, 餉館 hēáng kwán; toll-gatherer, 徵

餉者 ch'hīng hēáng chày.

To TOLL a bell, 撞鐘 chwáng chung.

TOMATUM, 蕃茄 fan kēá, 栲 ying.

TOMB, 墳 fūn, 墳墓 fūn moó, 墳塋 fūn yīng, 塋 yīng, 埵 yu; to worship at the tombs, 拜墳 páe fūn; to sweep do. 掃墳 saáu fūn; a tomb-stone, 墓碑 moó páe.

TOMBOY, 粗魯女子 ts'hoo lòo nù tszè.

TO-MORROW, 明日 míng jīh, 明天 míng t'hēn, 明早 míng tsaou, 明兒 míng ūh, 萌 hwang; to-morrow morning, 詰朝 kēá cháu; to-morrow evening, 明晚 míng wán; to-morrow early, 明早 míng tsaou, 明旦 míng tán; just wait till to-morrow, 姑待明日 koo t'haé míng jīh; the day after to-morrow, 後日 hóu jīh.

tone, 音 yin, 聲音 shīng yin, 腔 kēang, 轉 chuen; the four tones, 四聲 szé shīng; a tone of displeasure, 唸 hān, 唸唸 hān hoó; to change one's tone, 改過腔來 kē kwó kēang laè.

TONGUE, 舌 shě, 舌頭 shě t'hōw, 脰 han; the tongue relishes tastes, 舌之甘於味 shě che kan yū wéi;

smooth-tongued people, 滑舌  
者 hwā shě chày; to put out  
the tongue, for examination,  
伸出舌來 shīn ch' hūh shě  
lā; to put out the tongue con-  
temptuously, 吐舌 t' hōd shě;  
the tip of the tongue, 舌尖  
shě tsēn; to hold one's tongue,  
緘默 kēn mīh; language,  
語 yù; mother tongue, 本地  
話 pùn té hwá, 土白 t' hōd  
pīh; a tongue of land, 入海  
之地 jūh hāc che té; a tongue  
in the pipe of an organ, 簧  
hwāng, 笙中簧 sāng chung  
hwāng; tongue of a bell, 舌  
shě; do. of a clasp, 整 tsūh,  
鰐舌 keuě shě; a tongue  
like spears and swords, 舌劍  
唇鎗 shě kēn shūn tsāng.

TONGS, 火箱 hò kēn, 鉗  
kēn, 鑷 nē, 烙 lō, 滅 ch' en,  
熾 tsō; iron tongs, 鐵鉗  
t' hē kēn.

TONSURE, 剃髮 t' hé fā.

TOO, 甚 shīn, 最 tsúy; too  
much, 太多 t' hāc to, 太甚  
t' hāc shīn, 過多 kwó to, 已  
甚 è shīn; too early, 還早  
hwān tsāu, 忒早 t' hīh tsāu;  
too late, 太遲 t' hāc chē; too  
young, 還嫩 hwān nūn; too  
hot, 太熱 t' hāc jě; too cold,  
太冷 t' hāc lāng; too unfeel-  
ing, 無情太極 wō t' sīng  
t' hāc kēih; too high to be

reached, 高不相及 kaou  
pūh sāng kēih; to love one  
too much, 愛人太過 gnaé  
jīn t' hāc kwó; too many cooks,  
spoil the broth, 七手八脚  
tsēih shōw pā kēō.

TOOL, 器 k' hé, 器具 k' hé  
keu, 器皿 k' hé mīng.

TOOTH, (back) 牙 yā; front  
do. 齒 ch' hē; tooth and nail,  
爪牙 chāu yā; children's  
teeth, 離 tsan; the tooth of  
an old man, 齠 kew; teeth  
of a rake, 鋤牙 pa yā; teeth  
of a saw, 鋸齒 keu ch' hē; to  
draw the teeth, 拔牙 pā yā,  
去牙 k' heu yā; the tooth of  
a tiger, 猗 k' he; rotten teeth,  
藕 keu; distorted teeth, 猓 k' e.

TOOTHACHE, 牙痛 yā  
t' hūng, 齠 keu, 齠 nēih.

TOOTH-BRUSH, 牙刷 yā  
shwā.

TOOTHLESS, 敗牙 paé yā,  
牙散 yā sán, 齠 hwān, 齠  
tsow, 齠 yun, 齠 tsan  
tsow; a toothless old person,  
敖叟 gaou sōw.

TOOTH-PICK, 牙簽 yā  
ts' hēn.

TOOTH-POWDER, 牙灰 yā  
hwuy.

TOP, 頂 tīng, 頭 t' hōw, 顛  
tēn; surface, 面 mēn; top  
of a house, 屋背 āh peí; the  
top of a hill, 山頂 shān tīng,

嶺 lǎng: the top of a tree, 桡 fung. 杪 miao. 梢 shaon: top of the beard. 頭頂 t'hou tung: the top of the foot. 趺 foo. 趺 t'au: top-boots, 鞋 yung. 鞋靴 hwa yew: a top-coat, 簪 chen. 衣蔽 e pé.

TOPER. 善飲者 shén yin chiáy.

TOPIC of discourse. 言論之大志 yén lún che tá ché: topic of conversation. 掛人

齒頰 kwá jin ch'è k'è.

TOP-KNOT. 括髻 kwō fā, 髻 hwan, 髻 ke, 髻 ke.

TORMENT bough, 標 p'eaou, 標枝 p'heaou che. 梢 shaou, 桡 fung, 梃 wei, 檣 t'een, 檣 je.

TOPOGRAPHICAL work, 志 ché. 誌 ché.

TOPSY-TURVY, 顛倒 t'een taou.

TORCH. 火把 hò pà, 炬 ken. 炬火 ken hò. 蒸 ching, 炷 hāng, 苣 keu 燭 tsāo, 卽 tseih, 燭 tseau, 燭燭 keuen tsung, 燭火 tsāo hò: a torch made of dry rushes, 筴 keu: a torch made of bamboo, 筴 ching.

TORMENT, 苦楚 k'hò ts'hò, 疼痛 t'ung t'hung.

TO TORMENT, 加刑 k'ea hing, 苦難 k'hò nán.

TORN, rent, 爛 lán, 破 p'ò,

褻褻 hwai lán. 殘缺 tsin ken, 褻裂 peh lāe. 綯 ken, 牝 p'è. 褻 帶 chē. 褻 tsih, 殘 hēn: torn silk. 褻 tsé, 褻 lā: torn clothes. 褻衣 lāe e. 褻 殺 lae sae. 褻 褻 lā tsze. 褻 chē: torn (applied to the feelings) 牽斷 k'hēn twán.

TORNADO. 暴風 p'au fung, 賴 tuy.

TORPENT. 木勺 鋪 mūh chō p'oo, 鋪 p'oo. 鋪 p'oo. 鋪 chō tun. 鋪 tae. 鋪 hōw e, 鋪 fow. 赤 鋪 tseih kwei. 鋪 hoo, 鋪 hōw e, 鋪 kwai, 鋪 nung.

TORPID, 不仁 pūh jin; do. through cold, 凍 凍 leaou k'hew: the extremities torpid, 四體不仁 szé t'hà pūh jin; benumbed, 癱 t'han, 發 發 fā mā.

TORPOR, 痺 pe: numbness, 癱 癱 t'han hwan.

TORRENT, 灘 t'han, 溪 ke; do. caused by rain. 湧水 laou shwù. 疾水 tseih shwù, 瀑布 pūh p'oo, 瀉 yu; mountain torrent, 山 灘 shan t'han, 湧 k'een, 滄 t'hang; a torrent in a ravine, 山 究 shan kéw.

TORRID, 熱 焦 jě tseau, 燥 tseau.

TORTOISE, 龜 kwei, 龜 魚

twan yû, 龜 kan; large tortoise, 鼈 gaou, 鱗 he, 蠺 蟪 tsze he, 魀 yuèn, 龜 yuèn pë; land do. 鼈 pë, 鱗 pë, 山龜 shan kwei, 賕貝 peau peí; water tortoise, 水龜 shwù y kwei, 脚魚 k'ò yû; the sea do. 蟪貝 hân peí; tortoise used in divination, 攝龜 ch'è kwei, 玢龜 shé kwei; striped tortoise, 文龜 wân kwei; precious do. 寶龜 paou kwei; marsh do. 澤龜 ts'ih kwei; fire do. 火龜 hò kwei; spiritual do. 靈龜 ling kwei, 神龜 shîn kwei; horned tortoise, 龜 龜 k'ò k'ò; a black tortoise, 蛤 tae; a kind of tortoise, 龜 tung, 烏龜 woo choo, 龜 po, 龜 me ma, 龜 龜 keu peih, 龜 kow, 龜 ying kwei, 龜 how kwo, 龜 yang, 龜 ke, 龜 tsuy he, 玢 seih, 龜 keu, 玢 玢 l'è sh'ih; back of the tortoise, 龜殼 kwei k'hò.

TORTOISE-SHELL, 龜貝 kwei peí, 玢 玢 tae mei, 玢 玢 tae mei, 玢 玢 tae mei k'hò, 玢 pei, 神屋 shîn ũh, 兆 chaou, 龜 yuèn, 玢 keuh.

TORTUOUS, 紆 紆 yu keuh, 委蛇 wei é, 委迤 wei é, 委迤 wei é, 遣遣 é é, 繞 繞 keaou wan, 繞 yuen; a tortuous path, 鳥道 neaou taou;

tortuous and straight, 迂直 heu ch'ih; the tortuous motion of a snake, 蜿 蜿 wan wan.

TORTURE, 極楚 chuy ts'hò; torture (instruments of) 檣 ch'ih.

TO TORTURE, 拷 k'haou, 斃 k'haou; to subject to torture, 用刑 yung hing, 加刑 k'è hing; to examine by torture, 拷訊 k'haou sin; to put to the torture, 拷打 k'haou tà; to torture to death, 拷死 k'haou szè, 拏斃 t'hò pé; to be afraid of torture, 畏刑 wei hing; excessive torture, 濫刑 lân hing; a kind of torture, 夾棍 k'è kwán.

TO TOSS, 擲 ch'ih; to toss up, 以手拋物 à shòu p'haou w'uh; to toss the horn, 擲 she; to toss up cash, 擲錢 t'han ts'èan; to toss about, 擲 ying; to toss about restlessly, 亂動 lwán tung; tossing to and fro, 輾轉反側 chen chuèn fán ts'ih.

TOTAL, 全 tseuèn, 咸 hàn, 舉 keù; sum total, 共 共 kung ké, 合共 h'ò kung; total eclipse of the sun, 日有食之既 j'ih y'è sh'ih che ké.

TOTALLY, 盡 tsín, 全然 tseuèn jèn.

TO TOTTER, 搖動 yaou tung; about to fall, 將倒



tsāng tsāu; touching wall 境  
tui. 塗墮 tsāng lēi.

To TOUCH. 摩 mó 摹 mō.  
拊 fū. 撫 fū. 捫 mēn. 抹  
piēn. 抹 lēu; to infect, 沾  
chān jēn; to touch delicately.  
膜 mō; to come in contact  
with. 相遇 sāng yā; to  
reach to. 相及 sāng kēh.

TOUCH, of silver or gold. 成  
色 ching sh; what touch is  
this silver? 此銀幾何 tszè  
yin kè hó; it is perfectly pure.  
足色 tsū sh; or 九九 kēu  
kēu; test, 試法 shé fā.

TOUCH-HOLE of a gun, 火  
門 hò mūn, 火口 hò k'hòu,  
烘門 hung mūn.

TOUCH-ME-NOT. 急生子  
keih sāng tszè, 燈盞花 tāng  
tsān hwa.

TOUCH-STONE, 試金石  
shé kin shih.

TOUCH-WOOD, 引火之  
水 yin hò che mūh.

TOUCHY, 易使怒 é shà  
nó.

TOUGH, 柔而固 ióu úrh  
koó. 韌 jin. 韌 kēn, 韌 kelh,  
筋肋 kin jin, 鑄 ke.

TOUR, through different  
countries, 周流列國 chow  
lēu lēu kwó; tour of inspec-  
tion, 巡守 seūn shóu.

TOURIST, 遊學者 yēu  
hēu chāy.

Tow. 麻 má. 胡麻 hó  
má. 苧麻 shoò má, 粗麻  
ts'ho má.

To row, 拖 t'ho. 拖 t'ho;  
to tow a boat. 拖船 t'ho  
chuán. 水中曳舟 shwūy  
ching é chow, 引船 yin  
chuán; a tow rope, 纜 nēn,  
達紋 k'hēn che, 柁 cha, 撻  
wan. 挽船簾 wān ch'wān mē.

TOWARDS, 方向 fang  
hāng. 向 hāng. 鄉 hāng,  
嚮 hāng. 向 mēn. 徠 soó;  
towards the light, 嚮明  
hāng ming; towards the  
south, 向南 hāng nān, 望  
南 wāng nān; towards even-  
ing, 嚮晦 hāng hwuy, 近  
夜 kin yā; towards the  
end of life, 臨終 lin chung;  
to go towards the city, 望城  
走 wāng ching tsòu.

TOWARDLY, 順良 shún  
lāng. 易受教 é shóu keaóu.

TOWEL. 巾 kin; do. worn  
at the girdle, 佩巾 pei kin;  
do. for wiping, 帕 fun, 檯  
suy, 檯 suy, 拭物巾 shih  
wūh kin.

TOWER, 塔 tā, 率堵坡  
sūh too p'ho; a tower on a  
city wall, 譙樓 tseāu lōw,  
輶 pāng; a moveable tower,  
employed in war, 飛樓 fei  
lōw, 樓車 lōw kēu; tower-  
ing heights, 崢嶸 tsāng

hwäng, 欽 盜 kin yin.

Town, 鎮 chin; a walled town, 城 ching, 邑 yih; town talk, 市語 shé yù; a town major, 協鎮 hē chīn.

TOYS, 公仔 kung tszè, 玩物 wàn wūh.

TRACE, 跡痕 tseih hān, 踪 tsung, 武 wò, 均 chō, 後 tsēn, 跡解 tseih keā, 蹴 woo, 蹠 k'lie, 蹴 chē, 迹 tseih, 踪跡 tsung tseih, 餘 跡 yū tseih; traces of a person, 後塵 hów ch'hin; to follow such traces, 步後塵 póo hów ch'hin; traces left by former kings, 先王陳迹 sēn wāng chīn tseih; traces of tyrannical dominion, 霸迹 pá tseih; traces of invisible beings, 神跡 shīn tseih, 靈迹 ling tseih; traces of a carriage, 軛 yín, 紂 chow, 轡 tsew, 車轍 keu chē; no traces, 絕蹠 tseu chē, 無踪無跡 woò tsung woò tseih.

TO TRACE, 追踪跡 chuy tsung tseih; to trace writing, 寫 sēay, 描寫 maou sēay, 抄 ch'haou, 譜錄 t'ang lūh; to trace one's footsteps, 踵行 chūng hīng; to trace out an ambush, 踰伏 tā fūh; to trace back, 追 chuy; do. to a distance, 追遠 chuy yuèn.

TRACHEA, or wind-pipe, 咽喉 yen hów.

TRACK, 徑 kīng, 路 loó, 迹躋 tseih chen; a small track, 远道 hang taóu; track of a wheel, 輻 chē, 車輻 keu chē, 軌 kew.

TO TRACK a boat, 挖船 t'ho chuén.

TRACKLESS, 無踪無跡 woò tsung woò tseih.

TRACT, a region, 地方 té fang, 境 kīng; tract, treatise, 經文 king wān; religious do. 勸世文篇 k'heuen shé wān pēn.

TRACTABLE, 擾 jaou, 馴良 seun lēang, 犍 tsang; a tractable ox, 犍 kin.

TRADE, 交易 keaou yih, 交屬 keaou yih, 買賣 maé, 生意 sāng é, 貿易之事情 mów yih che szé, 生理 sāng lè; an art, 業 nēh, 手藝 shiow é; employment, 事業 szé nēh; private trade, 私市 sze shé; to drive a trade, 做生意 tsó sāng lè, 營息 yīng seih; to stop trade, 罷市 pá shé.

TO TRADE, 販 fan, 訖 ling, 買 mów, 貿易 mów yih, 市 shé; to trade and get gain, 經營得利 king yīng tih lé.

TRADER, 買賣的人

mae ma: tēh jn. 末販, 販  
子 fán tszè. 商 shang, 賈  
koò, 商賈 shang koò. 客商  
k'ih shang; trader in cloth.  
布販子 pò fán tszè.

TRADESMAN. 舖戶 pò  
hoó, 店家 pò kē. 店家  
tēn kē.

TRADING-PLACE. 埠頭 pò  
thow, 市口 shé k'how.

TRADITION, 傳言 chuén  
yén, 世傳 shé chuén, 古傳  
koò chuén, 傳說 chuén  
shwō. 謠 yén, 相傳之語  
sēang chuén che yù, 口授  
而無章句 k'how shów  
úrh wóo chang kéú, 口述的  
k'how shūh tēh.

TRADITION, lost. 失其傳  
shíh kē chuén.

TO TRADUCE, 詆訶 tè ho  
設謗 hwù pàng, 誹謗  
fei pàng, 訕謗 shán pàng,  
詆謗 tè pàng, 毀譽 hwù  
tszè; to calumniate, 妄証  
wàng ching, 誣告 wóo kaóu,

TRAFFIC, 生意 sāng é,  
貿易之事 mów yih che  
szé, 交易有無 keaou yih  
yèw wóo. 商事 shang szé,  
互相市易 hoó sēang shé  
yih.

TO TRAFFIC, 做生意  
tsó sāng é, 販 fán, 市 shé;  
對 túy; those who traffic  
must come in contact with

men, 互市必與人對  
hoó shé pēh yù jn túy; to ex-  
change, 兌 t'huý; to traffic  
in slaves, 販賣人口 fán  
ma: jn k'how.

TRAGEDY, 悲 Pei, 悲戲  
pei hí. 哭戲 k'uh hí;  
tragedy and comedy united,  
悲歡相合 pei hwan sēang  
hó; a mournful event, 可哀  
之事 k'how gae che szé.

TRAGIC, sad, 可悲 k'hò  
pei; calamitous, 災害 tsae  
haé.

TO TRAIL, a weapon, 曳  
兵 é ping; to trail a staff, 曳  
杖 é cháng; to trail a dress  
along the ground, 姍 sō, 婦  
人行衣曳地 fóo jn  
híng e é té; to trail the feet  
along, 拽 e, 曳踵 é chùng,  
豚 tun, 拖 t'ho, 跼 tē, 爰  
tséun.

TRAIN, retinue, 從人  
tsung jn; series, 上下之  
等第 sháng hēa che tǎng té,  
次第 tszé té; the train of a  
robe, 花 to, 裾 keu; a long  
train, 長裾 cháng keu.

TO TRAIN up 鞠 keuh, 育 yüh,  
養育 yàng yüh; to exercise,  
習教 seh keaóu; to train  
and exercise soldiers, 操練  
tsaou lēn; train-bands, 鄉  
勇 hēang yung; a train of  
reasoning, 論 lūn; trained

(as horses,) 閑習 hiên seih.

TRAIT, a stroke, 一畫 yih hwă; a feature of character, 癖 peih; a good trait, 一貨好處 yih (wan haòu ch'hoó.

TRAITOR, 奸臣 kēen chin, 逆犯 nyih fán, 姦宄 kēen kwei; traitor to his country, 國賊 kwō tsih; traitor to his master, 背主者 pei choò chày, 背師者 pei sze chày, 賣師者 maé sze chày; traitor to his engagements, 失信者 shih sín chày.

TRAITOROUS, 奸狡 kēen keaou; traitorous minister, 奸臣 kēen chin; a traitorous Chinese, 漢奸 hán kēen, 漢賊 hán tsih; traitorous banditti, 姦宄 kēen kwei, 姦惡 kēen t'heih; traitorous expressions, 違悖之句 wei pūh che keú; traitorous and ungrateful, 負背 foó pei; traitorous plots, 宄 kwei.

TRAMMEL, a long net, 長網 chāng wàng; shackles, 桎梏 chih küh.

TO TRAMP, 踐踏 tsēen tā.

TO TRAMPLE, 躐躐 t'hă, 踐踏 tsēen tā, 躐躐 chā, 躐 kwō; to trample on, 躐踐 t'ă tsēen, 躐躐 tsze taóu, 躐 tseuên, 躐躐 jōw tsēen, 躐 chen, 躐 k'hang; to trample under foot,

躐 tsih, 躐躐 taóu tsāy; to trample on with both feet, 躐躐 fan juy; to trample to death, 躐死 tsze szè, 躐死 chae szè.

TRANCE, to fall into a, 入定去 jūh t'ing k'heú, 入三昧 jūh san méi; do. according to the Buddhists, 入定 jūh t'ing; a trance-like state, 定 t'ing.

TRANQUIL, 平 ping, 平安 ping gnan, 安息 gnan seih, 安 gan, 寧 ning, 康寧 k'hang ning, 寧壹 ning yih, 安定 gnan t'ing, 安妥 gnan t'hò, 安靖 gnan tsing, 安然 gnan jên, 恬 t'hēen, 恬靜 t'hēen tsing, 憫然 hēen jên, 清汪 ts'bing wāng, 嫵婉 yen wan, 惜 yin, 厭厭 yē yē, 窈窕 gaou t'heauou, 窈窕 gaou, 徐 seu, 昇 shing, 綏 suy, 愜 chen, 澹 t'hàn, 弘 hung, 嫻 hwae, 燿 hwā, 几几 kè kè, 祺 ke, 濡 jò, 甯 tsō, 訖 tsih, 敢 nă, 愜 t'han, 湛 chan; a tranquil mind, 心恬 sin t'hēen.

TRANQUILLITY, 安 gnan, 寧 ning, 康寧 k'hang ning, 太平 t'haé ping, 平安 ping gnan, 寧靜 ning tsing, 綏綏 suy suy, 綏福 suy fuh, 豫 yú, 濂 lēen; to seek the tranquillity of the people,

求民之莫 k'hêw mìn  
che mǒ.

TO TRANQUILLIZE, 慰 weí,  
安慰 gnan weí, 平 ping, 靖  
tsíng che, 撫 fòò, 拊 fòò  
拊 seun, 擾 jaòu, 恤 joo; to  
tranquillize the people, 安民  
gnan mìn; to tranquillize the  
emperor, 以燕天子 è yén  
t'héen tszè.

TO TRANSACT business, 辨  
事 pán szé, 經事 king szé,  
幹事 kán szé, 通事 t'ung  
szé, 措辨 ts'hoó pán; do.  
for another, 包 paou, 代人  
作事 taé jín tsǒ szè, 辦理  
事務 pán lè szé woó.

TRANSACTIONED, 完 wán, 竣  
事 ts'heun szé.

TRANSACTION, 事 szé, 行  
車 hīng szé, 事情 szé tsing,  
一件事 yīh kēn szé.

TO TRANSCEND, 超過  
chaou kwó, 逾 yú, 越 yuě,  
上而過 sháng ũrh kwó.

TRANSCENDENT, 卓越  
chǒ yuě.

TO TRANSCRIBE, 抄寫  
ch'haou sǎy, 抄謄 ch'haou  
t'hāng, 謄寫 t'hāng sǎy, 錄  
lūh, 謄錄 t'hāng lūh, 譯  
yīh, 鈔 chaou, 傳鈔 chuèn  
chaou, 轉抄 chuèn ch'haou;  
to transcribe in a legible  
hand, 抄白 ch'haou pīh, 謄  
真 t'hāng chin.

TRANSCRIPT, 抄本 ch'au  
pùn.

TO TRANSFER, 傳 chuàn,  
傳遞 chuèn tē, 交付 keaou  
foó, 那借 no tsēay, 挪移  
no è, 挪借 no tsēay, 交那  
che no, 施 she, 挪 no, 交盤  
keaou pwān, 貽遺 e wei, 賤  
pe, 搬移 pwān è, 遷移  
tsēen è; to transfer goods for  
an equivalent, 賣 maé; to  
transfer from one hand to the  
other, 攔 kwan; to transfer  
liquids from one vessel to ano-  
ther, 挹汪 yīh choó; to  
transfer to another family, 禪  
shen, 借 tsēay, 挪借 no  
tsēay; to transfer a case, 行  
hīng; to transfer metaphori-  
cally, 借用 tsēay yūng, 假  
借 kēa tsēay; to transfer,  
make over, 交給 keaou  
keih; to pass over, 移過 è  
kwó.

TRANSFIGURATION, 變貌  
pēn maóu, 改容 kǎe yūng.

TO TRANSFORM, 形化  
hīng hwá, 變化 pēn hwá,  
變樣 pēn yáng, 變貌  
pēn maóu, 變幻 pēn hwán,  
嬗 foo.

TRANSFORMATION, 變化  
pēn hwá; spiritual transforma-  
tion, 神化 shīn hwá, 氣化  
k'hé hwá.

TRANSFUSE, 倒過去 taóu

kwó k'heú.

TO TRANSGRESS, 歷 leih, 踰僭 yü tséén, 略犯 lǎo fán, 過 kwó; to transgress wilfully. 固意犯 koó é fán; to transgress a command, 越命 yuè míng; to transgress the laws, 犯法 fán fǎ.

TRANSGRESSION, 愆尤 k'héen yéw, 罪 tsúy, 辜 koo, 過失 kwó shíh, 過 kwó.

TRANSGRESSOR, 犯人 fán jín, 罪人 tsúy jín.

TO TRANSHIP, 搬過他船 pwân kwó t'ha chwán.

TRANSIENT, 暫時而過 tsán shê úrh kwó; human life is transient, 人命快過 jìn míng k'hwaé kwó.

TRANSILIENT, 跳過 t'heaóu kwó.

TRANSIT, 過去之事 kwó k'heú che szé; the transit of Venus, 金星過日輪 kin sing kwó jìh lún; transit duty, 過關之稅 kwó kwan che shwáy.

TRANSITION, 由此過彼 yêw tsè kwó pè.

TRANSITORY, 敷 keaou, 薜 shún, 如舜華 joô shún hwa, 暫時的 tsán shê teih.

TRANSLATE, 繙 fán, 繙譯 fán yih, 讀 hwúy, 譯 yih, 囹 go, 翻譯 fán yih, 譯出 yih ch'hüh; to trans-

late books, 繙經 fán king, 翻書 fán shoo; to translate foreign words into Chinese, 翻外語爲華言 fán waé yü wel hwa yén; to translate words and make them intelligible to parties, 譯言使通 yih yén shè t'hung; to be translated to heaven in open day, 白日升天 pih jìh shing t'héen.

TRANSLATION, 譯言 yih yén; unintelligible without translation, 非譯不明 fei yih pūh míng.

TRANSLATOR, official, 繙譯生員 fán yih sāng yuén, 傳語官 chuên yü kwan, 譯官 yih kwan.

TRANSLUCENT, 透先 t'ow kwang.

TRANSMARINE, 過海 kwó haè.

TO TRANSMIGRATE, to remove, 搬家 pwân kēa, 移 é, 移宅 é tsih; to pass over to another country, 出外 ch'üh waé, 流至外邦 lēw ché waé pang; transmigration of souls, 輪回 lún hwáy.

TO TRANSMIT, 傳 chuên, 循 seün; to transmit goods, 騰 ying; to transmit to, 交寄 keaou k'hè, 遞 tè; to transmit from hand to hand, 傳遞 chuên tè, 驛遞 yih tè; to

transmit to succeeding generations, 傳於後世 chuèn yû hów shé, 脩 seun; to transmit disgrace to posterity, 移辱於後 è jüh yû hów; to transmit the throne, 傳位 chuèn wéi; to transmit secretly, 秘傳 pèih chuèn; to transmit a petition, 遞稟 tè pín; to transmit a letter, 遞書 tè shoo. 移書 è shoo; to transmit corn, 輸粟 shoo shüh.

TO TRANSMUTE, 化 hwá; do. by fire, 火化 hò hwá.

TRANSMUTATION, 變化 pèen hwá.

TRANSPARENT, 明透 ming t'hów, 透光 t'hów kwang, 光能透徹 kwang nǎng t'hów chě, 達 thǎ; transparent as crystal, 明透如水晶 ming t'ów joó shwù; tsing; pellucid, 澄清 tǎng tsing; transparent to the bottom, 清見底 tsing kēen tà.

TO TRANSPIRE, 出氣 ch'üh k'hé; to escape from secrecy, 露出 loó ch'üh; to happen, 遇 yú, 適 shíh.

TO TRANSPLANT, 移 è, 蒔栽 shé tsá, 更種 kǎng chùng, 蒔 shé, 揀 kan; to transplant a field of rice, 蒔田 shé tēn; to transplant a tree, 蒔樹 shé shoó.

TO TRANSPORT goods, 載運 tsáé yún, 擊運 pwan yún, 轉運 chuèn yún, 撻 lēn; to transport grain, 漕運 tsaou yún, 運米糧 yún mè léang, 轉粟 chuèn shüh; to transport by ship, 舟載 chow tsáé, 般 pwan; do. by carriage, 輦 lēn, 轉 chuèn; transported by boats and carriages, 舟車所載 chow keu sò tsáé; to be transported, 徙 sè, 徙 t'hoó; to transport offenders to a distance, 充軍 ch'hung keun; to transport to 3,000 le, 流 lēw; do. for three years, 徙 t'hoó; to transport to the river Amour, 發往黑龍江 fǎ wǎng hīh lūng kēang.

TRANSPORT of passion, 怒氣 noó k'hé; transport of joy, 喜極 hè kēh.

TRANSPORTABLE offence, 流罪 lēw tsúy.

TRANSPORT-BOAT, 艚 wei, 饋 wei, 運舟 yún chow, 遭船 tsaou chwân.

TO TRANSPOSE, 易地而立 yǐh té ūrh lēh, 彼此易位 pè tszè yǐh wéi.

TRANSVERSE, 橫 hǎng, 橫 hwǎng, 闌干 lán kan, 庚 kǎng kǎng; a transverse beam, 枅 ke; the transverse piece of wood on which a bell is suspended, 枸 seún; trans-

verse streaks, 斜文 *sēay wān*; transverse lines, 橫線 *hwāng sēén*.

TRANSVERSELY, 旁午 *pāng wò*.

TRAP, for birds, 翻車 *fan chay*, 網揆 *che shih*, 罟 *chuē*, 捕鳥獲車 *pò neàu fuh chay*; trap for animals, 機檻 *kè lân*, 絆絡 *pwán lō*, 柞鄂 *tsih gō*, 𦍋 *kēang*, 施罟取獸 *she koo tsèu shōw*; a tiger-trap, 虎絡 *hoò lō*; a trap fall, 罟 *tung chuē*, 陷坑 *hēén k'hang*; a snare, 套 *t'haóu*.

TRAPA BICORNIS, 菱 *ling*, 菱角 *ling kō*, 菱芡 *ling che*.

TRAPPINGS of a horse, 馬鞅 *mà yang*, 繫纓 *fān ying*.

TRASH, 無用之物 *wò yung che wūh*; trifles, 小事 *sèndò szé*; refuse, 見棄之物 *kēén k'hé che wūh*; anything vile, 賤物 *tsēén wūh*.

TRAVAIL, or childbirth, 憂 *yew*, 劬勞 *keu laóu*.

To TRAVAIL with child, 分娩 *fun mēén*.

To TRAVEL, 行 *hing*, 旅行 *lèu hing*, 麗 *lé*, 步 *poó*, 跋涉 *pō shě*, 伋 *che*, 扶 *foo*, 代 *yih*; to travel by water, 水路 *shwù y loó*; do. by land, 陸路 *lūh loó*, 行陸 *hing lūh*; to travel far, 遠遊 *yüén*

*yēw*, 邁 *maé*, 高蹈 *kaou taóu*; to travel everywhere, 周流 *chow lêw*; to travel for improvement, 遊學 *yēw hēó*; to travel for information, 觀 *kwan*, 彭 *p'hāng*; to travel by night, 夜行 *yàt hing*; to travel by boat, 坐船 *tsó chwān*; to travel extensively, 廣運 *kwàng yún*; to travel among the lakes, 遍遊湖海 *pēén yēw hoò haè*; to travel over hills and seas, 跋涉 *pō shě shān haè*; to travel abroad, 出外 *ch'hāh waé*; to travel on the highway, 景行 *king hing*; to travel on foot, 步 *poó*, 步行 *poó hing*; the king travelled on foot from Chow, 王步自周 *wāng poó tszé chow*; he travelled over the greater part of China, 足迹幾半天下 *tsūh tselh kè pwán t'hēén hēá*; companion in travel, 同行者 *tung hing chày*.

TRAVELLER, 行者 *hing chày*, 羈旅 *ke leù*, 湖海之士 *hoò haè che szé*.

TRAVELLING baggage, 行李 *hing là*; a travelling fellowship of a Buddhist priest, 道帙 *taóu ch'hyh*; a travelling coat, 幌 *keung*; a travelling bag, 行囊 *hing nāng*; travelling in bye ways, 行於



小徑 hīng yū seāu kīng,  
宵 seāu.

TO TRAVERSE, 橫行  
hwāng hīng. 行過 hīng kwó.

TRAY, 托子 t'ho tszè, 托  
盤 t'ho pwān, 於 yū, 檯  
tsang. 架 pwān, 梘 sze. 檯  
luy, 檯 keü; a tray for con-  
veying presents, 盤 pwān, 箋  
數 leu soó.

TRFACHEROUS, 失信 shīh  
sín, 背主 péi chò. 背師  
péi sze, 姦 kēen, 姦罔 kēen  
wáng; treacherous scheme, 奸  
計 kēen ké.

TREACLE, 糖水 t'hāng  
shwù.

TO TREAD, 砥 che, 蹠 che,  
躋 chen, 履 lè, 履行 lè  
hīng, 蹠 nēen, 衡 tsēen,  
踐 tsēen, 躋 cha, 蹠 ke,  
躋 chen, 躋 tā; to tread  
on, 蹠 tā, 蹠 tsze, 蹠 kew,  
蹠 te, 蹠 té, 蹠 chaou, 蹠 jō,  
蹠 tsow, 蹠 leih, 蹠 chung,  
蹠 lów, 蹠 ché, 蹠 pē, 蹠  
蹠 tsūh tā, 蹠 tsēay; to tread  
anything soft, 蹠 nēen; to  
tread upon, 蹠 tā, 蹠 tā, 蹠  
lin, 蹠 lin, 蹠 nē, 蹠 chung;  
to tread in one's footsteps, 循  
其踪迹 sūn kē tsung tsēih,  
循 chung, 蹠 chā, 接蹠  
tsē chūng, 蹠 nēen, 蹠  
tsēh; to tread on the thresh-  
old, 蹠 門 chūng mūn;

to tread on stones, in order  
to cross a stream, 蹠 lé;  
to tread down grass, 蹠 pō;  
to tread under foot, 蹠足  
下 chīh tsūh hē, 蹠弭 tsze  
ne; to tread the laws under  
foot, 蹠法 taóu fā; to tread  
with the feet of animals, 蹠  
jaou; to tread in the path of  
virtue, 蹠德 lè tīh; to tread  
one's shoes down at heel, 蹠  
履 tsēen lè.

TREASON, 謀反 mōw fān.  
叛皇帝 pwān hwāng té, 干  
犯在上 kan fān tsá  
sháng.

TREASURE, 財帛 tsáe pīh,  
珍寶 chin paò, 寶貝  
paò péi, 玉版 yūh pàn, 珠  
寶 chin paò; learning is a  
treasure ever at hand, 儒有  
席上之珍 joò yèw seih  
sháng che chin.

TREASURER, 管庫者  
kwàn k'hoó chày; a treasurer,  
庫大使 k'hoó tá shè, 府  
foò; treasurer of a province,  
布政司 poó ching sze, 布  
政使司 poó ching shè sze,  
藩臺 fan tá; high treasurer,  
庫大使 k'hoó tá shè.

TREASURY, 銀房 yīn fāng,  
庫 k'hoó, 府庫 foò k'hoó,  
銀庫 yīn k'hoó, 金庫 kin  
k'hoó, 庫房 k'hoó fāng, 貯  
物處 chò wūh ch'hoó, 帑

t'hang, 帑藏 t'hang chwàng; national treasury, 國帑 kwō t'hang; treasury property, 庫項 k'hoó háng.

To TREAT well or ill, 待 t'haé, 相待 s'ang t'haé; to treat well, 待人好 t'haé jin haòu, 善視之 shén shé che, 厚遇 hóu yú; to treat harshly, 糟塌 tsaou tǎ; to treat liberally, 寬頌 k'hwan súng, 款待 kwàn t'haé, 厚待 hóu t'haé; to treat or entertain, 饗 héang; to treat a guest, 款待客 kwàn t'haé k'híh; to treat with a play, 賞戲 shàng hé; to treat kindly, 恩待 gnán t'haé; to treat others like one's-self, 視人如己 shé jin joó kè, 推己及物 t'huý kè keih wū; to treat invisible beings with irreverence, 攢賁鬼神 kwán tūh kwei shín; to treat people indiscriminately, 無彼此於人 woó pè tszè yú jin; to treat lightly, 輕之 k'hing che, 輕待 k'hing t'haé; to treat ill, 刻薄 k'híh pō; to treat with contempt, 忽畧 hwūh lēō, 藐視 meàou shé, 褻 sē, 瞋 sē: to treat with disrespect, 待慢 t'haé mán, 佔倨 chen tow, 憚 woo, 怠 tǎi, 怩 pei, 怩 peih, 怩 leù, 輕狎 k'hing hēá, 諄諄 pō man;

to treat cruelly, 陵虐 líng něō; to treat with or negotiate, 商量 shang lǎng; to treat for peace, 講和 k'àng hò.

TREATISE, 小書 seàou shoo, 文章 wān chang.

TREATY, 盟 míng, 約盟 yō míng; a treaty between two countries, 兩國盟約 liàng kwō míng yō, 兩國往來誓書 liàng kwō wàng là shé shoo; to violate a treaty, 背盟 péi míng.

TREBLE, 三復 san fūh, 三層 san tsāng.

TREE, 木 mǔh, 樹木 shoó mǔh, 樹檀 shoó tan, 桿 han, 桐 chow, 榛 tsin, 樺 peih, 樺 seih; the genus of trees, 木部 mǔh pó; trees wide apart, 槩 lēē, 欒 lēen; a large tree, 樹 kēen; a dead tree, 枯木 koó mǔh; a solitary tree, 杖 te; tall trees, 高木 kaoú mǔh; trees of equal height, 朴 tseau; trees growing opposite each other, 迦牙 kēa ya; trees growing close together, 楨 chin; tree of knowledge of good and evil, called by Mahomedans, 因緣樹 yin yuén shoó.

TREFOIL, 白荻 pīh tsew, 草零陵香 ts'haòu líng líng hēang.

TRELLIS, lattice, 橫樑 hwāng líng; the trellis of a

window, 窗 chwang ling.

搖 hien, 搖 ling. 羅 woo.

軒搖 hien hien, 交 惹  
keau chwang

To TREMBLE, 搖 ci sha-te.

動 yaou tung. 凌 慄 ling

leih. 發 振 fa chen : to shake

戰 慄 chen leih, 戰 戰 chen

chen. 顫 顫 chen chen, 打

顫 ta chen ; to tremble with

apprehension. 震 懼 chin

ché, 震 懼 chin kéu, 供

kung, 戰 兢 chen king : to

tremble with rage. 震 怒

chin noó : to tremble with

cold. 四 支 寒 動 謂 顫

szé che hàn tung wei chen,

寒 戰 hàn chén : a trembling

of the body. 脊 脊 taé saé.

TREMENDOUS. 可 怕 的

k'hò p'há teih. 害 怕 的 haé

p'há teih, 可 畏 懼 的 k'hò

wei kéu teih. 駭 驚 的 haé

king teih.

TREMULOUS. 打 戰 的

chén teih, 搖 來 搖 去 yaóu

laé yaóu k'heú ; a tremulous

motion, 蠕 動 joó tung.

TREMOUR, 打 戰 之 事

tà chén che szé, 身 戰 之

事 shin chén che szé.

TRENCH, 溝 suy, 壚 leih,

坑 k'hang, 溝 子 kow tszè,

壕 haou, 池 ché.

TRENCHER, 碗 wan, 盤

pwân, 木 豆 mûh tów, 榻

豆 kôé tów.

TRENDLE, 小 輪 seaou lân.

To TREPAN, 挫 去 kwà

k'heú.

TREPIDATION. 嚴 厥 küh

süh. 害 怕 之 事 haé p'há

che szé, 驚 駭 之 事 king

haé che szé.

TRESPASS, 過 失 kwó

shih 罪 過 tsúy kwó, 過 犯

kwó fan.

To TRESPASS, 犯 罪 fan

tsúy, 得 罪 tih tsúy ; to tres-

pass against a person, 特 錯

人 家 taé ts'hó jin kèa ; to

trespass against the laws, 犯

法 fan fā.

TRESS of hair, 卷 髮 keuen

fā.

TRESTLE, 架 子 kèa tszè,

臺 子 taé tszè.

TRETV, 三 足 堯 san

tsüh täng.

TRIAD, 三 合 san hō ; triad

of the Buddhists, 三 寶 佛

san paou fūh ; triad of the

Taou sect, 三 清 san tsing.

TRIAL of strength, 相 爭

出 力 sèang tsäng ch'hüh

leih ; trial, experiment, 試 法

shé fā, 試 嘗 shé shäng ;

trials and difficulties, 轉 轉

k'han k'ho ; to undergo trials,

鍊 lèen ; temptation, 試 惑

shé hwō ; to make a trial, 試

一 試 shé yih shé ; trial be-

fore a judge, 審判事 shin  
pwán szé.

TRIANGLE, 三角形 san  
kěo hìng, 三角尖 sau kěo  
tsēn, 三稜的形 sau lāng  
tēh hìng.

TRIANGULAR, 三角 koo ; tri-  
angular, 三方架 san fang  
kěa.

TRIBE, 宗派 tsung p'haé,  
支派 che p'haé, 流派 lēw, 部  
類 poó lúy ; family, 家族  
kēa tsūh, 宗族 tsung tsūh,  
部落 poó lō ; a tribe of peo-  
ple, 一類人 yih lúy jìn, 一  
種人 yih chūng jìn.

TRIBULATION, 災害 tsae  
haé, 苦事 k'hòd szé.

TRIBULUS terrestris, 蒺藜  
tseih le, 蒺 tsze, 蒺茨 foo  
tsze ; tribulus equestris, 渠  
荅 keu tā.

TRIBUNAL, of a magistrate,  
衙門 yâ mún, 衙署 yâ  
shoó, 判堂 p'hwán tâng, 憲  
臺 hēn taé ; before a tribu-  
nal, 臺前 taé tsēn, 位前  
weí tsēn ; to ascend the tri-  
bunal, 上堂 sháng tâng, 坐  
堂 tsó tâng ; the six tribunals,  
六部 lūh poó, 六曹 lūh  
tsaou, 部院 poó yuén ; tri-  
bunal of punishments, 刑部  
hìng poó ; do. of revenue, 戶  
部 hoó poó ; do. of civil ap-  
pointments, 吏部 lé poó ;

do. of rites, 禮部 lè poó ; do.  
of war, 兵部 ping poó.

TRIBUNE, (military,) 仟  
ts'hēn, 千總 ts'hēn tsung,  
千夫長 ts'hēn foo chàng ;  
pulpit, 講書臺 kēang shoo  
taé.

TRIBUTARY, 進貢的  
tsín kúng tēh ; tributary offer-  
ings to the Emperor, 聘頒  
p'hing foo, 貢賦 kúng foó ;  
tributary kingdom, 屬國  
shūh kwō, 進貢之國 tsín  
kúng che kwō.

TRIBUTE, 悵 kēa, 貢 kúng,  
職貢 chíh kúng, 賂 lēang,  
貢賦 kúng foó, 貢品 kúng  
p'hìn, 貢物 kúng wūh, 貢  
獻 kúng hēn, 進貢之禮  
tsín kúng che là ; to offer tri-  
bute, 進貢 tsín kúng, 獻貢  
hēn kúng, 入貢 jūh kúng ;  
articles of tribute, 貢品 kúng  
p'hìn ; the envoy who accom-  
panies tribute, 貢使 kúng shé.

TRICE, 瞬臆間 shún  
seih kēn, 頃刻 k'ing k'hīh,  
須臾 seu yū.

TRICK, 手訣 shòw keuē,  
手端 shòw twan, 諛 heuen,  
術 shūh, 法術 fā shūh, 幻  
妖 hwán yaou ; a knavish  
trick, 怪計 kwaé ké ; a  
crafty trick, 狡計 keaou ké ;  
full of tricks, 多計 to ké ;  
to play tricks, 粧神弄鬼

chwang shin lúng kwei, 弄  
手端 lúng shòw twan.

Te TRICKLE, 滴 teih, 滴  
滴而下 teih teih ūh hēa ;  
to trickle down, 承 chō ; to  
trickle like water, 滴水 teih  
shwù ; to trickle down tears,  
漣 lēn, 泣漣連 k'ēih  
té lēn lēn.

TRICKLING tears, 漣 ts'uy ;  
trickling drop by drop, 點點  
滴滴 tiēn tiēn teih teih.

TRIDENT, 三杈子 san  
ch'ha tszè, 三股杈子 san  
koò ch'ha tszè, 三齒杈子  
san ch'hà ch'ha tszè.

TRIENNIAL, 三年一回  
san nēn yīh hwūy, 三載  
之間 san tsáé che kēn ;  
triennial examination, 大計  
tá ké, 大科 tá k'ho ; recor-  
ded at do. 填 大計  
tiēn tá ké.

TRIFLE, 玩 wàn, 微物  
wē wūh, 小事 seàù szé,  
輕薄言竹 k'hing pō yēn  
hng, 錐刀之末 chuy  
taou che mó, 區區小物  
keu keu seàù wūh, 蒂芥  
té keaé, 錙銖 tsze choo.

To TRIFLE, 玩耍 wàn  
shà, 戲弄 hé lúng, 戲謔  
hé hēō, 戲劇 hé k'heih, 優  
yew, 敷衍 gōu, 則劇 teih  
k'heih, 詭譎 chen hēō, 優  
譚 yew hwān ; to trifle with,

弄 lúng, 玩弄 wàn lúng,  
侮易 wò yīh, 煢 yac, 詭  
kwei ; to trifle with danger,  
推死 yaē szè ; to trifle with  
people, 弄人 lúng jin, 冒  
chaou ; he that trifles with  
men loses his virtue, 玩  
物喪德 wàn wūh sāng tū ;  
to trifle and sport, 戲玩 hé  
wàn, 戲耍 hé shà ; to trifle  
and play, 玩耍 wàn shà ;  
not to be trifled with, 不是  
當玩的 pāh shé tang wàn  
teih ; to trifle away time, 空  
廢時 k'hung fēi shā.

TRIPLING, 區區 keu keu,  
些須 sēay seu, 小 seàù,  
細 sé, 倪 t'hūh, 倥 szo ;  
trifling affair, 苛癢 hō yáng,  
纖芥 sēen keaé, 輕薄  
k'ing pō, 小可之事 seàù  
k'hò che szé ; trifling reasons,  
細故 sé koó ; trifling with  
people dissipates the mind, 玩  
人喪志 wàn jin sāng ché ;  
a trifling offence, 詭隨 wei  
sūy, 罪銳 tsúy júy ; trifling  
matters, 瑣屑之事 sò sō  
che szé ; trifling causes, 細  
小故 sé seàù koó ; trifling  
composition, 浮文 fōw wān ;  
the trade is trifling, 生意  
淡薄 sāng é t'hàn pō ; tri-  
fling conduct, 細行 sé hng.  
TRIPLER, 好玩的 haou  
wàn teih, 善戲的 shén hé teih

TRIGGER of a gun, 藏機 tsāng ke.

TRIGONOMETRY, 度各線形之理 t'hoó kǎ sēn hīng che lé; plane trigonometry, 直線形 chīh sēn hīng; spherical do. 曲線形 keūh sēn hīng.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY, 以三隅量地 à san gòw lēang té.

TO TRIM a lamp, 挑燈 t'heaou tǎng; to trim, adorn, 打整 tà chīng, 收飾 show sbh.

TRIM, 禡禡 chen chen, 整齊 chīng tsā, 美麗 mei lé.

TRINITY, as spoken of by Christians, 三位一體 san wéi yīh t'hò; the trinity of Confucius, 三才 san tsā, 爲三合一 wéi san hō yīh; do. of Buddha, 三寶 san páu; do. of Taou, 三清 san tsing; trinity (a plant,) 蔓生莖菜 mân sāng kin ts'haé.

TRINKET, 戲物 hé wūh, 玩物 wán wūh.

TRIO, 參 ts'han.

TRIP, slight offence, 小過 seáu kwó.

TO TRIP, 蹣蹣 nēz tēz, 蹣蹣 tēn, 蹣 p'eaou, 踉 tōw, 蹣 tang; to trip lightly, 蹣

keau, 蹣 keáu, 蹣 keau, 蹣 k'hěó, 蹣 tsze tsau, 疾行 tseih hīng, 小行 seáu hīng, 企 hēen, 蹣 pé, 蹣 ts'hīh, 蹣 keuz, 蹣 pe, 蹣 kēō tsōō, 蹣 woo, 蹣 fang kwei; to trip cautiously along, 蹣 sung; to trip up, 打倒 tà taòu, 推倒 t'huy taòu.

TRIPANG, 海參 haé tsan.

TRIPE, 胛 hēen, 牛百藥 nēw pīh yé, 胛 pe, 百葉 pīh yé, 粗腸 ts'hoo cháng; the tripe of a cow, 胛 胛 t'hoó hēen, 脾折 pé seih, 胛 pé.

TRIPLER, 三倍 san peí, 加三倍 kōa san peí, 多三倍 to san peí, 大三倍 tá san peí, 三樣 san yáng.

TRIPPLICATE, 三帳 san chang.

TRIPOD, 鼎 tīng, 三足鼎 san tsūh tīng, 鉸 e, 鉸 ke, 鉸 heuen, 鉸 tang, 鉸 hīng tīng, 鉸 keau, 鼎 leth, 鼎 nae tīng, 鼎 tsoo, 鼎 tīng; a kind of tripod, 鼎 kan; a brazen tripod, 鎚 wei; a small tripod, 鼎 suy.

TRIPOLIUM, turbit, 黃瓜菜 hwāng kwa ts'haé.

TRIPPING gait, 婆 so, 疾步 tseih poó; to walk trip-

pingly, 疾行 tsch hng.

Trope saying 俗語 sūh yū, 常語 ch hāng yū.

TO TRITURATE, 搗 lōy, 搗 lōy lán, 搗 lōy lán, 搗碎 tsau tsúy, 搗碎 lōy tsúy, 研 yān 翠翠 k'ho: triturated, 物物 wūh wūh.

TRIVIAL, 不大緊 pāh tá kin, 些微之事 sēy wēi che szé, 平常之事 pāng ch'hang che szé.

TRIUMPH, 得勝之事 tīh shíng che szé, 凱 k'hàe, 凱 k'hàe; to return in triumph, 凱旋 k'hàe seuen; the song of triumph, 健歌 k'hàe kō, 凱歌 k'hàe kō, 豈歌 k'hè kō, 奏凱 tsow k'hàe.

TO TRIUMPH, 勝過 shíng kwó, 得勝 tīh shíng, 征伐 ching fāh kēw tēh.

TRIUMPHAL arch, 牌坊 pāh fāng, 牌樓 pāh lōw.

TROLOP, 污穢之婦 woo wēi che fōó.

TROOP, 軍 keun; troops. 兵 ping, 兵丁 ping ting, 卒伍 tsūh woó: imperial do. 天兵 t'hēen ping, 大兵 tá ping; government do. 官兵 kwan ping; to withdraw troops, 收兵 show ping; troops in ambush, 伏兵 fūh ping; a troop of horse, 一軍 人馬 yth keun jīn mà, 駢

sin; to assemble in troops, 聚會 tsch hng y.

TROPIC of Cancer, 北帶 pīh taé, 北道 pīh taou, 夏至 hāi ché taou; do. of Capricorn, 南帶 nān taé, 南道 nān taou, 冬至 tung ché taou.

TO TROT, 騾 tsow, 打臀 tà tēn; to trot a horse, 并花蹄 tòw hwa té; a trotting horse, 臀馬 tēn mà, 打臀之馬 tà tēn che mà.

TROUBLE, 苦惱 k'hòu naou, 難事 nān szé, 苦事 k'hòu szé, 疾 tsch, 傳 twan, 瘋憂 shoo yew, 難難 kēen nān, 辛苦 sin k'hòu, 磨難 mò nān; trouble of mind, 苦心 k'hòu sin, 有悶氣 yèw mūn k'hé, 恹惶 se hwāng, 心悶 sin mūn.

TO TROUBLE, 煩 fān, 煩勞 fān laou, 煩鬧 fān naou, 干煩 kan fān, 悞 hwān, 躁擾 tsau jaou, 攪擾 keaou jaou, 煩惱 fān naou, 勦勞 tsau laou, 孌 jang, 苛擾 hô jaou, 負 heaou, 騷 saou; I'll trouble you, 多煩你 to fān nè; not to like trouble, 不耐煩 pūh nàe fān; to trouble a person, with trifles, 囉唆 lô so, 嘮嘮叨擾 laou tsau taou jaou.

TROUBLED, 惱 kaou, 煩

漣 fān mún, 蕭然 seaou  
jèn, 懊惱 gaòu naòu; trou-  
bled water, 遺洩 wéi to, 漏  
汎 pèih hwuy, 混濁 hwǎn han.

TROUBLESOME, 苦 k'hò, 多  
事 to szé, 羅唆 lô so, 嘍  
囉 lôw lô, 噓嘍 lüen  
lôw, 瑣屑 sò sǎ, 瑣碎 sò  
tsúy, 煩碎 fān tsúy, 糝糠  
pè k'hang, 叢脞 nǎi tso, 忤  
kan, 嬌 lwan, 屢 leu, 數 sǎ,  
謔 k'heaou, 謔 low, 敵 lwan,  
惱 saou: a troublesome world,  
煩惱世界 fān naòu shé  
keá: troublesome interference,  
解構 keà ków; a trouble-  
some person, 羅唆之人  
lô so che jìn, 煩瑣之人  
fān sò che jìn, 擾累人家  
jàu lù y jìn kǎ.

TROUGH, 槽 tsaòu, 槽  
tsaòu; a trough for leading off  
water, 杼 chò, 杼 kǎen, 水  
槽 shwù y tsaòu.

TROUSERS, 袴 k'hoó, 褲  
k'ó, 倒屣 taòu tun, 帳  
chung, 幃 kwǎn; a sort of  
trousers without a breech, 袴  
裙 k'ó tá; to put into trousers,  
置褲中 ché k'hoó chung.

TROWEL, 鏟 mwan, 泥鏟  
nè mwan, 泥刀 nè taou, 杓  
woo, 杓鏟 woo mwan, 杓  
to, 杓 woo, 杓 mwan, 鏟  
hoo, 泥板 nè pàn, 泥抹子  
nè mǎ tsè.

TRUANT, 遲緩之人  
chê hwán che jìn, 怠玩之人  
taí wán che jìn, 退學之  
子 t'húy hǎ che tsè.

TRUCE, 停止干戈 tǐng  
chè kan ko, 暫停交戰  
tsân tǐng keaou chén.

TO TRUCKLE to one, 自屈  
以從人 tszé keüh è tsung  
jìn.

TRUCULENT, fierce, 利害  
lé haé, 勇猛 yǐng mǎng,  
兇惡 heung gǎ, 酷虐 k'üh  
nǎ.

TO TRUDGE, 踽踽 lüh, 跋  
躅 pó sǎ, 跋涉 pǎ shǎ; to  
trudge up and down, 東行  
西走 tung hǐng se tsòw, 翻  
來翻去 fān laé fān k'heú.

TRUE, 真 chin, 真實  
chin shǐh, 實實 shǐh shǐh,  
實在 shǐh tsaé, 誠實 chǐng  
shǐh, 的實 tǐh shǐh, 孚尹  
foo yin, 謚 chin, 詭 ching,  
誠 chǐng, 慥 shin, 忱  
shin, 慥 k'hung, 睭 wan,  
的確 tǐh kǎ, 簡諒 kǎen  
láang: undoubtedly true, 誠  
實無妄 ching shǐh woó  
wáng; true to one's superior,  
忠於君 chung yü keun,  
忠信 chung sín, 忠厚  
chung hów; true and false,  
真假 chin kǎ, 真偽 chin  
wei, 真贗 chin yen; true in-  
deed! 誠哉 chǐng tsaé; the



true classic, 真經 chin kīng; true to the backbone, 益於背 gang yū pēi; true to the mark. 矢 shè; a true history, 信史 sīn shè; the true God, according to the Mahomedans, 真主 chin choò; true-hearted, 真心 chin sin, 丹心 tan sin, 質朴 ch'ih p'ho.

TRULL, 淫婦 yīn foó, 妓女 ke nyù, 娼妓 ch'hang ke.

TRUISM, 誣 kǎng, 言確 yán kǎo.

TRULY, 核實 hīh sh'ih, 自然 tszé ján, 果然 kwò ján, 實落 sh'ih lò, 允 yùn, 卻 k'ěo, 著實 ch'ò sh'ih, 真實 chin sh'ih, 誠然 ching ján, 真然 chin ján; truly it is said, 卻說 k'hěo shwō, 却說 k'hěo shwō.

To TRUMP up, 想出 sēang ch'hūh, 托辭 tō szé; to trump up an excuse, 藉口 tséay k'hòw.

TRUMPERY, 小古董 seàu kòd tung, 零碎舊物 ling tsúy k'áw wūh; frivolous thing, 小事 seàu szé, 微事 wē szé, 小可之事 seàu k'hò che szé, 不足掛齒 pūh tsūh kwá ch'hè.

TRUMPET, 號筒 haóu t'hūng, 大筒 tá t'hūng, 號頭 haóu t'hóu, 號角 haóu

kěo, 唢囉 pūh lò, 喇叭 la pǎ.

To TRUMPET, make known, 傳揚 chuén yāng, 播揚 pó yāng, 佈揚 poó yāng.

TRUMPETER, 吹喇叭者 ch'huy la pǎ chày, 吹號頭者 ch'huy haóu t'hóu chày.

TRUNCHION, 版笏 pàn hwūh; the trunchion of a duke, 桓圭 hwān kwei.

To TRUNDLE, 轉一轉 chuén yīh chuén, 旋轉 seuen chuén.

TRUNK, 皮箱 p'ih sēang, 箱子 sēang tszé, 箱匣 sēang kǎ, 箱籠 sēang lùng, 箐簞 kow ling, 筩 sze, 匪 k'hěa, 匪徒 kǎ yen, 簞 ying; a clothes trunk, 衣筩 e sze, 衣箱 e sēang; a leather trunk, 皮箱 p'ih sēang; bamboo do. 竹箱 chūh sēang.

TRUNK of a tree, 株 choo, 幹 kan, 身 shin, 樹身 shoó shin; an elephant's trunk, 象鼻子 sēang pé tszé.

TRUNKIONS, of a cannon, 銃耳 ch'húng ùh.

TRUSS, 包 paou, 捆子 kwán tszé, 束子 só tszé.

To TRUSS, 束 sǒ, 繫束 kīn sǒ.

TRUST, 孚信 foó sīn, 任

jín ; fidelity, **忠信** chung sín ; commission, **託付** tō fū ; an important trust, **重任** chún jín, **任重** jín chún, **實重** tsih chún ; a place of trust, **職任** chih jín ; unlimited trust, **萬望** wán wáng ; trust in, **涼業** lēang, **業着** k'haóu chō : to sell on trust, **不現錢賣** pū hēén tsēén má. **賒** shay.

TO TRUST, **待賴** shé laé, **恃** shé, **靠着** k'haóu chō, **賴依** laé e, **倚靠** è k'haóu. **寄** k'hà, **仰** yàng, **俚** lè, **諒** lēang, **仰賴** yàng laé ; to trust any one to do as he pleases, **任** jín píng, **任從** jín tsung ; nothing to trust to, **無俚之至** wò lè che ché ūh ; to trust to violence and depend on power, **恃強仗勢** shé kēang cháng shé ; to trust to wealth, **恃財** shé tsāé.

TRUSTEE, **托事之人** tō szé che jín.

TRUSTWORTHY, **堪賴** k'an laé, **可託的** k'hò tō tēh, a trustworthy person, **老實人** lāu shih jín, **可信者** k'hò sín chāy, **穩當的人** wán táng tēh jín.

TRUSTY, **忠信** chung sín.

TRUTH, **信德** sín tih, **真理** chin lè, **信** sín, **實** tsān ;

celestial truth, **天機** t'heén ke ; the truth of Buddhism, **正菓** ching kò ; truth and sincerity, **切實** ts'heé shih, **切實** pang ; a man of truth, **信行君子** sín hing keun tszè ; in truth, **誠然** ching jén.

TRY, **試看** shé k'hán, **試嘗** shé chāng, **試探** shé t'hán, **試** shé ; to try to find out, **揣測** ch'hüey tsēh ; to essay, **課** k'hó, **簡鍊** k'ēn lēn, **鍊** lēn ; to try the hearts of men, **煉人心** lēn jín sín ; to try the taste, **試嘗** shé chāng ; to try to get hold of in the mind, **試取** shé tsuè ; to try to find out news, **探信** t'hán sín, **探聽** t'án t'hing ; to try as Providence does, **挫折** tso chē ; try a little, **權且** keuen ts'hēay ; try it, **昇哉** e tsāé, **試一** shé yih shé ; to try one's skill, **試已能** shé kè nāng ; try and ask yourself, **試問自己** shé wán tszé kè ; to try by feeling, **揣摩** ch'hüey mô, **揀** sō, **較** chih, **揣** tō ; to try the weight of any thing with the hand, **掂** tēn, **敲** ts'huy, **拈攪** nēn sēen, **故敲** tēn tō ; to try the heat of water, **探湯** t'hán t'hang ; to try to speak, **慳** fei ; to try a crimi-

nal, 治罪 ché tsúy, 勘明  
kàn míng; to try a cause, 問  
罪 wǎn tsúy, 審案 shìn  
gán, 審訊 shìn sìn, 治獄  
ché yǒ; trying to please  
every body, 婉轉 yuen  
chuèn; to try one's-self, 親  
試 ts'hin shé.

TUB, 盆 p'hûn, 盤 pwân,  
盪 t'hang, 桶 t'hùng, 水桶  
mũh t'hùng, 盂 kan, 櫺 tang,  
盞 gan tsan; water tub,  
水桶 shwùt t'hùng.

TUBE, 管 kwàn, 筒 t'hùng,  
簫 tung; a bamboo tube, 竹  
筒 chũh t'hùng.

TUBERCULE, 內癰 núy yung.

TUBEROSE, 夜來香 yà  
lâ hëang, 夜香蘭 yâ  
hëang lân, 玉簪 yũh  
tsan, 百合 pih hō, 蘋菜  
këang shũh.

To TUCK up one's garments,  
嗶嘰華葵 hēih hēä tsuy  
kwéi, 婆 so, 挾 ts'hä; to tuck  
up the sleeves, 拈 keuen.

TUESDAY, is called by the  
Chinese, 禮拜二 lè pái òrh;  
do. by the Romanists, 瞻禮  
三 chien lè san.

TUFT, 冠 kwan; a tuft of  
hair, 一縷髮 yih leaou fā,  
角 kěō, 總角 tsùng kěō, 鬍  
ke, 髻 ke, 髻 pa, 髻 t'heaou

To TUG, 力牽 lēih k'hēen,  
爭拉 tsāng la.

TUITION, 教薦之事  
keāōu tũh che szé.

TULIP, 山慈菇 shan  
tszê koo.

To TUMBLE down, 跌倒  
tēš taòu, 傾倒 k'hing taòu,  
倒壞 taòu hwaé, 墮倒  
hwuy taòu, 踏倒 tā taòu, 坍  
倒 tan taòu, 坍塌 tan tā, 墜  
下去 kwān hēä k'heú, 墜  
下 to hēä, 顛仆 tēen foo;  
to tumble over on one side, 踣  
軀 ke keu; he tumbled off his  
horse, 翻身落馬 fān shin  
lō mã; to tumble and dance,  
跳舞 t'heaou wòd, 打舞  
tà wòd; to tumble as on the  
stage, 打跌 tà tēš; to make  
a somersault, 打大翻 tà tá  
fān; to tumble head over heels,  
打半邊月 tà pwán pēen  
yuē.

TUMBLER on the stage, 跳  
舞者 t'heaou wòd chày, 足  
跳手舞者 tsũh t'heaou  
shòw wòd chày, 筋斗王  
kin tòw wāng, 僂僂 yaòu  
neàou; a female tumbler, 舞  
女 wòd nyù; a glass tumbler,  
大玻璃爵 tá pō lē tsōō,  
酒杯 tsèw peí, 酒盃 tsèw  
peí; tumble-dung beetle 蝓蟻  
keih kéang, 蟻蟻 fow yew, 蟻  
蟻 fow yew, 蟻娘 kēang  
lēang, 蟻螺 keu lēō, 蟻螺  
keu lēō, 蟻蟻 keu lēō.

**TUMEFACION** 種氣 chùng k'hé, 瘡瘡 chùng chwäng, 瘡毒 chäng tüh, 瘡處 chäng ch'hoó.

**TUMID**, 腫起來 chùng k'hè laê, 瘡起來 chäng k'hè laê, 媛 he.

**TUMOUR**, 瘡 chwäng, 瘡氣 chùng k'hé, 瘡毒 chùng tüh, 疥癩 keaou lèw, 瘡 chuy, 虱 hwan, 疥贅 yew chûy; a small tumour, 瘡 hôw, 瘡 yû; a tumour in the throat, 瘡肉 seih jûh; a tumour on the eye, 贅 noo.

**TUMP**, 墳 fûn, 土堆 t'hoó t'huy.

**TUMULT**, 鬧 naóu, 鬧熱 naóu jě, 大眾亂鬧 tá chùng lwán naóu, 反亂之 事 fân lwán che szé, 混亂之 事 hwán lwán che szé, 撓 亂之事 keaóu lwán che szé, 吵鬧之事 chaou naóu che szé, 嚷鬧 jing naóu.

**TUMULTUOUS** noise, 亂嚷 lwán jàng, 擾亂 jaóu lwán, 胡亂鬧 hoó lwán húng naóu, 昨 tsih, 昨 yaou tsih, 鬧 t'heih; tumultuous councils, 訪 fang.

**TUMULUS**, or grave, 沙墳 sha fân, 小冢 scaóu chùng, 塚 chang, 塋 low; a heap, 土封 t'hoó fang, 時 ché, 隣 lin, 輪 lun, 黠 po, 鼎空

luy k'hung.

**TUN**, 大桶 tá t'hùng, 酒桶 tsèw t'hùng.

**TUNDISH**, 漏子 lów tszè, 流子 lèw tszè, 灌酒之 漏子 kwán tsèw che lów tszè.

**TUNE**, 一調 yih teaóu, 一成樂 yih ching yǒ, 唱歌 ch'háng ko, 腔 kēang; a song tune, 歌曲調 ko keüh teaóu; a tune on the harp, 曲操 keüh ts'haou.

To **TUNE** an instrument, 調 絃 teaóu hēen, 韻調 yún teaóu.

**TUNIC**, 裡衣 lè e, 褂 kwa, 褂 kwei, 襦 kó; a long tunic, 褂襖 kwei shüh, 袍襖 p'aoú t'hoó, 襖 shüh.

**TUNING** key, 笙 choo, 樂 器所以調絃 yǒ k'hé sò è teaóu hēen; a tuning instrument, 拊 foó.

**TUNNEL**, 筒 tūng; a tunnel under ground, 土空 t'hoó k'hung, 竈 tung.

**TUP**, 公羊 kung yāng, 犢 子 kǒ tszè.

**TURBAN**, 絞頭布 keaou t'hôw poó, 包頭巾 paou t'hôw kin, 包頭布 paou t'hôw poó, 布卷的帽子 poó keuen teih maóu tszè, 纏 頭 chen t'hôw, 帕 pa, 頭帕 t'hôw pa, 首帕 shôw meih, 襜褕 fan keuen, 袂 mã, 袂

額 mǎ gǐh, 鬚 tsēn, a white turban, 纏頭白帽 chen t'hôw pǐh maóu, 戴白冠 taé pǐh kwan mēn; red-turbaned Mahomedans, 紅帽回子 hōng maóu hwūy tszè; a turban of variegated silk, 帕 teaou.

TURBID, 濁 chǎh, 瞶渚 tsǐh chay, 湮 min 湮湮 nuy nuy, 湮 hàn, 湮 kōūh, 湮 nēen, 湮 wo, 湮 hwǎn; a turbid style, 挖泥帶水 wá ná taé shwùy.

TURBIT, 黃瓜菜 hwàng kwa ts'haé.

TURBULENT, 好動 haóu túng, 浮躁 fōw tsaou; disturbed, 混亂 hwǎn lwán; unquiet, 不安 pǐh gnan; a turbulent disposition, 暴躁之性 ts'hoo tsaou che síng; turbulent times, 亂世 lwán shé; very turbulent and unprincipled, 大逆不道 tá nyǐh pǐh taóu.

TURF, 草皮 ts'haóu p'hè, 土塊 t'hòd k'hwaé.

TURGID, 狼的 chàng tsǐh, 腫了 chùng leaóu, 腫了 chùng leaóu, 狼起來 chàng k'hè làè.

TURK, 回子 hwūy tszè.

TURKEY, 火雞 hò ke, 吐綬鷄 t'hòd shów ke.

TURMERIC, 薑羌 hwàng

kēang, 薑黃 kēang hwàng, 羌黃 kēang hwàng, 薑黃 kēang hwàng.

TURMOIL, 混亂之事 hwǎn lwán che szé.

TURN, 番 fan, 回 hwūy, 次 tszé; a change, 變 pēn, 撥 pō; a turn in affairs, 事變 szé pēn; by turns, 輪流 lún lēw; to do anything by turns, 輪流而作 lún lēw ōrh tsǒ, 輪遞 lún t'hè, 更改 kǎng kǎk; in the turn of the hand, 反掌 fān chàng; a turn in a stream, 云 wǎn; a sudden turn of the countenance, 遽色 keú síh.

To TURN, 撥 kwǎn, 批 pè, 髮 pēn, 軫 chin, 腕 yuen, 允 yuen; to turn round, 轉轉 chèn chuèn, 旋轉 seuen chuèn, 週 chow, 摳掄 kou yu, 軛 chin 轆 hwa, 輪轉 lún chuèn, 周還 chow hwán, 運動 yún túng, 撥 kwǎn, 攪 p'he, 滯 wei; to turn round and look, 瞥 pwan; to turn the head, 回頭 hwūy t'hów, 顧 koó; to turn round with the wind, 隨風轉搖 sūy fung chuèn yaóu; to turn round a horse's head, 擊回馬頭 pēi hwūy mà t'hów; to turn round with the hand, 扭 nēw, 搏 pō; to turn about, 轉身 chuèn shin, 轉回 chuèn

hwûy, 還 hwân, 還轉 hwân chuèn, 迴 hwûy, 回 hwûy; to turn back, 反 fân, 反回 fân hwûy, 舜 ch'huèn, 係復 jow fûh; to twist, 扭 nèw, 扭轉 nèw chuèn; to turn backwards and forwards, 板板 pàn pàn; to turn the back on, 背負 peí foó, 違背 wei peí; to turn the back on one's ancestors, 背本 peí pùn; to turn the back on a master, 背主 peí choh; to turn upside down, 顛倒 tēn taòu, 顛覆 tēn fûh, 倒 taòu, 竭蹶 kēs keü; to turn aside, 佛 fûh; to turn in a lathe, 撥 chen, 旋員 seuen yuèn; to turn a stream, 漕 tsaòu; to turn the eyes, 流眄 lèw mēn, 瞻 kwan; to turn up the whites of the eyes, 戴目 taé mûh, 目望陽 mûh wáng yáng, 人目多白 jìn mûh to pih, 睨 hēn; to turn, become, 變爲 pēn wei; to turn out, 趕出去 kàn ch'ûh k'heú, 逐出 chûh ch'hûh, 撐 chāng; to turn the corner, 轉環 chuèn hwân; to turn towards, 鄉 héang; to turn a discourse, 言他 yèn t'ha; to turn the stomach, 反胃 fân wei; to turn a penny, 販 fân; to turn over, 掄 lā; to turn over the leaves of a book, and read, 披覽 p'hé làn; to turn the head

aside, 傾頭 k'hing t'hòw; to turn away from, 偏 fē, 背 pei; to turn the hand, 搯 k'hě, 手反覆也 shòw fân fûh yà; to turn the hand backwards, 擺 hǎ; to turn a winch, 幹 wǒ; to turn up the nose, 縮鼻 sūh pé, 欬 hēh.

TURNED, (as meat,) 肉敗 jūh páe, 腥臊 sing tsaou.

TURNER, 鏞匠 seuen tséang, 車匠 keu tséang; a turner's lathe, 旋床 seuen chwáng, 旋車 seuen keu.

TURNING-POINT, 端的 twan telh.

TURNIP radish, 葡 pih, 蘿葡 lô pih; turnips, 蔓菁 wán ts'ing, 蕪菁 woo ts'ing, 蕪菁 woo tsing, 苣荳子 la ts'è, 蘆腹 lò fûh, 苣苳 fung tsung, 苣荳 paou tūh, 蘆 fung, 豐蕪 fung keaou; a turnip field, 蕪田 fung tēn; turnip seed, 蘿葡子 lô pih tsè.

TURNKEY, 禁子 kìn tsè.

TURPENTINE, 篤辱香 tūh jūh hēang.

TURPITUDE, 醜事 ch'hów szé, 醜陋之事 ch'hów lów che szé.

TURRET, 搭樓 tā lów.

TURTLE, 龜龐 ne ma; turtle-dove, 鴿鳩 she kēw, 斑鳩 pán kēw, 鴿鳩 kēk

十二月 shí èr yuè 涂月 tū yuè 臘月 là yuè;  
every twelfth day. 午日 wǔ rì  
十二 shí èr: twelve days or hours. 決辰  
jué chén: a twelvemonth, 年

TWENTY 二十 齒高 chǐ gāo

保護者 bǎo hù zhě

社稷 shè jì  
土地神 tǔ dì shén

白銀 bái yín 巨鎰 jù yù.

師傅 shī fu, 先生 xiān shēng. 老先生 lǎo xiān shēng: a domestic tutor,  
西賓 xī bīn: tutors to the  
太傅 tài fu, 少傅 shǎo fu.

女師 nǚ shī.

響聲 xiǎng shēng; twang of a bow. 弓  
弓 hōng, 彈 tān. 彌張 mí zhāng,  
撥刺 bō là; the twang of a tendon, 騰 kēn,  
筋 jīn 鳴也 míng yě.

箝 kēn, 鐵 kēn, 鉗 qiān, 鉗 qiān, 鉗 qiān.

第十二 shí èr: the twelfth moon,

十二 shí èr: twelve days or hours. 決辰  
jué chén: a twelvemonth, 年

第二 shí èr: a twelvemonth part,  
二十 shí èr: twenty  
十分之一 shí fēn zhī yī.

二十 shí èr: twenty  
念 niàn: twenty  
二十次 shí èr cì

二次 èr cì 兩次 liǎng cì, 兩遭 liǎng zāo,  
兩遍 liǎng biān; twice as much. 陪加  
péi jiā 兩倍子 liǎng bèi zǐ

篾 miè: a twig,  
枚 méi. 條 tiáo. 抄 chāo,  
條 tiáo. 枝 zhī; a small  
twig. 蔓 màn; a yellow twig,  
柳條 liǔ tiáo.

將明之時 jiāng míng zhī shí, 曙 shǔ,  
暝 mèng, 昏 huī, 昏 huī,  
黃昏 huāng huī, 薄暮  
bó mù, 昧 mèi, 昧 mèi,  
爽 shuǎng, 爽明 shuǎng míng,  
黎明 lí míng. 黑 hēi, 暄  
xuān, 寤 wù, 顯 xiǎn.

TWILLED silk, 縐 kēn

sāng, 紬 ch'hôw.

TWINS, 二胎 ūrh t'hae, 雙生 shwang sāng, 雙兒 shwang ūrh, 雙子 shwang tszè, 雙生的兒 shwang sāng teih ūrh, 雙子 lēn tszè, 孖 tszè, 孖 mēen; to bear twins 孖 san, 健孖 kēen mēen.

To TWINE, 扭結 nēw kēē 辨 pēen 絞 keaòu, 膠 lew.

TWINE, 繩子 shing tszè, 繩索 shing sō, 包索 paou sō, 包索繩 paou sō shing, 糾纏 kew mih.

TWINGE, 扭人 nēw jin, 擰人皮 nēg jin phē.

To TWINKLE, as the eye, 閃眼 shèn yèn. 熒 yung; the twinkling of an eye, 轉眼 chuèn yèn. 一瞬之間 yih shún che kēen, 瞬息 shún seih, 眈眈 shun seih, 眈 tseuen; annihilated in the twinkling of an eye. 瞬眼輒空 shún yèn chē k'hung; the twinkling of a star, 搖光 yaò kwang.

TWIRL, 旋回 seuen hwāu.

To TWIST, 扭 nēw. 扭結 nēw kēē, 編 pēen, 辨 pēen, 絞 keaòu, 紆 heu, 紆 chin, 擰 ning, 擰 chen, 拗 yaòu, 揉 jōw, 捩 lé, 撓 naou, 擎 pwan t'han, 撓 k'haòu, 枉 wang, 撓 kew, 撓 haou,

綯 taou, 撓 naou kwō; 捩 lēē, 捩 jin, 挑 t'heaou, 腕 yuen; to twist a rope, 絞 繩子 keaòu shing tszè, 打 繩子 tà shing tszè, 絞 繩 keaòu lan; to twist hemp into ropes. 紡 fang; to twist thread, 打條 tà teaòu; to twist cotton, 捻綿 jēn mēen, 撓 髮 jēn mēen; to twist hair, 撓 髮 pēen fā; to twist and twine, 結扭 kēē nēw. 撓 kew; to twist open, 揉開 jōw k'hae; to twist to pieces, 揉碎 jōw tsúy; to twist off, 拗折 yaòu chē, 撓 le; to twist with the hand, 撓 nēō; to twist and tie, 扭轉 nēw fūh; to twist the arm about, 扭轉 nēw chuèn; to twist a brother's arm, 紆兄之臂 chin heung che pé.

TWISTED, 撓 yūh; twisted branches of a tree, 撓 sāng; twisted like a horn, 撓 kew; twisting about, 撓 kēen; twisted and bent, 紆軫 heu chin; twisted and intertwined, 撓 駢 fei wei.

To TWITCH, 摘 teih, 挾 keuē, 捩 lé, 捩 lēē, 撓 paé, 撓 naou; to twitch a bow-string, 撓 ping, 張絃 chang heuēn; he did not twitch his muscles, 不膚撓 pūh foó naou.



**TWITCHING** of the muscles, 顫 hēen, 扭筋 nēu kin.

**TWITTER** of a swallow. 聾 yih; all of a twitter, 戰慄 chén lēih.

**Two**, 二 ūrh, 兩 lèang, 匹 pēih; two good things, 兩美 lèang mei; two by two, 二二 ūrh ūrh; two-edged sword. 劍 kēén, 劍臘 kēén lā, 莫耶 mō yā; twofold, 二倍 ūrh péi; two-leaved door, 扇門 shén mún.

**TYPA**, at Macao, 十字門 shíh tszé mún.

**TYPE**, 印 yín; type, model, 模 mó 像 cāng; moveable types, 活板 hwō pán. 聚珍 板 tseú chin pán, 第活字 板 té hwō tszé pán, 活字 hwō tszé.

**TYPHA**, reed mace, or cat's-tail, 蒲 pō.

**TYPHOON**, 大風 t'haé fung, 狂風 kwāng fung, 暴風 pāu fung, 颶風 keú fung, 嶺表 ling peāu, 四

方之風 szé fang che fung, 颶母 keu mò, 颶颶 gan yu.

**TYRANNICAL**. 兇心 heung sin. 酷 küh, 殘虐 tsān nēō, 疾威 tseih wei, 厲 lé; tyrannical government, 酷政 küh ching, 虐政 nēō ch'ng, 猛政 māng ching, 暴虐 paou nēō.

**TO TYRANNIZE**, 狹薄 kēō pō, 凌逼 ling pēih, 凌虐 ling nēō, 糜爛其民 mò lān kē mīn, 虐 nēō, 逼 pēih, 逼迫 pēih pīh, 威逼死 wei pēih szè, 暴虐 paou nēō.

**TYRANNY**, 霸道 pá taou. **TYRANT**, 霸 pá, 霸王 pá wāng, 伯 pīh; the five tyrants, 五伯 wōh pīh.

**TYRO**, 亞初哥 a ts'hoo ko, 初學 ts'hoo hēō.

**TYTHERMALUS**, 蔴茹 lòu joó.

**TYTHINGMAN**, 保甲 pāu kēā, 半 paou.

## U

UGLY, 醜 醜 ch'ów chay, 醜 醜 ch'ów gō, 醜 醜 ch'ów lów, 醜 醜 ch'ów, 亞 yà, 蚤 sǎ, 瘡 yew, 惡 gō, 蚩 che, 蝨 che, 醜 chow, 膿 luy chwaē, 膿 luy tē heuē, 姑 kwō, 厲 lé, 垂 sā, 伧 p- hwuy, 伧 pe hwuy, 衰 yuen tae, 魁 ke, 魁 pe, 醜 mung, 醜 mung, 頰 tan ching, 頰 to, 頰 lēn yen, 頰 tsin kin, 醜 chāng tsān, 姍 pwan, 姍 chē, 姍 chē, 姍 leu, 姍 hwuy, 姍 k'he, 姍 yae, 姍 moo, 醜 kwan kwei; an ugly face, 醜面 hwaē mēu mūh, 容貌 醜 yung maou ch'hów, 醜色 ch'hów sīh, 醜貌 ch'hów maou, 醜 chen tuy, 醜 shwa; an ugly person, 醜人 lé jin, 伧 pe hwuy, 醜 chow me, 醜 e e, 醜 tsūh; ugly and handsome, 醜妍 ch'he yen; ugly words, 醜言 yéw yén.

ULCER, 瘡 ch'wáng, 疔瘡 t'ing ch'wáng, 痛 low, 疔 t'ing, 疔 tseu, 癰疽 yung tseu, 疔 hwan, 疔 hā, 疔 leu, 瘡 ko, 瘡 loo, 瘡 le, 腫 chung, 瘡 juy; to have an ulcer, 生

瘡 sāng ch'wáng, 生疔 sāng t'ing, 瘡 fā ch'wáng; virulent ulcer, 瘡 fow; chronic do. 瘡 low; a foul ulcer, 瘡 lé, 毒瘡 tūh ch'wáng, 瘡疽 tan tséu; ulcers on the lips, 瘡 kin; ulcer in the mouth, 口中生瘡 k'hòw chung sāng ch'wáng; ulcer occasioned by varnish. 厲 lae; ulcer hollow within, 瘡 heuē; an ulcer on a horse's leg, 瘡 t'hō: an ulcer with worms in it, 瘡 low yung.

ULCERATED, 醜 heuē; all over ulcerated, 滿身是瘡 mwan shin shé ch'wáng.

ULTIMATE, 末後 mō hów, 末節 mō tsé, 靈後 tsin hów, 煞尾 sā wei.

ULTIMATELY, 到頭 taou t'hów, 到底 taou tē, 終者 chung chāy.

ULTRAMARINE, 佛青 fūh tsing.

UMBILICAL, 屬肚臍 shūh t'hoē tsā.

UMBRAGE, to give 得罪 t'it tsúy, 干犯 kan fān; to take umbrage, 見怪 kēn kwaē, 狐疑 hoē ē, 含疑 hān ē.

UMBRAGEOUS, 可居樹林之處 k'hoē k'hoē shoó lin



UNAFFECTED, 樸實 pō shih, 安舒 gnan shuò; natural, 自然 tszé jên.

UNAIDED and alone, 單身 獨形 tan shin tūh hīng, 孤獨, koo tūh.

UNALIENABLE, 永不相離 yùng pūh sēang là, 終不 去移 chung pūh è k'heú.

UNALTERABLE, 終身不改 chung shin pūh kàè, 永不 改改 yùng pūh kàè, 缺版不 易 t'heè pàn pūh yih, 動不 得 túng pūh tih.

UNAMBITIOUS, 不謀大事 pūh môw tá szé.

UNAMIABLE, 不温和 pūh wān hó, 不仁 pūh jín.

UNANIMOUS, 合意 hō é, 同心 tūng sin, 同意 tūng é, 眾合一心 chúng hō yih sin, 嗟然 chay jên.

UNANSWERABLE, 無辭可對 woô szé k'hò túy; an un- answered enquiry, 止 mǎng, 問而不答 wān ūrh pūh tă.

UNANTICIPATED, 寔想不到 é sēang pūh taóu.

UNAPPARENT, 未明 wé ming, 不著 pūh choó.

UNAPPEASABLE, 惱怒不解 naòu noó pūh keaè, 不恕 不赦 pūh shoó pūh sháy.

UNAPPROACHABLE, 近不得 kín pūh tih teih, 壁 k'hang.

UNARMED, 不帶兵器 pūh taé ping k'hé, 不執劍 pūh chih kéén, 空身 k'hung shin.

UNASSAILABLE, 敵不過 teih pūh kwó, 勝不得 shíng pūh tih.

UNASSISTED, 獨未 有所助 wé yèw bò tsuó.

UNASSUMING, 不驕 pūh keaou, 廉恥 lēen ch'hié, 揭謙 hwuy k'ēen, 饒 sīh.

UNATTAINABLE, 中不得 chung pūh tih, 不能得到 pūh nǎng tih taóu, 不及 pūh keih, 暨 ké, 莽 ping.

UNAVAILABLE, 不中用 pūh chung yúng; unavailing, 無益 woô yih; an unavailing repentance, 悔之不及 hwuy che pūh keih.

UNAVOIDABLE, 不得已 pūh tih è, 免不得 mién pūh tih.

UNAWARES, 忽然 hwūh jên, 無意而至 woô é ūrh ché.

UNAUTHORIZED, 不奉權 pūh fúng keuén.

UNBLAMEABLE, 無所可責 woô sò k'hò tsih, 無責 處 woô tsih ch'hoó.

UNBEARABLE, 叵耐 p'hó naé, 忍不過 jín pūh kwó.

UNBECOMING, 不好意思 pūh haòu é szé, 不合

宣 hwa hwa  
無非無 hwa hwa hwa hwa

友 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不三 hwa hwa hwa hwa

不偷 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不信真教 hwa hwa hwa hwa

良心 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
取教 hwa hwa hwa hwa

聖更 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
尤 hwa hwa hwa hwa

不仁 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
無人情 hwa hwa hwa hwa

無雙 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不該行 hwa hwa hwa hwa

解 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
打票 hwa hwa hwa hwa

無玷 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
未生 hwa hwa hwa hwa

吐出心 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
無限 hwa hwa hwa hwa

無還 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
無際 hwa hwa hwa hwa

罔極 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
漏漏 hwa hwa hwa hwa

漏漏 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
洋 hwa hwa hwa hwa

無限無量 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
放肆 hwa hwa hwa hwa

肆橫 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
無忌 hwa hwa hwa hwa

無所不為 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
無人情 hwa hwa hwa hwa

不貞 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不經 hwa hwa hwa hwa

失節 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不潔 hwa hwa hwa hwa

連連 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
一脈面 hwa hwa hwa hwa

末 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
盤牙 hwa hwa hwa hwa

盤牙 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
反增 hwa hwa hwa hwa

反增 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
去仁 hwa hwa hwa hwa

培 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
聖 hwa hwa hwa hwa

聖 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
無葬 hwa hwa hwa hwa

無葬 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不不休 hwa hwa hwa hwa

不休 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不停 hwa hwa hwa hwa

不停 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不息 hwa hwa hwa hwa

不息 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不止 hwa hwa hwa hwa

不止 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不舍晝夜 hwa hwa hwa hwa

不舍晝夜 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
無禮 hwa hwa hwa hwa

無禮 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
示定 hwa hwa hwa hwa

示定 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
仿徨 hwa hwa hwa hwa

仿徨 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
憊 hwa hwa hwa hwa

憊 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
疑眩 hwa hwa hwa hwa

疑眩 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
躊躇 hwa hwa hwa hwa

躊躇 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
無變 hwa hwa hwa hwa

無變 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
不得 hwa hwa hwa hwa

不得 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
動不得 hwa hwa hwa hwa

動不得 hwa hwa hwa hwa  
無人情 hwa hwa hwa hwa

kě, 壺茶 ya chā, 淫 yin.

UNCIVIL, 無禮 woò lè,

鹵莽 lòo màng, 傲慢

gaóu mán, 蔑禮 mēi lè.

UNCIRCUMCISED, 未受

周割者 wé shóu chow kō

chày, 污穢 woò wéi.

UNCLE, generally, 伯叔

pīh shūh, 亞叔 á shūh;

uncle, paternal, elder, 伯 pīh,

伯父 pīh foó; younger do.

叔 shūh, 叔父 shūh foó, 仲

父 chúng foó, 季父 k'hé foó;

great uncle, 大伯 tá pīh; old

uncle, 老伯 làu pīh; uncle

by the mother's side, 舅 k'w.

娘舅 nēang k'héw, 母舅

moò k'héw; an uncle's wife,

妯 kin.

UNCLEAN, 污穢 woò wéi,

腌臢 gan tsan, 汙 woo, 不

潔 pūh keuen, 汚濁 hwūh

chūh, 戴 tsae; lewd, 淫污

yin woo; filthy, 沾污 chen

woo; unclean, applied to ani-

mals, 圪 hwān, 圪 hwān; un-

cleanness, 媾藏 gan tsang,

蕪穢 woò wéi, 污 woo,

瀦瀦 hēa chwā.

UNCLOTHED, 脫衣 t'hō e.

UNCLOUDED mind, 虛靈

不昧 hau ling pūh méi.

UNCOMELY, 醜惡 ch'hó w

gō, 不好看 pūh haòu k'án.

UNCOMFORTABLE, 不樂

pūh lō, 不安 pūh gnan, 不

舒服 pūh shòu fūh, 沒趣

mūh tseu, 涼 lēang.

UNCOMMON, 非常 fei ch'ang,

反常 fàn ch'hāng, 非凡

fei fán, 不凡 pūh fán, 怪異

kwaé é, 怪 hae, 奇 k'hé

hae, 怪事 hae szé, 俚儻

teaou t'hāng.

UNCOMPLIMENTARY, 寒

leù, 無禮居 woò lè keu.

UNCONCERNED, 不在意

pūh tsae é, 疎忽 soo hwūh;

unconcerned about business,

怏怏 k'he t'hé.

UNCONNECTED, 不接

pūh tsé. 繼絕 twán tseu;

unconnected style, 文意不

貫串 wān é pūh kwán

chuén.

UNCONQUERABLE, 戰不

過的 chén pūh kwó tēh,

敵不可勝 tēh pūh k'hò

shíng, 不可克輦 pūh k'hò

k'híh kung.

UNCONSCIONABLE, 不公

道的 pūh kung taóu tēh;

unconscionable price, 價錢

無譜 kéa tsēan woó poó.

UNCONSCIOUS, 不知 不

覺 pūh che pūh kēō, 不意

而致 pūh é úh ché, 瞋

chuē, 蚩 che.

UNCONSTRAINED, 從容

tsung yung, 性 síng, 自然

tszé jén, 天然 t'hēen jén, 個

t'híh.

Uncorrupted. 不染 *sin. 留 tsze*; uncultivated spots. 荒瘠 *hwang lae*; uncultivated fruits. 山菓 *shan kò*. 野菓 *yà kò*.

Undaunted. 勇而不懼 *yǒng ér bù kù*. 慷慨 *kāng kái*. 戾穀 *kāng é*. 擾穀 *yǎo é*. 學 *kwò*. 惠 *yung*.

Uncorrupted. 忠貞 *chung chin*. 廉潔 *lién kiet*. 清官 *tsing kwan*. 不可踰之官 *pūh k'ho hwūy che kwan*; uncorrupted after death. 殯 *k'ang*; uncorruptness, 廉隅 *lién gòw*.

To uncover, 剝 *rō*. 折開 *chē k'hae*. 去蓋 *k'heū kaē*. 投 *p'he*. 坯 *pe*.

Uncourteous. 無禮 *woō lè*. 不知禮 *pūh che lè*, 鄙陋 *p'he lów*.

Uncouth. 朴野 *pō yà*; uncouth fellows. 奇袤 *k'he sēay*.

Uncreated and self-existing, 無爲自然 *woō wei tszé ján*.

Unctuous, 肥油 *fei yēw*; unctuous matter, 膏油 *kaou yēw che wūh*, 脂肪 *che fang*, 膏腥 *kaou sing*.

Uncultivated, 朴野 *pō yà*; uncultivated ground, 不毛之地 *pūh māu che té*, 不食之地 *pūh shīh che té*, 墾地 *kán té*, 閒地 *hién té*.

Under. 下 *hēá*; under the table. 棹下 *chō hēá*; under garments, 小衣 *seāu e*, 檐 *soo*; under the eaves of a house, 屋牝瓦下 *ūh piū wā hēá*, 茂 *hwan*; under authority 手下 *shōw hēá*; under heaven, 天下 *t'hién hēá*; under the whole heavens, 溥天之下 *p'hò t'hién che*.

Undeniable. 不能推諉 *pūh nān t'huy wei*.

Undecided. 不決 *pūh k'ue*, 猶豫 *yēw yū*. 選儒 *seun jo*. 遊移兩可 *yēw t'hién k'ho*. 忒 *é*, 斐 *fei*, 俸 *fan*, 彷徨 *fang hwāng*, 徘徊 *pāi hwūy*. 徜徉 *chang yāng*. 躊躇 *chōu chōu*. 躊躇 *chōu chōu*. 屏營 *ping ying*. 疑惑 *é hwō*. 罔然 *wang jōu*, 聰穎 *uy é*.

Undecided. 不決 *pūh k'ue*, 猶豫 *yēw yū*. 選儒 *seun jo*. 遊移兩可 *yēw t'hién k'ho*. 忒 *é*, 斐 *fei*, 俸 *fan*, 彷徨 *fang hwāng*, 徘徊 *pāi hwūy*. 徜徉 *chang yāng*. 躊躇 *chōu chōu*. 躊躇 *chōu chōu*. 屏營 *ping ying*. 疑惑 *é hwō*. 罔然 *wang jōu*, 聰穎 *uy é*.

未及冠 wé keih kwán ; do. in a woman, 未及笄 wé keih kê ; two years and under, 二歲以下 êrh súy è hēá ; an under-ground granary, 米粟窖 mè sūh keaou ; a room under-ground, 窖 yin ; under ground, 地下 té hēá ; under graduate, 附生 foó sāng ; undermost, 最下的 tsúy hēá teih, 下至極 hēá ché keih ; underneath, 底下 tè hēá, 下邊 hēá pēn, 下處 hēá ch'hoó, 庠 yín ; underhand, 暗地 gán té, 私下 sze hēá ; underhand profits, 乾沒 kan mūh.

To undergo, 受 shóu. 耐着 naé, 耐着 naé chō, 受得 shóu tih.

Underived. 無所從來 woó sò tsūng là.

Underling, 手下之人 shòu hēá che jín, 下等的人 hēá tǎng teih jín, 小輩 seàou peí, 屬下 shūh hēá.

To undermine, 掘在地下 keūh tsáé té hēá ; a shore undermined by water, 泔 t'han, 水壞岸 shwüy hwaé gnán.

To underrate, 少 shaòu, 估爲低價 kòò wéi te kēá.

To undersell, 少價錢 賣 shàou kéá tsān maé, 低價 賣 te kéá maé.

To understand, 曉 headu, 曉得 headu tih, 解曉 keaè headu, 明白 mǐng pih, 通得 t'hung tih, 洞 tóng, 會意 hwúy é, 覺 kēō, 理會 lè hwúy, 黨曉 tǎng headu, 諫 soó, 悟 woó, 壘 ching, 聆 ling ling ; to understand generally. 明其大畧 mǐng kē tá lǎo ; to understand affairs, 通達世情 t'hung t'há shé tsing, 諳熟 諸事 gán shūh choo szé ; I understand it, 寡人論矣 kwà jín yú è ; I do not understand, 我不懂 guò pūh tung ; understanding. 心 sin, 明悟司 mǐng woó sze ; some understandings are deep and some shallow, 悟有淺深 woó yèw tsān shín.

To undertake, 起作 k'hè tsò, 挾持 kēō ché, 任事 jín szé, 仔肩 tszè kēn. 抱負 paou foó, 包 paou. 擔承 tan, 丞 ching : to undertake an affair, 擔丞 tan ching ; to undertake work, 包工 paou kung ; I cannot undertake it, 不敢擔承 pūh kán tan ching ; undertaker at funerals, 仵作 woò tsò ; undertaking, 業事 nē szé, 興作 hing tsò.

To undervalue 看輕 k'hán k'bing, 仇 fan.



Underwood, 楚 ts'hoò, 棟  
 榭 pe sze.

Undeserved, 不該 pūh  
 kae, 不相宜 pūh sēang ē;  
 undeserved sufferings, 冤枉  
 yuen wàng, 不該受之苦  
 pūh kae shów che k'hoò, 冤  
 曲 yuen keñh.

Undesigned, 事出無  
 心 szé ch'hūh woò sin.

Undetermined, 沒定主  
 意 mūh tít chòò é, 躑躅  
 chih chūh, 徘徊 pāe hwây,  
 惘 hwuy, 鼠首兩端 shòò  
 shòw lèang twan, 幢 chung,  
 依違 e wei.

Undeviating, 無豪髮  
 偏倚 woò haòu fā pēn è,  
 難以消化 nān è  
 seaou hwá, 不克化的  
 pūh keñh hwá teih.

Undignified, 無町畦 woò  
 ting kwa 無威儀 woò wei é

Undiminished, 不減少  
 pūh kēen shaòu, 不加少  
 pūh kēa shaòu.

Undiscernible, 看不出  
 的 k'hán pūh ch'hūh teih,  
 不瞞 pūh mwán.

Undiscerning, 慳 mang, 吝  
 hwán, 歛 gae.

Undisciplined, 未有諳  
 練 wé yèw gán lèen.

Undismayed, 不害怕  
 的 pūh haé p'há teih, 不懼  
 的 pūh keú teih.

Undistinguishable, 寔 mēen,  
 不見分明 pūh kēen fun  
 miug; undistinguishedness, 渾  
 然 hwán jèn, 曼患 mán  
 hwán.

Undisturbed, 平 ping; un-  
 disturbed repose constitutes  
 happiness, 無事爲福 woò  
 szé wei fūh.

Undiverted attention, 醇  
 謹 shun kin.

Undivided, 未有分開  
 wé yèw fun k'hae; undivided  
 attention, 專一 chuen yih,  
 專職 chuen chíh, 專務  
 chuen woó.

To undo, annul, 打開 là  
 k'hae, 解結 keaè kēē, 廢  
 féi. 廢弛 féi shè; do. to loose,  
 解脫 keaè t'hō; to ruin. 敗  
 亡 paé wáng; undone, 了不  
 得 leaòu pūh tih, 敗亡了  
 paé wáng leaòu.

Undoubtedly, 固然 koó  
 jèn, 定然 tíng jèn, 決然  
 keúē jèn.

Undress, 便衣 pēn e, 褻  
 衣 sēē e, 褪 (un; to undress,  
 脫衣 t'hō e, 卸衣 sēay e.

Undutiful, 不順 pūh  
 shún, 不孝 pūh heaóu; un-  
 dutiful children, 伯勞 pih  
 laóu, 伯趙 pih chaou.

Undubitable, 不可疑  
 pūh k'hò è.

Undulating, 波浪之

貌 pò lāng che maóu ; undulation of the ground, 地防 té leih.

Uneasy, 難 nān, 不安 pūh gnan, 不快活 pūh k'hwaé hwō, 不易 pūh é, 沸渭 fūh wei, 兢兢 kīng kīng, 齟齬 gaou keaou, 隅隅 keu gow, 索索 sū sū, 墉墉 chang yung, 惴惴 t'han, 儼 k'hēen, 惴 k'hēen, 忪 chung, 惴 k'hēen, 敼 leūh. 梏桎 árli nēē ; uneasiness of mind, 慣悵 mae hae.

Unembarrassed, 從容 tsūng yāng.

Unemployed, 無事可爲 woó szé k'hò wei.

Unengaged, 未有人請 wé yè-w jin tsing.

Unenlightened, 未屬教化 wé shūh keaóu hwá.

Unequal, 不同等 pūh tūng tāng, 不等 pūh tāng, 不傭 pūh yūng, 參差 tsan ch'ha, 不侔 pūh mōw, 毗劉 pe lew ; unequal to a station. 不勝任 pūh shíng jín, 不齊 pūh tsé ; unequal sides. 不等等邊 pūh tāng pēen, 不均 pūh keun ; unequalled, 不比 pūh pè, 無雙 woó shwang, 亘古一人 hāng koó yīh jín

Unequivocal, 無所疑 woó sò é.

Unerring, 不會錯 pūh, hwúy ts'hó.

Uneven, 不平 pūh ping, 不齊 pūh tsé, 不均平 pūh keun ping, 參差不齊 tsan ch'ha pūh pūh tsé, 差 ch'ha 庠 chà yà, 扠扠 chà yà. 僂 chan, 僂 chan, 坳 ko, 坎 keaou, 坎 keaou, 揜揜 kēen ke, 攸攸 kīn ke, 攸 k'hé, 嶇 keu, 嶇 ke ke, 嶇 k'wáng lēang, 柴池 tsā ch'ha, 倮倮 tsae ché, 頗頗 p'ho, 坡陀 po to, 瀾瀾 lō, 瀾瀾 hwuy wei, 瀾瀾 wa hwae, 攪攪 inē sē, 巖 k'han yēn, 巖巖 wei hwae, 巖巖 tsan ts'ho, 戛戛 kēā, 戛戛 kō chuy, 疎數 soo soó, 敼 kaou, 敼 kang, 硯 wei ya, 蓐蓐 luy chae, 輶輶 kae tae, 輶輶 kàn ko, 輶輶 wei luy, 筓咍 yin ne, 輶輶 k'hēen lēen ; an uneven country, 阪田 fàn tiēn ; an uneven house, 庸庠 poo too.

Unexampled, 未有此事 wé yèw tszè szé, 未有也 wé che yèw yāy.

Unexpanded ferns, 拔挈 pā kēē. 拔挈 pā kēē.

Unexpected, 想不到 sēang pūh chō, 意外 e wae, 望外 wáng wae ; unexpectedly, 想不到 sēang pūh taóu, 倘然 t'háng ján, 不

期而然 pū k'è gāi 出  
其不意 ch'it'is lé pū e.  
忽然 hwūh jên. 乍 chā : to  
see unexpectedly. 乍見  
k'eh.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE. 永  
不滅 yung pūh mē. 善餘  
shān yā : an unextinguishable  
fire. 燎燭 leāu e.

UNFADING. 永不卸 yung  
pūh sēay, 永不影 yung pūh  
leāu.

UNFAIR, 不公道的 pūh  
kung taōu tēh. 不公平 pūh  
kung pīng. 不合理 pūh hō  
lē : unfair profit. 乾沒 kan  
mūh.

UNFAITHFUL, 不忠 pūh  
chung. 不信 pūh sīn. 不  
誠實 pūh ching shīh. 失信  
shīh sīn. 背信 pēi sīn ; un-  
faithful to one's trust, 欺謾  
k'è mwan, 訐謨 heu moó.

UNFASHIONABLE, 不合  
時式 pūh hō shē shīh, 不  
依時款 pūh e shē k'hwān.

UNFATHOMABLE. 不可探  
pūh k'hò thān, 不測 pūh tsīh.  
不揣 pūh ch'huy, 涓涓  
yaou yaou, 恍惚 hwàng  
hwūh, 瞢瞢 mēh mēh.

UNFAVOURABLE, 不遂 pūh  
sūy, 涼 lang.

UNFEELING, 無情 woó  
t'ing, 慘心 tsān sīn, 虐  
nēō, 滴滴 keaou lē, 薄薄

tsaou pū, 涼薄 lāng pū.  
UNFEELING. 真 chin, 不  
偏 pūh wēi, 偏 pūh  
UNFETTERED. 從容 tsung  
yung.

UNFILIAL child. 不孝 pūh  
leāu. 去 t'eh, 否 pēi.

UNFINISHED. 未滿 wē  
mwan. 未成 wē ching. 不  
結完 pūh k'è wān. 未了 wē  
leāu. 僮侗 lung tung. 侗  
tung lung. 絢 e, 乍  
chā yā ; an unfinished thing.

胚胎 pēi t'ae. 胚胎未成  
pēi t'hae wē ching.

UNFIT. 不合宜 pūh hō ē  
不合用 pūh hō yung, 不  
任用 pūh jín yung : unfit for  
business, 不合用 pūh hō  
yung, 倥傯 lāng t'ang.

To UNFOLD, 解開 keà  
k'hae, 註解 chioó keà, 講  
解 k'ang keà, 舒勃 shoó  
pūh, 開示 k'hae shē, 抽繹  
chów shīh, 折開 ch'è k'hae,  
鐵心 t'heē sīn, 割 kwō.

UNFORCED, 不强 pūh  
k'ang, 不迫 pūh pīh, 自然  
tszé jên, 甘心而作 kan  
sīn ūh tsō.

UNFORESEEN, 未有先  
見 wē yèw sēen k'ēn, 不料  
pūh leāu. 忽然 hwūh jên,  
料想不到 leāu s'ang  
pūh taōu, 偶然 gòw jên, 不  
測 pūh tsīh ; an unforeseen

circumstance, 草次 ts'laòu tszé.

UNFORGIVING, 不赦人罪 pūh sháy jin tsúy, 不寬恕人 pūh k'hwan shoó jin, 不饒人的 pūh jaóu jin teih.

UNFORTUNATE, 不吉 pūh kesh, 不祥 pūh sēang, 不幸 pūh hín, 有災殃 yèw tsae yang, 垆 k'ho, 命毒 míng tūh.

UNFOUNDED, 無根 woó kán, 無基 woó kē, 譚 chen; unfounded tales, 訛言 gó yèn, 詭言 wei yèn; unfounded stories, 峒 tung, 荒誕 hwang tan.

UNFREQUENT, 罕有 hàn yèw, 少有 shaóu yèw, 罕見 hàn kēn, 不尋常 pūh tsín chāng; unfrequented place, 不熱鬧地方 pūh jě naóu té fang, 零落之處 ling ló che ch'hoó.

UNFRIENDLY, 不友 pūh yèw, 不和 pūh hò, 對敵 túy teih, 爲仇 wei kēw.

UNFRUITFUL, 不結菓 pūh kēē kwò, 不結實 pūh kēē shíh, 不生產 pūh sāng sán, 不茂盛 pūh mów shín.

UNFULFILLED, 未有成驗 wei yèw ching nēn, 未有效驗 wé yèw heaóu nēn.

UNGARNISHED, 未納 mūh nūh, 質樸 chíh pūh.

UNGENEROUS, 不大量 pūh tá láang, 小器 seáu k'hié.

UNGENTEEL, 不照禮貌 pūh chaóu lè maóu, 粗鹵 ts'hoó lò.

UNGIRT, 解帶 kenò taé.

UNGODLY, 不虔不孝 pūh k'hēn pūh heaóu, 不敬天帝 pūh k'ing t'hēn té.

UNGOVERNABLE, 不可管的 pūh k'hò kwàn teih, 未可鎮壓 wé k'hò chin yá, 狡戾 keáu lé, 驕 keáu, 戾 lé, 刁難 t'eaou nán.

UNGRACIOUS, 不恩 pūh gnān, 不恩 pūh gnān.

UNGRATEFUL, 背恩 pei gnān, 負恩 foó gnān, 忘恩 wāng gnān, 澆離 keáu lè, 薄 keáu pō, 孟浪 mǎung lāng, 背負 pei foó, 辜負 人之善意 koó foó jin che shén é.

UNGUENT, 膏藥 kaou yǎ, 膏油 kaou yéw.

UNHABITABLE, 住不得 choó pūh tih, 空地 k'hung té, 曠野 kwàng yà.

UNHAPPY, 未有造化 wé yèw tsaóu hwá, 不倣倖 pūh heaou hín, 運氣 pūh yún k'hé pūh shún, 未有福幸 wé yèw fūh hín, 不幸 pūh hín; unhappy person, 沒福之人 mūh fūh che jin.

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kēen keuen, 輻輳 luy loo ;  
uninterrupted flow, 流連不  
斷 lēw lēen puh twán, 不間 pūh  
kēen ; uninterrupted thought,  
念念 nēen nēen.

UNINVITED. 未見請 wé  
kēen ts'hing, 致數 tō tsung ;  
uninvited guests, 不速之  
客 puh sō che k'híh.

UNION, 相合之貌 sēang  
hō che maóu, 念 heih, 誠 han,  
協和 hēē hō, 爰 jō ; union  
of heart, 人心齊 jín sin tsē ;  
union of blessings, 叶吉 hēē  
keih ; union of the sexes, 交  
姤 keaou ków, 交媾 keaou  
kow, 媾合 kow hō, 媾精  
kow tsing ; union formed by  
Heaven, 天作之合 t'hēen  
tsō che hō.

UNIQUE, 奇特 k'hé t'ih.

UNIT, 一 yíh, 單一 tan  
yíh, 單位 tan weí, 奇 k'hé ;  
the place of units, 在一之  
處 tsáé yíh che ch'hoó ; units  
are in the first place, and tens  
in the second place, 單爲一  
位十爲二位 tan weí yíh  
weí, shíh weí árh weí.

TO UNITE, 合 hō, 會 hwáy,  
會合 hwáy hō, 會同 hwáy  
tūng, 舉合 keù hō, 融合  
yūng hō, 和洽 hō hēē, 九  
合 k'èw hō, 糾合 k'èw hō.  
援結 yuen k'èē, 聚集 tséi  
tséih, 連 lēen, 交 keaou, 兼

kēen, 恬 hwō, 叶 hēē, 接  
tsēē, 攝 nēē, 歸 kwei, 稽 ke,  
諧 keae, 構 kow, 慇 kēē, 扮  
fūn, 翕 heih, 搏 chuen, 仇  
kéw, 謬然 tseih ján, 縹  
tseih, 敍 kō, 敍 kō, 繾 lung ;  
to unite in marriage, 配偶  
peí gòw, 配合 peí hō ; to  
unite harmoniously, 通融  
t'hung yūng, 輯友 tseih yèw ;  
to unite in one, 一之 yíh chei ;  
to unite altogether. 合總 hō  
tsung, 總之 tsung che, 恬  
kwūh, 體結 t'hè k'èē ; to unite  
the various offices in one's-self,  
總已 tsung kè.

UNITED, 協 hēē, 井合 ping  
hō, 緝合 min hō, 脗合  
hwūh hō, 滄 heih, 輯 tseih,  
容 k'hō, 目 yaou, 爰 jō, 飲  
hō, 沓 tā, 涖 hwūh ; united  
strength, 協力 hēē leih, 彛  
力 hēē leih, 並力 ping leih,  
同心協力 tūng sin hēē  
leih, 勳 lūh ; united in mind,  
契合 k'hé hō ; united toge-  
ther, 相連 sēang lēen, 聯  
lēen, 連合 lēen hō ; united  
in one, 統壹 t'hung yíh ;  
united and dispersed, 合祛  
hō keu ; United States, 系維  
邦國 hé wei pang kwō ;  
brethren united, 兄弟翕合  
heung té heih hō, 聯兄弟  
lēen heung té.

UNITY, of the Godhead, (ac-

according to the Mohammedans)  
真主單另獨一 chin chao  
tan ling tūh yih.

UNIVERSAL, 普 pūo. 部  
poó. 公共 kung kung. 汎  
fan. 博 pó. 皆達 keae thá.  
兼駭 kēen kae. 搯 sin; uni-  
versal scholar, 博學 pó hēo;  
universal peace, 一統太平  
yih chung thae ping; 太和  
thae hó; universal tranquilli-  
ty, 泰平 thae ping; uni-  
versal love, 博愛 pó gnaé;  
universally loving all, 汎愛  
fan gnaé chung.

UNIVERSE, 宇 宙 yù  
chów, 天地萬物 thēen té  
wán wuh, 十方 shih fang.  
宇內 yù núy, 六幕 lūh  
moó, 域中 yūh chung.

UNIVERSITY, 學宮 hung  
kung; to go to the university.  
進學宮 tēn hung kung.

UNJUST, 不公道 pūh  
kung taóu, 不公平 pūh  
kung ping, 不公義 pūh  
kung é, 尙 fuh.

UNKIND, 無人情 woó  
jīn tsing, 乖刺 kwac lá, 汰  
thae; very unkind, 太戢  
thae hēo.

UNKNOWN, 人不知 jīn  
pūh che, 無所知 woó sò  
che.

To UNLOAD a burden, 卸  
貨 sēay hó, 出貨 ch'hūh hó.

UNLAMENTED, 不哀不  
泣 pūh gae pūh k'heh.

UNLAWFUL, 不合法 pūh  
hā fá. 非法 fei fá. 輿例不  
符 yù lē pūh foh. 不可 pūh  
k'hò. 行不得 hing pūh th;  
unlawfully. 苟 k'w.

UNLEARNED, 未學 wé  
hēo. 瞽 hā; an unlearned  
man, 蒙士 mung szé. 蒙  
mung.

UNLEAVENED, 無酵 woó  
heaóu. 去酵 k'heú heaóu.  
絕酵 tseú heaóu.

UNLESS, 若不 jō pūh. 如  
未 joó wé, 倘不 thang pūh.

UNLIKE, 不像 pūh sēang,  
不同 pūh tūng, 不如 pūh  
joó, 不肯 pūh seaou; un-  
likely, 恐怕未有 k'hung  
p'há wé yèw, 想必無是  
事 sēang peih woó shé szé.

UNLIMITED, 無限 woó  
hēen, 無垠 woó kán. 無度  
woó toó, 無涯 woó yaé,  
無邊 woó pēn, 無際 woó  
tsé, 沕穆 wūh mūh, 閎極  
wáng keih, 鱗胸 lin heuen.

To UNLOAD a vessel. 卸貨  
sēay hó, 出貨 ch'hūh hó.

UNLOOKED for, 未望 wé  
wáng, 望外 wáng waé.

To UNLOOSE, 解開 keah  
k'hac, 解脫 keah t'hō, 開  
放 k'hac fang, 釋 shih.

UNLUCKY, 不祥 pūh

sêang, 不利市 pūh lé shé,  
凶 heung ; an unlucky day,  
凶日 heung jīh 疾日 tseih  
jīh ; unlucky sayings, 詛言  
yaou yēn.

Unmanly, 不成人 pūh  
chīng jīn.

Unmannerly, 無禮 woó  
lè, 漆倒 leaou taòu, 鹵鈍  
loò tún.

Unmanageable, 難以治  
之 nân è chē che, 憤驕 fūn  
keaou.

Unmarried, 未有嫁娶  
wé'yèw kéá tseú ; unmarried  
persons, 折 chē ; an unmar-  
ried woman, 閨女 kwei nyù,  
處子 ch'hoó tszè.

Unmeaning, 無意思  
woó é sze, 解不開 keaè  
pūh k'hae.

Unmeasurable, 無可  
量度 woó k'hò léang tō, 無  
量無虞 woó léang woó  
yū, 無限無量 woó hēn  
woó léang.

Unmeet, 不便 pūh pēn,  
不宜 pūh ē.

Unmerciful, 不可憐的  
pūh k'hò lēn tēh, 不肯饒  
赦 pūh k'hāng jaóu sháy.

Unmerited, 不宜受之  
刑 pūh ē shóu che hīng.

Unmindful, 不留心 pūh  
lāw sin, 不存記者 pūh  
tsin ké chà, 忘計者 wāng

ké chà ; unmindful of danger,  
忘危 wāng wēi.

Unmingled, 不雜 pūh  
tsā, 純粹 shūn tsúy, 篤 tūh.

Unmixed, 不雜 pūh tsā,  
純 shūn, 粹 tsúy, 淳 chun,  
精醇 tsīng shun ; do. colour,  
不毛 pūh maóu.

Unmolested, 無煩擾  
woó fān jaóu.

To unmoor a ship, 開船  
k'hae chwān, 起錠 k'hè  
tíng.

Unmoved, 不動 pūh túng,  
穩當 wān táng, 定住 tíng  
choó ; unmoved countenance,  
不動容 pūh túng yāng ;  
unmoved in mind, 無以動  
心 woó è túng sin.

Unnatural, 怪 kwaé, 妖  
怪 yaou kwaé ; do. cruel, 暴  
虐 paóu nēō, 殘忍 tsān jīn ;  
præter-natural, 奇怪 k'hā  
kwaé ; against nature, 逆性  
nyíh síng, 背性 péi síng ;  
unnatural crime, 鷄姦 ke  
kēen.

Unnavigable, 船不可  
行的 chwān pūh k'hò hīng  
tēh, 行不得舟者 hīng  
pūh tīh chow chà.

Unnecessary, 不須 pūh  
seu, 不需 pūh seu, 不必  
pūh péih, 不肖 pūh seaou,  
不用 pūh yúng, 不屑 pūh  
sūō.



Unoccupied, 閒暇 hēn  
hēá. 空虛 k'hung heu. 空  
曠 k'lung kwàng; an unoc-  
cupied road. 閒道 hēn taóu;  
unoccupied ground, 赤地  
tseih té.

Unobserved, 無人知  
覺 woó jin che kěó.

Unwholesome, 水土不  
好 shwùny t'hoó pūh haóu,  
有瘴氣之地 yèw chang  
k'hè che té.

Unoffending dress, 不害人的  
pūh haé jin teih, 無所  
傷害 woó sò shang haé.

Unofficial. 便衣 pēén  
e; do. hall, 便殿 pēén téén.

Unparalleled, 無雙 woó  
shwang, 無比 woó pè, 寥  
leaou.

Unpardonable, 不可赦  
pūh k'hò sháy, 恕不得  
shoó pūh tih.

Unperceivable, 不知不  
覺 pūh ché pūh kěó.

Unperceived, 未有所見  
wé yèw sò kēén.

Unperishable, 無可壞者  
woó k'hò hwaé chày.

Unphilosophical, 無義無  
理的 woó é woó là, 不合理  
的 pūh hō là teih

Unpleasant, 沒趣的  
mūh tseu teih, 於儲 yu choo.  
惡苦 gō, 構彪 kow màng.  
苦 k'hoó.

Unpolished, 不光滑  
的 pūh kwang hwā teih, 齒  
莽 lòo màng; unpolished  
gem, 璞玉 pō yūh. 璞 pō.

Unpolite, 未有禮  
yèw là, 簡慢 kēén mán, 怠  
慢 taé mán, 簡慢 kēén mán,  
簡褻 kēén sēé.

Unpolluted, 不沾污  
pūh chen woo, 未染於惡  
wé jèn yū gō.

Unprecedented, 未有  
是事 wé yèw shé szé, 未  
之有也 wé che yèw yà.

Unprejudiced, 未先於  
必 wé sēén yū peih, 未執  
一見 wé chih yih kēén, 不  
執私意 pūh chih sze é, 不  
先起必 pūh sēén k'hè peih,  
虛心 heu sin, 毋心 woó  
sin.

Unpremeditated, 不想  
而成 pūh sèàng ūrh ching,  
不意而就 pūh é ūrh tséw,  
不意然而然 pūh é jèn  
ūrh jèn.

Unprepared, 未有預  
備 wé yèw yū pei, 沒防備  
mūh fang pei, 未得方便  
wé tih fang pēén.

Unprincipled, 無道無  
理的 woó taóu woó là, 喪見  
心 sàng lāng sin, 姦邪  
kēén sēay, 詭 ków; an un-  
principled man, 小人 seaóu  
jìn.

Unproductive, 無利 woô lé,  
無益 woô yîh, 賜 chang.

Unprofitable, 無益 woô  
yîh, 不利 pûh lé, 未有裨  
益 wé yèw pe yîh, 無賴  
woô laé.

Unpropitious, 凶 heung,  
不祥 pûh sēang; unprop-  
itious gales, 逆風 nyih fung,  
不順風 pûh shún fung.

Unproved, 無徵 woô ching.

Unquenchable, 不滅 pûh  
mē, 滅不得 mē pûh tîh,  
消滅不了 seaou mē pûh  
leāu; unquenchable fire, 熾  
彬 lēn ē, 火不絕 hò pûh  
tseuē.

Unquestionable, 一定的  
yîh tîng teîh, 不可疑的  
pûh k'hò ē teîh; unques-  
tionably, 固然 koô jèn.

Unquiet, 不安 pûh gnan,  
不安靜 pûh gnan tsing, 不  
安寧 pûh gnan ning; un-  
quiet mind, 心不安 sin pûh  
gnan, 暴躁之心 paóu  
tsaou che sin.

To unravel, 解開 keaè  
k'hae, 繹 yîh; to unravel silk,  
繹 k'hēn; to unravel and ar-  
range sentiments, 繹陳 yîh  
chin; unravelled, 不紊 pûh  
wán.

Unreal, 空虛無實 k'ung  
heu woô shîh, 佯 yang.

Unreasonably, 乖張 kwae

chang, 拊搨 hō hoo; un-  
reasonable, 背理 pei lè, 非  
理 fei lè, 不 理 pûh hó  
lè, 不順理 pûh shún lè,  
橫逆 hwāng nyîh.

Unrecompensed, 未有報  
償 wé yèw paóu shàng.

Unreconciled, 未有復和  
wé yèw fūh hò, 未致和好  
wé ché hò haou.

Unredeemable, 無價可  
贖 woô kēa k'hò shūh.

Unregenerate, 未有重生  
wé yèw chūng sāng, 未歸  
化 wé kwei hwá, 未換舊  
樣 wé hwán kēw yang.

Unrelenting, 不肯饒赦  
pûh k'hāng jaóu sháy.

Unremitting, 數數 sō sō.

Unrepenting, 不悔改  
pûh hwúy kaè, 未改前惡  
wé kaè tsēn gō.

Unrepining, 不生怨恨  
pûh sāng yuén lán, 不怨天  
不尤人 pûh yuén t'hēn  
pûh yéw jîn.

Unrequited, 未遇報賞  
wé yú paóu shàng, 未報萬  
一 wé paóu wán yîh.

Unresented, 未雪已恨  
wé seuē kē hān.

Unreserved, 不留共一  
pûh lēw kúng yîh.

Unresisting, 不肯御敵  
pûh k'hāng yù teîh, 不敵人  
pûh teîh jîn.

Unresolved, 未定 wé t'ing.

Unrestrained, 恣縱 tsi zé

ting, 淫 yin, 不彈壓 p'oh

tan yá, 容與 yung yu, 個

然 chow jén.

Unrevealed, 未蒙啓示

wé mung k'hié shé, 不得天

啓 wé t'hi ch'en k'hié.

Unrevenged an insult, 未

雪之恥 wé seúe che ch'hié.

Unrewarded, 未有報賞

wé yew páu shàng 報應

未至 páu ying wé ché.

Unrighteous, 不義 p'oh é.

刁惡 theaou gó, 乖戾

kwae lé.

Unripe, 生 s'ang; unripe

grain, 不熟 p'oh shúh, 多

yew.

Univalled, 未有可比

wé yew k'hò p'í, 無雙 woo

shwang.

To unroll, 展 ch'ien; do.

a picture, 披 p'he, 揸 ch'ang,

揸 ch'ang.

Unruffled, 不惱動 p'oh

naou t'ing, 澹 chan, 平 p'ing

chan.

Unruly, 放蕩亂行

fáng ch'ang lwán h'ing, 放肆

fáng zé, 乖戾 kwae lé, 拂

戾 f'ih lé, 不合理 p'oh h'ó

h'í, 橫逆 hwáng nyíh, 猖獗

chang keúe, 咩換 pwán hwán

Unsafe, 危險 wei hién, 不

穩 p'oh wán, 不妥當 p'oh

tho t'ang.

Unsaleable 頂 ch'ing, 賣

不得 mae; ch' t'hi, 沒人

要 m'oh yin yaou.

Unscrubbed, 未潔 wé k'ea,

心未洗渭 sin wé sé tsing,

未使爲善 wé shé wéi shen.

Unsatisfied, 饑 k'een, 鼓

han, 不足其心 p'oh ts'hi

k'è sin.

Unsavoury 沒味 m'oh wei,

沒有滋味 m'oh yew tze

wei, 淡薄 t'han p'ó.

To unsay, 反口 fan k'ow.

Unscriptural, according to

the Chinese, 未出經典

wé ch'hiú king t'ien, 不經

p'oh king; do. as used by

Christians, 不合聖經

p'oh h'ó sh'ing king, 不依經

文 p'oh e king wán.

Unsearchable, 不可測

p'oh k'hò ts'hi, 未可探度

wé k'hò t'han t'ó.

Unseasonable, 不合天

時 p'oh h'ó t'hién shé, 不順

時 p'oh shún shé, 時辰不候

對 shé shín p'oh túy, 時候

不便 shé hóu p'oh p'én.

Unseemly, 不合所宜

p'oh h'ó s'ò é, 不便 p'oh p'én,

睷睷 ch'hióu k'hán, 不好

睷 p'oh haou k'hán.

Unseen, 不見 p'oh k'een,

隱 yin, 幽冥 yew ming, 無

目可見 woó m'oh k'hò k'een,

無形無象 woô hîng woô  
séang; unseen world, 陰間  
yin kēen, 冥間 ming kēen;  
unseen things, 昏昏 hwān  
hwān.

UNSERVICEABLE, 不合用  
pūh hō yung, 無益 woô yīh.

To UNSETTLE the mind, 惑  
hwō, 搖惑 yaô hwō; un-  
settled, 未定 wé tîng, 疑 è,  
無安止 woô gnan ché, 浪  
lāng, 漂泊 p'heaou pih, 浮  
沉 fōw chin, 汜 fán, 輕剿  
k'hîng p'heaou, 屑屑 sēē sēē,  
飢 keaou, 攄 k'hēen, 攄杌  
taou wūh, 效戮 shen shō,  
寫 wei, 怵慄 to che, 潑  
chuē, 悵悵 hwang yang, 潑  
潑 hwān hwān, 綽惹 chō  
jáy, 綽悵 chō jō; unsettled  
people, 宓民 jung mîn; un-  
settled in mind, 心思反覆  
sin sze fāu fūh, 益浪 wāng  
lāng, 不常遠之心 pūh  
ch'hāng yuèn che sin, 不恒  
之心 pūh hāng che sin, 悵  
悵 tsin t'heih.

UNSHAKEN, 不動 pūh túng,  
不搖 pūh yaô, 穩固 wān  
koó, 未可搖動 wé k'hò  
yaô túng.

UNSKILLED, 未熟練 wé  
shūh lēen, 未諳練 wé gān  
lēen, 未經歷事 wé king  
leih szé; unskilful, 不伶俐  
pūh líng lé, 不善 pūh shén,

未有手役 wé yì-w shòw  
twan, 拙 chue; unskilful  
writer, 拙筆 chuē peih.

UNSOCIABLE, 與人不相  
交 yù jin pūh séang keaou,  
不喜熱和 pūh hà jě hò;  
unsocial, 乖刺 kwae lá, 招  
落 chih lō, 能藏 nae tae.

UNSOLICITED, 未求而  
至 wé kēw ūh ché.

UNSOUND sleep, 寢而不  
寐 tsin ūh pūh meí.

UNSPEAKABLE, 說不來  
的 shwó pūh làe teih, 言不  
來的 yèn pūh làe teih, 無  
辭可言 woô szá k'hò yèn.

UNSPOTTED, 純色 shūn  
sh, 無玷 woô tēen.

UNSTABLE, 不穩固 pūh  
wān koó, 不妥當 pūh t'hò  
tāng, 磨 mei, 戚欬 leūh  
keih, 潑 hwān; unstable in  
disposition, 益浪 wāng lāng.

UNSTEADY, 不定當 pūh  
tíng táng, 不定於一 pūh  
tíng yú yīh, 不穩 pūh wān,  
然嬌 jèn t'hó, 危 wei, 危  
藥 wei nēē, 潑瀾 lan shin;  
an unsteady wind, 斜風  
sēây fung; unsteadiness, 危  
wei, 膠葛 keaou kō.

To UNSTRING 弛 shè, 弛  
pa, 昭 chaou, 警 tēē.

UNSUBDUED, 未有服人  
wé yèw fūh jin, 戰不勝的  
chén pūh shíng teih, 征不

birth, 未及期而生 wé

keih kè ūrh sāng ; untimely death, **橫死** hwǎng szè, **殞** cha, **夭** yaou, **殞** yaou, **殞** shang ; untimely fate, **天命** yaou ming. **殞** sha, **殞** chē.

UNTO, **至** ché, **及** keih ; unto death, **死而後已** szè ūrh hów è.

UNTOWARD, **逆意** nyth é, **不**隨意 pūh sūy é, **不**依所望 pūh e sò wáng.

UNTRACEABLE, **垓** yang ya.

UNTRACTABLE, **瞋** juen, **不**順理 pūh shún là, **不**依人意 pūh e jin é.

UNTRUE, **不**真 pūh chin, **假**的 kēa teih, **虛** heu, **謊**謬 hwàng méw.

UNTRUTH, **謊**話 hwàng hwá, **妄**言 wáng yén, **妄**談 wáng tán, **詭**言 kwàng yén, **虛**言 heu yén, **詛**言 gó yén.

UNUSUAL, **非常** fei cháng, **侖**儻 teaou táng, **奇**佻 k'è hae, **異**é, **僞**異 tsuén é, **佻** hae, **賅** hae, **奇** k'hè, **格**奇 k'ih k'hè, **悼**詭 chō wai, **踉** chìn chō ; unusually warm, **分**外熱 fún wáé jě, **十**分熱 shih fún jě.

UNUTTERABLE, **說**不得的 shwō pūh tih teih, **講**不來的 kēang pūh làe teih, **詛**講 tow now ; unutterable dis-

ress, **苦**不可言 k'hoò pūh k'hò yén.

UNVANQUISHED, **勝**不過 shíng pūh kwó, **不**服人治 pūh fūh jin chá.

UNVARNISHED, **嘜** yen, **樸** p'ho.

UNVARYING, **秉**不改 yùng pūh kaè, **無**移易 woò é yih, **不**更改 pūh kǎng kaè.

UNVEIL, **去**帕 k'heú p'há.

UNWARY, **不**小心 pūh seaòu sin, **不**留心 pūh lēw sin, **不**謹慎 pūh kin shín, **不**防備 pūh fāng p'ei.

UNWEARIED, **不**知勞苦者 pūh che laòu k'hoò chāy, **不**辭勞苦 pūh szò laòu k'hoò, **耐**辛苦的 náé sin k'hoò teih ; unwearied effort 孜孜 tszè tszè, **孳**孳 tszè tszè ; unwearied delight in goodness, **樂**善無倦 lō shén woò keuen.

UNWELCOME, **不**見接於人 pūh kēén tsāe yū jin.

UNWELL, **身**子有病 shin tszè yèw ping, **不**快 pūh k'hwáé, **不**爽快 pūh shwàng k'hwáé, **有**病 yew ping, **有**恙 yèw yáng ; parents unwell, **親**癯 ts'in tsā.

UNWILLING, **不**肯 pūh k'hāng, **不**願 pūh yuén, **不**欲 pūh yō, **不**情願 pūh

tsing yu.n. 慫慂 lèu lèu ;  
unwilling compliance. 呢 é.

UNWISE, 不智 pāh ché.  
無知 wóo ché 不明白  
pāh m.ang pāh, 愚 yú, 魯  
loò.

UNWISHED, 不願意者  
pāh yuén é chây, 不願而  
至 pāh yuén ūh ché.

UNWILLINGLY, 不知不  
覺 pāh ché pāh k'ò.

UNWANTED, 不依常規  
pāh é ch'hang kwei.

UNWORTHY, 不該 pāh  
k'ae 不相宜 pāh s'ang é,  
不可 pāh k'hò, 不堪 pāh  
pāh k'han ; unworthy of being  
mentioned, 昇不足道  
pe pūh tsūh taón : unworthy  
of notice, 不足觀也 pāh  
tsūh kwan yà.

UNYIELDING, 不服 pāh  
fūh, 不降 pāh k'ang, 降  
yung k'ang, 勁 king.

Up, 上 sháng ; to go up, 上  
去 sháng k'heú. 往上 wàng  
sháng ; up to this moment, 迄  
于今 k'eh yū kin ; up to  
heaven, 戾於天 lé yū t'een,  
上於天 sháng yū t'heen ;  
up hill, 登山 t'ang san ; up  
and down, 上下 sháng hēá ;  
up and down in life, 坎坷  
k'hàn k'hò ; it is difficult to  
put up with it, 情實難甘  
tsing shīh nāu kan ; to

blow up with gunpowder, 以  
火藥發之 è hò yō fā ché,  
烘起來 hung k'hò laē ; to  
blow up a ship, 烘壞船  
hung hwaé chwān : to put one  
up to a thing. 提醒人 té  
sing jin ; to come up with, 趕  
上 kàn sháng ; to rise up in  
the mind, 上於心 sháng  
yū sin.

UPBRAID, 責比 tsēh pē,  
傲責 ping tsēh, 欺 k'he.

TORPHOLD, 扶持 fo ché, 攙  
扶 tsan fo, 提拔 té pō, 掖  
yēh, 掀 tsūh, 擰 pe, 擰 k'ang,  
將 ts'ang.

Uron, 上 sháng. 在上  
tsai sháng, 上頭 sháng  
t'hòw, 上面 sháng m'én. 於  
yū ; upon the table, 在棹上  
tsai chō sháng.

UPPER, 在上 tsai sháng,  
以上 è sháng ; uppermost,  
最上 tsúy sháng, 至上  
ché sháng ; upper lip, 上  
唇 k'ō ; an upper room, 樓 lōw,  
一層樓 yīh ts'ang lōw, 閣  
kō, 上 kwae ; the upper tone,  
上聲 sháng shing.

UPRIGHT, 直 chīh, 質直  
chīh chīh, 卓 chō, 矗 chūh,  
忠耽 chung k'ang, 義 é ; up-  
right mind, 盟心 ming sin,  
正心 ching sin. 秉直 ping  
chīh, 豎 shoo, 端 twan, 剛  
直 k'ang chīh, 惠 tih, 忠

chung, 心忪 sin p'hǎng, 怵  
tò, 慙 shin, 正直 ching  
ch'ih, 縮直 sūh ch'ih; up-  
right men, 清流 tsing lēw;  
just, 公道 kung taóu, 公平  
kung ping, 公義 kung é, 正  
直 ching ch'ih; perpendicular,  
豎立 shoó leih; to stand  
upright, 站立 chàn leih; an  
upright nose, 準鼻 chun  
peih; an upright chimney,  
竈突 tsaóu tūh; upright,  
straight, 艸 chung.

UPROAR, 混鬧 hwǎn  
naóu, 喧呶 heuen noo, 號  
呶 haóu noo, 誼譁 heuen  
hwa, 喧鬧 heuen naóu, 吵  
鬧之事 chaou naóu che  
szé.

TO UPROOT, 拔根 pǎ kǎn,  
除根 choē kǎn.

TO UPSET, 推倒 t'huy  
taóu, 擗 tsuy, 顛 tēn, 踉  
跄 ta; to upset a boat, 覆舟  
fūh chow; to be upset, 倒塌  
taóu tā.

UPSHOT of a thing, 結果  
kēē kò.

UPSIDE down, 倒反 taóu  
fàn, 顛倒 tēn taóu.

UPSTAIRS, 樓上 lōw  
sháng; an upstairs room, 樓  
lōw.

UPWARD, 往上 wàng  
sháng, 向上 hēang sháng;  
upwards of ten, 十以上

sh'ih è sháng, 十有餘 sh'ih  
yèw yū; upwards of fifty years,  
五十多年 woó sh'ih to  
nēen, 五十以上 woó sh'ih  
è sháng; upwards of a thousand  
years, 千有餘年 ts'hēen  
yèw yū nēen.

URBANE, 有禮 yèw lè, 溫  
和 wǎn hò.

URBANITY, 禮貌 lè maóu,  
文禮 wǎn lè, 禮體 lè t'hè,  
禮儀 lè è.

URCHIN, 小廝 seáu sze.

URETHRA, 溺孔 neáu  
k'hùng, 尿之所出 neáu  
che sò ch'hūh, 命門 míng  
mún.

TO URGE, 迫迨 p'ih ts'ih,  
道 tsew, 鑠 chò, 催逼 tsuy  
peih, 勒逼 l'ih peih, 迫近  
p'ih kín, 逼迫 peih p'ih, 緊  
逼 kin peih, 蹙蹙 ts'ih ts'ih,  
蹙 ts'ih, 蹙 ts'ih, 縱與  
tsung yu, 蟲沒 meih mǔh,  
蟲沒 meih mǔh, 促 ts'ih,  
tsā, 勸 k'ò, 勸 k'héang,  
lé, 駁 k'ò, 急迫 keih p'ih,  
徐湧 tsung yung, 熨 p'ih,  
yuy, 勸 lēang, 抑 y'ih,  
yae, 勸 heuh, 勸 k'hae,  
mēén, 勸 tsung, 勢 k'ang,  
摩 mǒ, 拮 k'ē; to urge in an  
arbitrary manner, 迫切 p'ih  
ts'ē; to urge forward, 薄劣  
p'ò noó, 踟躕 peih ts'ih; to  
urge on, 窩 lé, 鑿 sung, 驅



min, 敦 tūn, 勸 yae, 抑 yih, 慫 sze; to urge on a dog, 獎 tsèang, 獎 tsèang; to urge to eat, 御 yù, 御食 yù shih, 慫 滙 tsung yung, 措 sīh; to urge payment, 催 討 ts'uy t'haòu; to urge incessantly, 頻 催 pin ts'huy; do. as with fire, 鑠 chō; to urge to strenuous exertion, 勉 勵 miên lé, 勒 mōw, 追 鋒 chuy tsung; to urge a close examination, 追 究 chuy kéw, 跟 究 kǎn kéw; to urge in a pressing manner, 苦 勸 k'hoò k'heuen, 敲 luy, 覬 tsūh; urged, 蹙 催 tsūh ts'huy, 催 促 ts'huy tsūh.

URGENT, 要 緊 yaáu kin, 飛 即 fei tseih, 即 速 tseih sūh, 亟 速 keih sūh, 喫 緊 keih kin, 吃 緊 keih kin, 苦 急 k'hoò keih, 促 促 tseu tsūh, 勸 勸 k'hwang jàng 緊 kin, 切 ts'hě, 即 tseih, 疾 tseih, 卒 sūh, 絀 kew, 輟 kō, 隘 yih, 標 peaou, 頻 pin, 峻 seuen, 偈 ke, 急 keih, 卒 tseih, 廠 e, 惡 heuen, 憾 keae, 慫 pē, 悞 keuen, 慫 慫 pē foo, 拊 撫 foò foò, 拿 pēn. 哦 hwūh; urgent case, 急 處 keih ch'oo; very urgent, 蹙 蹙 s'ang ts'huy, 頂 緊 ting kin; the mind urgent, 不 遑 pūh hwāng; urgent affairs, 事 急

szó keih, 情 急 tsing keih.

URINAL, 便 壺 pēn hoò, 夜 壺 yáy hoò, 尿 湖 neaòu hoò.

URINARY, 小 腸 seaòu cháng.

URINE, 尿 neaòu 溺 neaòu, 身 水 shin shwù, 撒 的 水 sā teih shwù, 小 遺 seaòu é; to pass do. 小 便 seaòu pēn, 洩 便 saou pēn, 疝 尿 o neaòu, 遺 尿 é neaòu, 尿 neaou.

URN, 缸 kung, 甬 kīh.

URSA MAJOR, 北 斗 pīh tòw, 天 罡 t'hēn kang; to worship this star. 朝 斗 chaòu tòw; Ursa minor, 小 斗 seaòu tòw. •

URTICA, stinging nettle, 尋 麻 tsin mà; urtica marina, 蛇 蛇 cha, 鮐 cha, 鱧 tang.

Us, 我們 gnò mūn, 我等 gnò tǎng. 我 儕 gnò tsae.

USAGE, 風 俗 fung sūh, 習 俗 seih sūh, 規 矩 kwei keù; to receive ill usage, 受 人 委 曲 shóu jin wei keūh.

To USE, 用 yung. 式 用 shih yung, 施 she, 施用 she yung, 使 用 shè yung, 自 用 tszé yung, 以 è. 由 yêw, 尋 tsin, 服 fuh, 與 yù, 措 ts'hoò; not to use, 不 以 pūh è; to use profusely, 濫 用 lán yung; to use (expend) 費

用 fei yúng; to employ, 用 yúng, 使 shè, 任 jín; make no use of me, 不與我 pūh yà gnò; of no use, 不中用 pūh chúng yúng; how much rice does your family use in one day? 爾家裡一日消多少米 ùrh kēa lè yīh jín seaou to shaou mè; its use is extensive, 其用遠矣 kē yúng yuàn è; to enjoy the use of, 受用 shóu yúng. 享用 hēang yúng; moderate use, 節用 tsē yúng; to use harshly, 刻 k'ih, 刻薄 k'ih pō; use is second nature, 習慣自然 seih kwán tszé jén.

USEFUL, 有用 yèw yúng, 多用 to yúng, 合用 hō yúng, 便益 pēu yīh, 裨益 pe yīh.

USELESS, 無用 woò yúng, 不中用 pūh chúng yúng, 無益 woò yīh, 無裨益 woò pe yīh, 無與 woò yù, 苦惡 k'hoò gō, 廢 fei, 倭倭 lāng tāng, 廢物 fei wūh, 不合用 pūh hō yúng, 蛇足 shāy tsūh; useless silk, 敗絮 páe sau; useless wood, 散木 sán mūh, 枋 leuē.

TO USHER in, 引見 yín kēn, 引進 yín tain.

USUAL, 平常 pīng ch'ang, 常時 ch'hāng shā, 照常 chaóu ch'hāng, 尋常 tsín

ch'hāng, 尋常 kēa ch'hāng, 貫 kwán, 習慣 seih kwán, 慣熟 kwán shūh, 適 shīh. 正 ching; as usual, 如常 joò ch'hāng; usually, 平素 pīng soó, 平日 pīng jīh, 平時 pīng shā.

TO USURP, 攘 jàng; 侵奪 tsin tò, 強佔 kēang chen, 強霸 kēang pá, 霸佔 pá chen, 侵佔 tsin chen, 擅 chen, 擅專 chen chuen, 侵牟 tsin mow, 篡 tsuán, 僭 tsēn, 茶僭 too tsēn, 攬取 làn tsuē; to usurp a name, 僭名 tsēn ming haou; to usurp the title of Emperor, 僭稱 皇帝 tsēn ch'ing hwāng té; to usurp authority, 擅權 chen kēuēn, 捷據 tseth kéu, 勾當 kow táng, 侵牟 tsin mòw; to usurp the management, 兜攬事情 tow làn szé tsing, 霸佔 pá chen; to usurp a station, 僭越其位 tsēn yuē kē wēi; usurped government, 僞朝 wēi chaóu.

USURPATION of honour, 僭尊 tsēn tsun.

USURPER, 霸王 pá wáng. 奪篡之人 tsuán tò che jín

USURER, 放賬的 fāng cháng teih, 放賬的財主 fāng cháng teih tsuā chòu, 要利錢者 yāu lé tsuēn chāy.

USURY, 放利賬 fāng lé

cháng, 借貨起利錢 tséay  
hó k'hiè lé tsèèn.

UTENSIL, 器 k'hé, 器具  
k'hé keú, 器皿 k'hé mǐng;  
家伙 k'ea hò, 家什 k'ea shíh,  
櫛 twan, 盞 pò, 盞 tuy, 盞  
shay, 鏟 te; utensils used in  
husbandry, 農器 nung k'hé;  
a bamboo utensil for catching  
fish, 筌 tseuèn.

UTILITY, 便益 p'én yíh,  
裨益 pe yíh.

UTMOST, 極 keíh, 太甚  
t'haé shín, 已甚 è shín, 甚  
矣 shín è, 盡 tsín, 盛極  
shíng keíh, 肆極 szé keíh,  
終 chung, 竭 k'è, 殫 tan;  
the utmost degree, 極地  
keíh té; utmost bounds of the  
earth, 地之極處 té che  
keíh ch'hoó; to do one's ut-  
most, 盡力 tsín leíh; utmost  
strength, 盡其力 tsín k'è leíh;  
to carry wantonness to the ut-  
most, 基色 ke sīh; to the ut-  
most, 已極 è keíh; the utmost  
manifestation of feeling, 盡

情 tsín tsing.

To UTTER, 說出來 shwǒ  
ch'hǔh laê; to utter a voice, 出  
聲 ch'hǔh shing, 噴 yǎh; to  
utter anything, 譏 fā; to utter  
oaths and imprecations, 發  
呪賭誓 fā chów tòò shé,  
發誓 fā shé, 出矢話  
ch'hǔh shè hwá; to utter a  
false oath, 枉誓願 wǎng shé  
yuén; to utter good words, 出  
好話 ch'hǔh haòu hwá; to  
utter aspirations of praise, 嘆  
t'hán sèèn.

UTTER ruin, 全敗 tseuèn  
paé.

UTTERANCE, 口 k'hòw, 聲  
詞 shing szé; a good utter-  
ance, 好口角 haòu k'hòw  
k'è; utterance stopped, 哽  
kǎng yíh; difficult utterance,  
結舌 k'è shé, 結巴 k'è pa.

UTTERMOST, 至極 ché  
keíh.

UVARIA, 鷹爪 ying ch'au.

UXURIOUS, 過於愛妻  
kwó yú gnaé tse.

## V

VACANCY in an office. 缺  
keuē, 簡缺 k'ēn keuē; a  
good vacancy, 好缺 haou  
keuē.

VACANT, 空 k'hung, 空虛  
k'hung heu, 曠野 kwàng yà, y,  
款 kwan, 廊 k'ō, 闌 lang; a  
vacant space, 荒 hwang, 智  
yuen, 廣 m'ō, 膠 leaou: to de-  
clare an office vacant, 開缺  
k'hae keuē; to send some one  
to fill it, 放缺 fáng keuē, 補  
缺 pò keuē; a vacant stare.  
瞳 tung; a vacant mind, 空  
心 k'hung sin; do. as desti-  
tute of prejudice, 虛心 heu  
sin; a vacant road, 間道  
k'ēn taou; vacant office, 空  
懸之職 k'hung heuēn che  
ch'ih, 懸曠的 heuēn kwàng  
teih.

To VACATE, 空出來  
k'hung ch'hih laē; to vacate  
an old office, 除官 choó  
kwan.

VACATION, 空閑之時  
k'hung hiēn che shē, 閑暇  
之日 hiēn hiēa che jih; vaca-  
tion in study, 放學之時  
fáng h'ō che shē; vacation  
from service, 下班之時  
hiēa pán che shē, 免差之  
時 miēn ch'ha che shē.

To VACCINATE, 種痘  
chúng tów, 以牛漿種痘  
è n'ew ts'ang chúng tów.

To VACILLATE, 翻復不定  
fan f'ah p'uh t'ing, 不定  
主意 p'uh t'ing choò é, 搖  
動 yaou t'ing, 翻疑 fan é.

VACUUM, 全空的所  
tsuēn k'hung teih sò, 盡空  
之處 tein k'hung che ch'óo,  
縣空中 heuēn k'lung  
chung.

VADE-MECUM, 江湖尺  
牘 k'ang hoó ch'ih t'ih, 袖  
珍 s'ew chin.

VAGABOND, 浪蕩之人  
làng t'háng che jin, 飄蕩之  
人 p'heaou t'háng che jin, 遊  
蕩之人 y'ew t'háng che  
jin, 匪類 fei lúy, 匪人 fei  
jin, 遊手 y'ew shòw, 爛仔  
làn tszè, 流冗 l'ew j'ung, 爛  
崽 làn sae, 流民 l'ew mín,  
下流 h'ea l'ew.

VAGINA, 牝子 pin tszè,  
牝戶 pin hoó, 尻 pe. 陰戶  
yin hoó, 小便道 seáu  
p'een taou.

VAGRANT, 奸匪 k'ēn fei,  
遊手好閑 y'ew shòw haou  
hiēn, 浪蕩人 làng t'háng  
jin.

VAGUE, 蕩蕩 t'háng t'ang,

清 *tsing* 借資起引資 *shai* 清 *shai* *tsing*

in a line a capital.

UTTERANCE 器 *chi* 器具 *chi* *ku*

家伙 *chia hui* 家什 *chia shih*

家什 *chia shih* 家什 *chia shih*

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家什 *chia shih* 家什 *chia shih*

說出來 *shwō*  
to utter a voice. 出

聲 *ch'ien shang* 噴 *yūh*; to

utter anything. 議 *gi*: to utter

words and imprecations. 發

咒 *ch'ow toò shé*.

發 *shé* 出 *shé* 矢 *shé* 話

*ch'ien shé hwa*: to utter a

false oath. 枉 *wáng shé*

言 *yōn*: to utter good words. 出

好 *ch'ieh haòu hwa*; to

utter aspirations of praise. 嘆

*ch'ien sōn*.

UTTER ruin, 全 *tsuén*

敗 *paé*.

UTTERANCE, 口 *k'how*, 聲

詞 *shing szé*; a good utter-

ance. 好 *haòu k'how*

口 *k'how*; utterance stopped, 哽

噎 *k'ang yih*; difficult utterance,

結 *k'ee shé*. 結 *k'ee pa*.

UTTERMOST, 至 *ché*

極 *keih*.

UTARIA, 磨 *ying* 爪 *ch'au*.

EXTREMES, 過 *kwó* 於 *yá* 愛 *gnáé* 妻

*tse*.

## V

VACANCY in an office. 缺  
keuē, 簡缺 k'ēn keuē; a  
good vacancy, 好缺 haou  
keuē.

VACANT, 空 k'hung, 空虛  
k'hung heu, 曠野 kwàng yà,  
款 kwan, 廊 kǎ, 闕 lang; a  
vacant space, 荒 hwang, 智  
yuen, 虞 mǎ, 膠 leaou; to de-  
clare an office vacant, 開缺  
k'hae keuē; to send some one  
to fill it, 放缺 fáng keuē, 補  
缺 pò keuē; a vacant stare.  
瞳 tung; a vacant mind, 空  
心 k'hung sin; do. be desti-  
tute of prejudice, 虛心 heu  
sin; a vacant road, 間道  
k'ēn taou; vacant office, 空  
懸之職 k'hung heuēn che  
ch'ih, 懸曠的 heuēn kwàng  
teih.

To VACATE, 空出來  
k'hung ch'hih laē; to vacate  
an old office, 除官 choó  
kwan.

VACATION, 空閑之時  
k'hung hēen che shē, 閑暇  
之日 hēen hēa che j'ih; vaca-  
tion in study, 放學之時  
fáng hēō che shē; vacation  
from service, 下班之時  
hēa pán che shē, 免差之  
時 mēen ch'ha che shē.

To VACCINATE, 種痘  
chúng tów, 以牛漿種痘  
è nēw tsāng chúng tów.

To VACILLATE, 翻復不定  
fan fah p'ih t'ing, 不定  
主意 p'ih t'ing choò é, 搖  
動 yaou t'ing, 翻疑 fan é.

VACUUM, 全空的所  
tsuēn k'hung teih sò, 盡空  
之處 tein k'hung che ch'óo,  
縣空中 heuēn k'lung  
chung.

VAD-MECUM, 江湖尺  
牘 k'ang hoó ch'ih t'ih, 袖  
珍 s'ew chin.

VAGABOND, 浪蕩之人  
làng t'háng che j'in, 飄蕩  
之人 p'heaou t'háng che jin,  
蕩之人 yēw t'háng che  
jin, 匪類 fei lúy, 匪人 fei  
jin, 遊手 yēw shòw, 爛仔  
làn tszè, 流冗 lēw j'ung, 爛  
崽 làn sae, 流民 lēw mín,  
下流 hēa lēw.

VAGINA, 牝子 pin tszè,  
牝戶 pin hoó, 尻 pe. 陰戶  
yin hoó, 小便道 seadou  
p'een taou.

VAGRANT, 奸匪 k'ēn fei,  
遊手好閑 yēw shòw haou  
hēen, 浪蕩人 làng t'háng  
jin.

VAGUE, 蕩蕩 t'háng t'ang,

**tuéang.**

VALUABLE, 寶貝 pàu  
 péi, 貴重 kwei chúngh, 珍  
 寶 chin pàou, 值金 chih  
 kin, 值價 chih kèa, 珍奇  
 chin k'hè, 寶 pàou, 琦璵 ke

wei; valuable commodities,  
**良貨** lēang hó; valuables,  
**琛寶** chin tsin, **贖** kwei.  
**財** tsāē, **資玉** tszé yŭh, **琛**  
**寶** tsin paòu, **琦貨** k'he hó,  
**瓊琚** keung keu, **珠球**  
lŭh lŭh, **重貴** chŭng kwei,  
**估** kòò, **估價** kòò kēá, **尙**  
sháng, **估量** kòò lēang, **估**  
**計** kòò ké.

To VALUR, esteem, **貴之**  
kwei che, **重之** chŭng che;  
to set a price on, **估** kòò  
chih; what is it valued at?  
**值得** chih tih kè hò;  
to value one's-self, **自重** tszé  
chŭng, **凡** kenòu: he valued it  
much, **甚珍之** shin chin  
che; to value virtue, **寶善**  
paòu shén.

VALUE. **值的價** chih  
tēh kēá, **估之價** kòò che  
kēá, **價值** kēá chih; the  
real value, **不飾價** pŭh  
shih kēá.

To VAMP up anew, **作新**  
tsò sin.

VAMP of a boot, **靴** yaou,  
**靴** heuē yaou; do. of a  
shoe, **靴** yŭh, **屨頭** leu t'òw.

VAMPIRE, **蝙蝠** pēn fūh;  
see Bat.

VAN of an army, **前鋒**  
tsāen fung, **先鋒** sēen fung,  
**先驅** sēen keu. **啟** k'hè; van  
for conveying wild beasts, **輕**

**車** lan keu; winnowing van,  
**篩子** shaē tszè.

VANDAL, **夷人** è jin.

VANE, **帆** hēen; vane at the  
top of a mast, **船** chwān  
hwan, **風信旗** fung sín k'ā.

To VANISH, **不見了** pŭh  
kēen leaòu, **沒有了** mŭh  
yèw leaòu, **散氣** cān k'hé.  
**沒了影響** mŭh leaòu ying  
hēang, **換散** fā sán, **飄散**  
p'heaou sán, **飄然而去**  
p'heaou jēn ōrh k'heú, **歸無**  
kwei woò, **脫空** tō k'hung.

VANITY, **虛事** heu szé,  
**虛文** heu wān, **虛浮之**  
**事** heu fōw che szé: the va-  
nity of the world, **世俗之**  
**浮容** shé sŭh che fōw yŭng.

To VANQUISH, **勝過** shing  
kwó, **勝得過** shing tih  
kwó, **得勝** tih shing; to  
vanquish in argument, **辨倒**  
pēn taòu, **辯服** pēn fūh, **辯**  
**勝** pēn shing, **辯駁到底**  
pēn pō taòu tè.

VANTAGE, **利** lé; vantage  
ground, **地利** té lé.

VAPID, **志** t'han, **淡薄**  
t'han pō; a vapid style, **淡文**  
t'han wān.

VAPOUR, **氣** k'hé, **氣** k'hé,  
**水氣** shwŭy k'hé, **鬱氣**  
yŭh k'hé, **鬱攸** yŭh yew, **霧**  
woo, **烟霧** yen woo, **焰** kŭh,  
**靄** gae, **霞** hēa, **溼** heae, **率**



heau 熏 heun, 鴻濛 hung  
māng, 霄 scaou, 霄 yin, 飲  
k'hé, 雲 k'hé, 義 he. 濕  
chow, 燭 chung : vapoury  
smoke. 煙氣 yen k'hé, 火  
氣 bò k'hé. 熱氣 jé k'hé.  
do. mist 水氣 shwày k'hé :  
damp. 濕氣 shih k'hé. 潮  
氣 chāu k'hé : mountain va-  
pour. 山嵐 shan lan : fiery  
vapour. 鬼火 kw-i hò. 莽  
ha : light vapour. 浮雲 fōw  
yān. 氛 fun. 霧 fun. 霽 fun.  
氛氳 fun yun : vapour is-  
suing forth. 歔歔 yaou yaou :  
the vapours, 憂心若熏  
yew sin jō heun ; vapour aris-  
ing out of the ground. 歔  
chūh, 歔 how hēa. 歔歔  
heau heau.

VAPOURING. 自誇 tszé  
k'hwa. 稱頌自己 ch'ing  
súng tszé kè, 自滿 tszé  
mwán.

VAPOUROUS. 出氣的  
ch'ūh k'hé tēh.

VAPOURY. 歔歔 hēa hēa.

VARIABLE, different. 各樣  
kō yáng, 不一 pūh yih 殊  
異 shoó é ; changeable, 易改  
yih kàe, 屢改 lūy kàe, 更  
改 käng kàe, 不定 pūh t'ing.

VARIANCE. 相爭 cāng  
tsāng, 爭鬪 tsāng t'w, 爭  
競 tsāng king. 角口 kō  
k'hòw, 辯口 pién k'hòw.

TO VARIEGATE, 繡 séw.

VARIEGATED, 五彩 wó  
tsaè, 采色 tsac sth, 班色  
pán sth, 彩霞 tsac é, 斑 pán,  
錦 k'ín. 繡 seu 絞 kraou, 緞  
jūh, 緞繫 jūh fán, 絨 yuè,  
華 hwa, 華萊 hwa ts'haé,  
粉米 fūn mè, 粉澤 fūn  
tsih, 爛爛 pan lan, 璘璘  
lin pan, 煥爛 hwan lan, 綺  
k'á. 駁犖 pō laóu, 彪 pew,  
章 chang ; a variegated gem,  
箕 foo : a variegated silk-cover  
for books, 綃帙 s'ang chih ;  
variegated silks, 綾綵 ling  
tsaè, 悴 tsuy, 基 ke, 流黃  
lêw hwàng : variegated dres-  
ses, 霓裳羽衣 é shang yù  
é : do. stripes, 斑斕 pán lan,  
璘璘 lin pan. 彬 pan ; varie-  
gated colours. 五色 wó sth,  
斐 fei, 匪色 fei sth, 翻駁  
foo fūh. 綴雜 chiué tsā ; va-  
riegated feathers, 綃綃 sew  
sew : a variegated canopy. 綃  
蓋 tsuy kái : a variegated  
pheasant. 翬雉 hwuy che.

VARIETY. 各色 kō sth, 各  
樣 kō yáng. 不等 pūh t'ing ;  
variety of business, 雜事  
tsā szé ; every variety of  
merchandise. 雜貨 tsā hó,  
各色貨物 kō sth hó wūh.

VARIOLAE, or chicken pox,  
水泡 shwày pháu.

VARIOUS, 各 kō, 不一

pūh yīh; various colours, 各色 kō sīh, 各樣 kō yāng; various sorts, 不一宗 pūh yīh tsung, 各項 kō háng; various articles 品物 p'in wūh

To VARY, 改易 kàe yīh, 改變 kàe péén, 更改 kǎng kàe; varying, 差等 ch'ha tǎng.

VARLET, 小人 seaòu jīn, 惡徒 gō toó.

VARNISH, 漆 ts'heih, 漆 ts'heih, 漆油 ts'heih yēu, 梔 p'haou, 梔 hwan; a sort of varnish tree, 漆樹 ts'heih shoó, 栲 k'au.

To VARNISH, 使漆 shè ts'heih, 梔 hwan; varnished, 髹漆 hew ts'heih.

VASE, 器 k'hé, 珥 kēang, 瓮 ung, 彝 e, 爵 tsé, 琖 tsēn, 玉琖 yūh tsēn, 甌 kan, 甌 nāe tīng, 樽 tsun, 樽 chuen, 罍耳 kēà ùh; vase for flowers, 花瓶 hwa ping; a vase made of precious stone, 罍 kēà.

VASSAL, 屬人 shūh jīn, 從人 tsūng jīn, 奴僕 noó pūh.

VASSALAGE, to perform, 徭 yaou, 徭役 yaou yīh.

VAST, 廣大 kwàng tá, 寬大 k'hwan tá, 沒邊 mūh péén, 浩大 haóu tá, 弘 hūng, 鴻 hūng, 穹 keung,

巨 keú, 汪洋 yàng wáng, 浩 haóu, 嶧 haou haou, 浩瀚 haóu hán, 瀆瀆 kwàng yang, 渺渺 meaou haou, 泱泱 yang yang, 泱泱 yang mǎng, 閼 lang, 溟 leaou, 瀾瀾 keaou kō, 溟 tēn mēn, 漫漶 man hwan, 埒 foo, 罩 t'han, 悠 yew; vast extent, 廣遠 kwàng yuén; vast and indefinite, 茫茫 mǎng mǎng; a vast capacity, 滄 tsang, 海 haè; the vast ocean, 汪洋 wàng yāng; vastly, 掎 pow.

VAT, 大桶 tá t'hùng, 大筒 tá tūng; a wine vat, 酒桶 tséu t'hùng, 甕子 low tsè, 大盆 tá p'hón.

VAULT, 池 ch'hé, 窰 seih, 窰 keaou, 窰 gan, 捲 keuen; the vault of heaven, 穹窿 kung lung.

To VAULT, leap, 跳 t'eaou; to vault over the north sea, 跳北海 t'heaou pih haè; to vault as an arch, 打弓牆 tá kung tsāng, 造捲 tsáou keuen, 發卷 fā keuen, 發懸 fā huan; a vaulted roof, 發卷之蓋 fā keuen che káe.

To VAUNT, 誇大誇 k'wa tá hwá, 誇張自己 k'hwa chang tszé kè; to vaunt one's-self, 自銜 tszé huan, 誇嘴 k'hwa tsúy, 誇口 k'hwa

khaw 誇謝 ch'ui xen 誇  
 誇誇 khaw khaw  
 誇誇 khaw khaw

khaw 大話 ta hwa 自  
 其之語 tse tse khaw me  
 其氣之言 tse tse khaw  
 che yin.

khaw 牛仔肉 tse tse  
 khaw 小牛肉 tse tse

To khaw 出 輕 輕  
 ch'ui wen: to khaw out  
 出 tse tse

VEGETABLES. 菜 tse hwa  
 青菜 tse hwa 蔬菜 tse hwa  
 mau: 食素 tse hwa: to eat  
 vegetable food. 食菜 tse hwa  
 tse hwa: what vegetable does he eat. 其蔬  
 維何 k'ei tse hwa: vegeta-  
 ble garden. 菜園 tse hwa yuen.

To VEGETATE, 萌 ming.  
 發芽 fa ya.

VEGETATION, 舜 shun.

VEHEMENT, 緊 急 kin  
 k'ei, 勒 緊 lih kin, 切 tse tse,  
 懇切 k'ei tse tse, 切然 tse tse  
 jen. 盡心 tse sin, 猛 m'ang,  
 競 king 疾 tseih, 疾齊  
 tseih tse 奮 fun, 威憤 tseih  
 fun, 譴謫 t'hen kw'än, 傷  
 k'ei, 慄 p'heon, 嬾 chuy;  
 vehement address, 詳 hing:  
 vehement desire to act, 怦怦  
 欲動 p'ing p'ing yuh tung;  
 vehement love, 孜 tse.

khaw 車 k'ei 大車 tse  
 轎車 k'ei k'ei 轎

To veil 重翟 ch'ung tse,  
 重翟 tse tse: to veil the  
 face. 蔽面 tse mien 擁蔽  
 其面 tse tse tse mien.

khaw 蓋頭 k'ei t'hou. 頭  
 始 t'hou pa 首始 shou pa,  
 始 pa 是 she 帝 t'ien. 悻  
 悻 tse she. 悻 p'ih,  
 悻 p'ih: a veil worn by fe-  
 males in mourning. 頭 悻  
 t'hou tse.

khaw 脈 mih. 血 tse heu  
 mih. 脈絡 mih lo: vein or  
 streak. 紋 win. 紋子 wan  
 tse. 紋理 wan le, 道紋  
 tao wan 花紋 hwa wan,  
 經 le. 斐 fei: veins in the  
 earth. 防 li: 地脈 té mih;  
 veins of marble. 脈 pan; veins  
 in rocks, 脈 f'o. 勃 li; the  
 veins of a gem. 理文 lè wän.  
 玢幽 pin pin, 玢 wän, 玢  
 tsoo, 玢 wän. 玢 tsoo; the  
 vein of metal in a mine, 礦  
 脈 kwang mih: small veins,  
 身 m'ö; veins in wood, 文  
 wän, 木文 m'uh wän, 挾  
 h'ei, 捷 sä, 悻 yun; vein in  
 silk, 紕 tse; veins of water  
 running under ground. 演  
 yin; in a pleasant vein. 好玩  
 的 haou wän tse, 好戲的  
 haou hé tse.

**VELOCITY**, 輕快之勢  
k'hing k'hwaá che szé, 輕速  
之貌 k'hing sũh che maóu,  
星速之事 sing sũh che  
szé, 飛一般 fei yĩh pwan,  
輻輳 hó hò, 汎 sín.

**VELVET**, 絨 jũng, 多羅  
絨 to lò jũng, 剪絨 tsèen  
jũng.

**VERNAL**, 可賣的 k'hò  
maé teĩh, 賣得的 maé tĩh  
teĩh; one influenced by mer-  
cenary views, 利徒 lé t'hoó.

To **VEND**, 賣去 maé k'eú,  
賣出 maé ch'hũh, 賣給人  
maé keĩh jin, 估 kò, 售  
shów.

**VENDIBLE**, 賣得的 maé  
tĩh teĩh.

**VENDOR**, 作買賣者  
tsómaé maé chày, 發客 fā  
kĩh.

**VENERABLE**, 老 laòu, 耆  
老 t'hěe laòu, 該敬的 kae  
king teĩh, 可畏的 k'hò wéi  
teĩh, 可敬的 k'hò king  
teĩh, 可尊的 k'hò tsun  
teĩh, 威嚴者 wei yèn chày,  
尊貴 tsun kweí, 尊重  
tsun chúng; venerable old  
man, 翁父 ung fóo; vene-  
rable person, 有體面者  
yèw t'hè mēen chày; vena-  
ble teacher, 老先生 laòu  
sēen sǎng, 兄台 heung  
taé, 老爺 laòu yáy, 叟 sòw;

venerable sir! 老台 laòu  
taé; venerable brother, 老哥  
laòu ko.

To **VENERATE**, 敬 king,  
恭敬 kung king, 拜 paé,  
俯 pin, 尊 tsun, 崇 tsũng,  
欽崇 k'hin tsũng, 尊重  
tsun chúng, 尊敬 tsun king,  
崇敬 tsũng king, 舉宗 keù  
tsung, 敬畏 king wei, 廩  
yĩh, 懣 ke, 懣 nan, 栗 leĩh,  
肅 sũh; to venerate the inhi-  
bitions of Heaven, 謹天戒 kin  
t'hēen keaé; to venerate spirits,  
敬神 king shĩn, 畏神 wei  
shĩn; do. Heaven, 畏天 wei  
t'hēen.

**VENERATION**, 謹 kin, 祇  
che, 嫺 chũh, 漏 chĩh, 虔  
kēen, 恪 kǎ, 嚴肅 yèn sũh,  
惕 t'hěe, 忒 chĩh.

**VENEREAL** ulcer, 淫瘡  
yĩn chwáng. 疳瘡 kan  
chwáng, 陽侮 yàng wò, 便  
毒 pēen tũh, 楊梅瘡  
yàng mei chwáng; do. com-  
plaint, 疝瘕 shen hēa, 瘰  
tuy, 瘰 tuy, 瘰 t'huy, 癩  
tuy, 癩病 yũh ping; vene-  
real poison, 楊梅毒 yàng  
mei tũh; weakness from ve-  
nereal excess, 內傷陰虛  
núy shang yĩn heu.

**VENERY**, 邑 sĩh.

**VENETIAN** blinds, 木板  
簾 mũh pán lēen, 牛拍膝

察 *nāw p'hi hēi ch'wang.* 白  
葉 *p'hi yē ch'wang.*

VENGEANCE. 報仇 *paóu k'ew.* 報仇之事 *paóu k'ew che szé.* 報復之意 *paóu fū che é;* to take vengeance.  
雪恨 *seuē hān.*

VENISON. 鹿肉 *lāh jūh.* 野獸肉 *yāy shōw jūh.* 野肉 *yāy jūh:* venison (highly flavoured). 鹿痿 *lūh wei.* 潛賤 *tsan wei.*

VENOM. 毒 *tūh.* 毒藥 *tūh yō.* 毒物 *tūh wūh.*

VENOMOUS, 有毒的 *yēw tūh t'eh:* a venomous snake.  
毒蛇 *tūh shāy.*

VENT hole. 孔 *k'hung.* 隙 *k'heih.* 空隙 *k'hung k'heih.*

To VENT one's anger, 發怒 *fā noó,* 洩氣 *sāe k'hé.* 雪恨 *seuē hān;* to vent forth.  
發出 *fā ch'ūh:* to vent bad feelings. 出惡心 *ch'ūh gō sin,* 吐惡心 *t'hoò gō sin:* do. benevolent, 發善心 *fā shén sin;* to give vent to, 開發 *k'hae fā.*

To VENTILATE, fan, 打扇 *tā shén,* 搗 *shén;* to winnow, 簸揚 *po yāng,* 搗颺 *shén yāng;* to allow a passage for the air, 通風 *t'hung fung.*

VENTRICLES of the heart, 心竅 *sin k'heau;* do. one of them, 輸 *shoo.*

To VENTURE, to dare, 敢 *kān;* to peril, 冒險 *maóu hēn:* to approach danger, 致險害 *ch'ē hēn haé che kēn' 之間* 至危險之地 *ch'ē wei hēn che tē:* to venture a wager. 敢相輸 *kān s'ang shoo:* to venture a battle, 試一戰 *sh'ē y' ch'ien;* to venture one's life. 致命 *ch'ē míng,* 致身 *ch'ē shín,* 拚命 *pwán míng,* 拚命 *pēn míng;* to venture all for one's country, 殉國家之急 *seún kwō k'ea che keih.*

VENUS, 金星 *kin sing,* 太白 *t'haé p'hi.*

VERACITY, 真實之事 *chin shih che szé.*

VERANDAH, 露臺 *loó taé,* 洋臺 *yāng taé.*

VERATRUM albina, 銀蘭 *yin lán.*

VERB. 活字 *hwō tszé,* 生字 *sāng tszé,* 動字 *túng tszé;* verbs active are formed by prefixing, 使 *shè;* thus, to produce, 使生 *shè sāng;* verbs passive are formed by prefixing, 被 *pé;* thus, to be produced, 被生 *pé sāng.*

VERBAL order, 面諭 *mēn yú,* 口受 *k'hòw sbów,* 聲明 *shing míng,* 口傳 *k'hòw chuēn;* verbal altercation, 舌戰 *sh'ē ch'én;* verbal talk, 口

說話之 k'hòw shwō che h'á.

VERBATIM, 句句一樣  
keú keú yíh yáng.

VERBIAGE, 蔓衍 mán yèn.  
千言萬語 ts'hién yèn  
wán yù, 言語多反覆  
yèn yù to fàn fūh, 囁 kwō.

VERBINA, 馬鞭草 mà  
pēn ts'haou.

VERBOSE, 囉囉 sēē seu.  
囉 le, 多言 to yèn, 多嘴  
to tsúy, 多話 to hwá, 囉  
leaou chaou, 唧唧 chaou  
leaou, 唧唧 hong, 唧唧 lēē, 唧唧  
lēē tseu, 唧唧 t'how, 唧唧  
chē now, 唧唧 chē kēē, 唧唧  
chen, 唧唧 chen, 唧唧 chūē, 唧唧  
e, 唧唧 seu; excessively do. 唧唧  
kwō seu. 唧唧 shaou, 唧唧  
pe tseih, 唧唧 t'haou, 唧唧 chun,  
唧唧 tūng, 唧唧 mīh, 唧唧 shīh,  
唧唧 pe tseih, 唧唧 fan, 唧唧  
jen jen, 唧唧 fei, 唧唧 hēā, 唧唧  
chow, 唧唧 han, 唧唧 kung, 唧唧  
sīh, 唧唧 tsā tse, 唧唧 she,  
唧唧 hēā, 唧唧 ma, 唧唧 tǎ kō,  
唧唧 chay, 唧唧 chē, 唧唧 le e,  
唧唧 kīh, 唧唧 lēē chē, 唧唧 tang.

VERBOSITY, 唧唧 chē tow.

VERDANT, in full leaf, 萋  
萋 foò hò, 萋萋的 tsing  
tsing tsēh, 萋萋 tsing lùh;  
the verdant spring of youth  
does not return, 青春不  
再來 tsing ch'hun pūh tsāē  
lāē.

VERDICT, 審擬之辭  
shin è che szē; opinion, 意見  
é kēē; judgment, 斷語  
twán yù, 聽斷之語 t'hing  
twán che yù.

VERDIGREASE, 銅鏽  
tūng sūh, 銅油綠 tūng  
yēw lūh, 銅綠 tūng lūh.

VERDURE, 青綠 tsing  
lūh, 綠色 lūh sīh, 蒼秀  
chiwāng séw.

VERGE, 邊 pēn, 界 keāē,  
涯 yāē, 境 kīng, 際 tsē; the  
verge of a stream, 泥 e, 河  
涯 hô yāē.

TO VERIFY, 徵 ching, 符  
foò, 覈驗 hīh nēēn, 診驗  
chín nēēn, 證 ching, 証據  
ching keú. 左驗 tsò nēēn.  
驗明自 nēēn mīng pīh,  
效 heaóu, 正 ching, 讎  
chōw, 讎 tsin.

VERIFIED, 有徵 yēw  
ching, 証驗 ching nēēn, 成  
驗 ching nēēn.

VERIFICATION, of prognos-  
tics, 占驗 chen nēēn, 占應  
chen ying, 籤 tsēēn, 證驗  
ching nēēn; do. of predictions,  
徵驗 ching nēēn, 效驗  
heaóu nēēn.

VERILY, 誠然 ching jēn,  
固然 koó jēn, 自然 tszé  
jēn, 果然 kò jēn, 真確 chin  
kēō, 核實 hīh shīh, 確 kēō.

VERISIMILITUDE, 大槩

是 tá k'haé shé, 大約是 tá yò shé, 像可信者 s'ang k'hò sín chày.

VERITABLE, 真 chin, 真實 chin shíh, 誠實 ching shíh.

VERITY, 真實之事 chin shíh che szé, 誠有之事 ching yèw che szé.

VERMES, 蠕癭 jaou k'ea, 蠱 koò.

VERMICELLI, 粉絲 fún sze, 菜豆粉 lüh tòw fún.

VERMICULAR, 生蟲的 sāng chūng teih, 生蛆子 sāng tsoo tszè.

VERMICULARIS, 蠕垂 tan chuy.

VERMILION, 朱 choo; do. colour, 朱色 choo sīh; vermilion paint, or red ink, 銀朱 yin choo, 胭脂 yēn che, 銀硃 yin choo, 丹砂 tan sha; the vermilion pencil, 朱筆 choo peih. 硃筆 choo peih.

VERMIN, 惡蟲 gō chūng, 蛆 tsoo, 虱子 sīh tszè; full of vermin, 生蟲的 sāng chūng teih, 多虱子 to sīh tszè.

VERNACULAR, 土話 t'hoò hwá, 土音 t'hoò pīh, 土音 t'hoò yin, 本地話 pùn té hwá.

VERNAL, 春天的 ch'hun t'heen teih, 春的 ch'hun

teih, 春時有者 ch'hun shé yèw chày; vernal equinox, 春分 ch'hun fún; vernal showers, 春雨 ch'hun yù; vernal sacrifice, 殽 né, 禴 yǒ; vernal breeze, 春風 ch'hun fūng.

VERSATILE, 容易改易 yūng é kaé yīh.

VERSE, 詩 she, 一首詩 yīh shòw she; to make verses, 作詩 tsò she; a verse of a chapter, 節 tsèh.

VERSED, 肄 e, 諳練 gān lēn, 諳熟 gān shūh, 熟 shūh, 嫻 hēn, 嫻 é, 掄 lūn, 溫習 wān sēh, 翫 wàn; versed in ancient and modern history, 博古通 pō koò t'hung; versed in criminal law, 哲獄 ché yūh; versed in ancient lore, 溫故 wān koó; versed in mathematics, 習算數 sēh swān soó.

To VERSIFY, 作詩 tsò she, 作歌 tsò ko, 作詞 tsò szè.

VERSION, interpretation, 註解 choó keà; translation, 翻譯之語 fān yī che yū.

VERTEBRA, 髓 chuy, 項後骨 hēang hów kwūh, 脊骨 tseih kwūh.

VERTEBRAL bones, 骨幹 hwūh kan.

VERTEX of a hill, 山頂

shan ting, 山頭 shan t'hòw,  
巔 lwan ; the vertex, 頂 ting,  
顛 tēen ; vertex of a cone, 厚  
頂 hów ting.

VERTICAL, 在天頂上  
tsaé t'heén ting sháng.

VERTIGO, 頭暈 t'hòw  
hwán, 頭發暈 t'hów fā  
hwán, 一頭發昏 yih t'hòw  
fā hwán.

VERVAIN, 馬鞭草 mà  
pēen ts'haòu, 馬便草 mà  
pēen ts'haòu, 廟樹枝 meáoú  
shoó che.

VERY, 甚 shín, 最 tsúy.  
極 keih, 十分 shíh fún, 實  
在 shíh tsae, 尤 yéw, 深  
shin, 狠 hǎn, 孔 k'hùng, 劇  
k'heih, 娘 lang, 淫 kǎn, 淫  
yin, 邪 ke, 綦 ke, 殺 shǎ,  
了不得 leáoú pūh tih ;  
very much, 殊屬 shoó shūh,  
到 chih, 重甚 chúng shín,  
最多 tsúy to, 太多 t'haé to,  
好不 haóu pūh ; very much  
vexed and annoyed, 好不  
苦惱 haóu pūh k'hoò naòu ;  
very much grieved, 重憂  
chúng yew, 哀痛至切 gae  
t'húng ché ts'hě ; very little.  
許少 heú shaòu, 半點  
pwán tēen ; very many, 許  
多 heú to, 良多 léang to,  
殊多 shoó to ; very right, 甚  
是 shín shé, 狠是 hǎn shé ;  
very good, 十分好 shíh fún

haòu, 狠好 hǎn haòu, 頂好  
ting haòu, 甚好 shín haòu,  
極好 keih haòu, 深好 shin  
haòu, 忒好 t'hūh haòu, 萬  
好 wán haòu, 殺好 shǎ  
haòu, 屢好 chǎ'haòu, 好不  
相信 haòu pūh sēang sín ;  
very hot, 熱不遇 jě pūh  
kwó : very pleasant, 好不  
安樂 haòu pūh enan lō ;  
very painful, 遭苦極甚 tsaoú  
k'hoò keih shín ; very differ-  
ent, 大分別 tá fun pē, 大  
不相同 tá pūh sēang tūng,  
大相殊 tá sēang shoó, 大  
異 tá é ; very proper, 儘應  
tsín ying ; very rude, 太無  
禮 t'haé woó lè ; very flourish-  
ing, 興相 hing sēang, 最極  
tsúy keih, 到隆 chíh lúng ;  
very virtuous, 至德也已  
矣 ché tih yà è é ; very brave,  
義勇已極 é yùng è keih ;  
very excellent, 第一妙 tá  
yih meáoú, 絕妙 tsen' meáoú ;  
very bustling, 好不熱鬧  
haòu pūh jě naòu ; very res-  
pectful, 謹之至也 kin che  
ché yà ; the very first, 最爲  
第一 tsúy wéi tá yih ; very  
obscure, 不明之甚也  
pūh ming che shín yà ; very  
important, 最要 tsúy yaóu,  
深重 shin chúng ; very de-  
testable, 甚屬可惡 shín  
shūh k'hoò woó, 深爲可恨



shin wei k'hò hān, 殊可恨  
 shoò k'hò hān; very fat, 孔  
 阜 k'hùng fow; a very fragrant  
 odour, 酷裂 küh lǎ; very  
 intimate, 屬在相好 shūh  
 tsáe s'ang haou; very strict.  
 綦嚴 ke yèn, 森嚴 sǎn yèn;  
 very wicked, 極惡 keih gō;  
 very affluent, 巨富 keú fō;  
 very rich, 渠富 k'heú fō;  
 very well, 罷了 pá leāu;  
 very well. I thank you, 託庇  
 t'hō pè. 託賴 t'hō láe; very  
 dear, 甚貴 shín kweí; very  
 great, 甚大 shin tá; very  
 fine, 盡美 tsín mel; very ex-  
 cessive, 已甚 è shín; very  
 long time, 好久 haou kèw,  
 許久 heu kèw, 良久 lǎng  
 kèw; very unkind, 無情太  
 甚 woó tsing t'haé shín; the  
 very day, 即日 tseih jīh.

VESICLE, 皰 paou.

VESPERS, 暮禱 móo taòu.

VESSEL, 器用 k'hé yung.

器皿 k'hé ming. 甕 koo, 甕  
 koo, 甕 keaou. 甕 keaou, 甕  
 choo, 甕 che, 甕 seu. 甕 pō.  
 甕 chaou, 甕 hān, 甕 seuèn.  
 甕 seuèn; a vessel used in  
 sacrificing 匱 pēn, 齋 tsze, 簋  
 kwei, 瓦簋 wà kwei, 璉 lēn;  
 a vessel for containing anything,  
 裝物之器 chwáng wūh  
 che k'hé, 城 shing; one vessel  
 of wine, 一盛酒 yīh shing

tsèw; a vessel for wine 厄 che,  
 盒 tae, 檢 hae, 甕 tow; do. of  
 earthenware. 器 k'hé. 甕 koo,  
 甕 kan, 甕 kan; a vessel for  
 liquids, 甕 ping, 甕 hoò, 甕  
 kung; a vessel for grain, 甕  
 koo; do. for water. 甕 kwan,  
 甕 tsze; vessels used in royal  
 banquets, 昨俎 tsoó tsoò;  
 do. used in ancient times, 甕  
 t'haou, 甕 ts'hang; a vessel  
 for rice. 甕 孟 pwān yù, 飯  
 孟 fàn yù, 甕 k'hwàng. 甕  
 tsung 甕 choo; a utensil, 甕  
 皿 k'hé ming; a vessel for  
 sailing, 船 chwān, 舟 chow,  
 舫 pang hēang, 船 舫  
 chuen hēen, 舫 ke le, 舫  
 fā, 舫 fā, 舫 fei, 舫 fei, 舫  
 tsun, 孟 yù; a kind of vessel,  
 舫 lun yu, 舫 舫 fā low,  
 舫 舫 keu lūh, 舫 舫 tun  
 tsan; a large vessel, 舫 舫  
 fūh sūh, 舫 舫 hēe hwang. 舫  
 舫 hēe hwang; a vessel or ship,  
 舫 saou; wherever boats or  
 carriages go, 舟車所至  
 chow keu sò ché.

VEST, waistcoat, 裨 kē; garment, 衣服 e fūh, 小衣  
 裳 seāu e shāng.

VESTIBULE, 埤 che, 禾巷  
 yùng hēang.

VESTMENT, 衣服 e fūh,  
 衣裳 e shāng.

VESTRY, 寢 ts'hin; the hin-

der apartment (of a temple) used for storing up the sacred vestments, 後寢以藏衣冠 hów ts'hiin è chwáng e kwan.

VETCHES, 豇綠 tów lüh, 豇豆 tan tów.

VETERAN, a practiced hand, 熟手 shüh shòw, 老手 laòu shòw; veteran soldier. 老兵 laòu ping, 久當兵的 k'ew táng ping teih, 熟練的兵 shüh lién t'eh ping, 諳練的兵 gán lién t'eh ping; veteran troops, 精兵 tsing ping.

To vex, 磨難 mò nán, 煩惱 fán naòu, 勦擾 fán jaòu, 鬱 wüh, 熬煎 gaòu ts'een, 惹 kaou; to vex people, 難爲人 nán wei jin, 磨難人 mò nán jin, 擾累人 jaòu l'ey jin; to vex each other, 相磨 seang mò; to vex one to death, 氣死人 k'he szò jin; to vex the wicked, 痺惡 tan g'ò, 擅惡 tan g'ò; to vex the mind, 撓心 jaòu sin.

VEXATION, 憤怒 f'ün nóo, 瘋愛 shoò yew, 懷 che, 忿 f'ün che, 癖 hing, 嫖 naou, 懊惱 gaòu naòu, 悵 tan, 焦 tseou; vexation of mind, 苦心 k'hoò sin, 懣悶 mun mún.

VEXATION, 煩惱 fán naòu, 懊惱 gaòu naòu, 煩碎 fán tsúy, 苛 hó; vexation

government, 苛政 hó ching; vexatious laws, 苛法 hó fá; vexatious thoughts, 鬱 yüh, 噢 yüh.

VEXED, 懊惱 gaòu naòu, 懊恨 gaòu hán, 煩悶 fán mún, 怨 yuén, 懣 mun, 憤激 f'ün keih, 憔悴 tseou tsúy, 懷恨 kwàng hán, 哀戚 gae tseih, 恹恹 se hwang, 悵 cháng, 惆悵 chow cháng, 愠憐 wán lun, 困鬱 kwán yüh, 拂鬱 f'üh yüh, 悵 pe, 悵 tun, 悵 yew, 悵 gae, 悵 yang, 悵 keuh, 悵 yà, 悵 kaou, 悵 fung p'uh, 悵 hán mwán, 悵 küh.

VIAL, 玻璃餅 po là ping, 小壺 seaòu hoò.

VIANDS, 食齊 sh'ih ts'è, 喫物 k'heih wüh, 用糧 yung l'ang, 肴 heou, 腩 tan, 膳 shén; dainty viands, 珍饈 chin sew.

To VIBRATE, 搖來搖去 yaòu laê yaòu k'heú; a vibrating pulse 弦 h'een; vibrating light, 搖光 yaòu kwang; the roll of a drum vibrating on the ear, 鑿 kung.

VIBRATION, 搖重之事 yaòu ch'ung che szé, 擺擺 paê paê; the vibration of a string, 絳 ts'ang, 急絃之聲 keih heuén che shing.

VICAR, substitute in office,

代管者 taé kwàn chày, 代  
權的 taé keuen teih, 署印  
官 shoô yín kwan, 代人管  
事的 taé jin kwàn szé teih;  
assistant do. 副 foó, 副官  
foó kwan. 同知 t'ung che.

VICE, 惡行 gô hing, 惡  
事 gô szé, 不善 p'uh shén,  
不好處 p'uh hòu ch'hoó.  
穢 weí, 毛病 maou ping.  
弊 pe. 疵 tszè, 罪惡 tsúy  
gô, 惡慝 gô t'heih, 邪慝  
s'ây t'heih. 幣 pe, 慝 t'heih.

VICERERENT, 代理政  
事 taé lè ching szé.

VICEROY, 制台 ché taé,  
總督 tsùng t'uh.

VICINITY, 隣里 lín lè. 隔  
隣處 k'ih lín ch'hoó, 隣處  
lín ch'hoó, 隣居 lín keu.

VICIOUS. 倡狂 ch'hang  
kwang. 倘索 ch'ih sh'ih, 惡  
gô, 下流 h'ea l'ew, 回  
hwûy heuê, 違 wei, 妄作  
wâng tsò, 溷濁 hwân ch'uh,  
剛棱 kang lang. 乖戾  
kwaé lé. 慝 lé. 猛  
m'ang, 鄙 p'è, 倍 peí, 背理  
peí lè. 邪 s'ây. 祿 s'ây. 傻  
shà seaou, 傻倣 shà tsew,  
方慝 fang t'heih. 邪慝 s'ây  
t'heih. 慝 p'h'ê, 懷 keuen 窺  
yù, 鉗惡 k'een gô, 懣鉗  
tsew k'een, 挖 yaou, 凶殘  
heung tsán, 猙獰 k'ê hang;  
a vicious man, 梟雄 heaou

heung, 鉗鉗 k'h'een k'h'een,  
奸 k'een; a low vicious man,  
小人 seaou jin; vicious  
practices, 惡習 gô s'êh, 邪  
行 s'ây hing; do. disposition,  
惡性 gô s'ing; vicious appe-  
tite, 恚心 t'aon sin; a vi-  
cious age, 濁世 ch'uh shé;  
vicious and low, 下作 h'ea  
tsò.

VICISSITUDE, 更換之  
事 kang hwán che szé, 改  
變之事 kaè p'een che szé.

VICTIM, 餽羊 he yâng,  
犧牲 he s'ang, 犧牛 he  
nêw, 犧羊 he yâng, 牲骨  
s'ang k'uh, 牲 s'ang, 牲口  
s'ang k'hòw; a victim for sa-  
crifice, 特 t'hih, 特牲 t'hih  
s'ang, 祭物 tsé w'uh; the  
three kinds of victims, viz.  
bullocks, sheep and swine,  
三牲 san s'ang.

VICTOR, 勝者 shing chày,  
得勝者 t'ih shing chày,  
勝過之人 shing kwó che  
jin, 勝過敵者 shing kwó  
teih chày.

VICTORIOUS, 得勝 t'ih  
shing, 奏凱 tsóu k'h'ae, 凱  
旋 k'h'ae seuen. 戰勝 chén  
shing, 獲勝者 hwô shing  
chày.

VICTORY, 捷 ts'ê, 凱 k'ae;  
to gain a complete victory, 大  
獲全勝 tá hwô tseuen shing;

to report a victory, 報捷 *paou tserh*; in one month three victories, 一月三捷 *yih yuē san tserh*; songs of victory, 凱歌 *k'haè ko*; victory and defeat, 勝敗 *shing paé*, 贏輸 *ying shoo*.

VICTUALS, 飼 *sze*, 餒 *wei*, 饑 *shén*, 食物 *shíh wūh*, 伙食 *hò shíh*, 糧 *lāng*. 日用糧 *jīh yung lāng*, 糊口之糧 *hoò k' hòw che lāng*, 喫食之物 *k'heih shíh che wūh*; no victuals to eat, 沒得飯食 *mūh tīh fàn shíh*.

VICTUALLER, 賣飯者 *maé fán chày*; a victualling house, 店 *téén*, 飯店 *fán téén*, 客寓 *k'híh yù*, 開食店 *k'hae shíh téén*, 開飯鋪 *k'hae fán pòè*.

TO VIE with, 相爭 *səang tsāng*, 爭勝 *tsāng shíng*, 欲勝 *yūh shíng*.

TO VIEW, 覘 *fow*, 視 *shé*, 覷 *k'han*, 矚 *chūh*, 覩 *toò*, 看 *k'hán*, 當面看 *tāng mēén k'hán*, 觀看 *kwan k'hán*, 瞻 *t'he*, 睇 *k'én*, 瞰 *k'han*, 睽 *tsāng*, 窺見 *kwei k'én*; to inspect, 閱覽 *yuē lán*; to view all around, 達觀 *t'ha kwan*; to view carefully, 細看 *sé k'hán*; to view lightly, 易視 *é shé*, 藝視 *sě shé*, 輕視 *k'ling shé*, 瞞 *kow*,

瞥瞥 *pwan pwan*; to view slightly, 眴 *seaou*, 睇 *té*, 瞧 *mow low*; to view with apprehension, 忪忪 *sin sin hēén hēén*; to view with alarm, 瞞 *heüh*; to view with severity, 從重論 *tsung chung lūn*; to view in sport, 玩視 *wàn shé*; to meet and view, 睇 *t'hé*; to view a prospect, 著光景 *k'hán kwang king*, 看地固 *k'hán té mēén*.

VIEW, or prospect, 先景 *kwang king*, 形勢 *híng shé*, 景勢 *king shé*; views and feelings, 量 *lāng*; do. narrow and contracted, 量如針眼 *lāng joò chin yèn*; according to this view, 依此看 *e tszè k'hán laé*; in the view of the world, 依人之見 *e jīn che kéén*; the view of the majority, 絲綸 *sze lūn*; a general view, 亡慮 *wāng leú*, 大槩看 *tá kaé k'hán*; viewing the banks of a stream, 瞰谿岸 *k'han k'he gán*.

VIGIL of a feast, according to the Romanists, 先瞻禮之齋 *sēén chen lī che tsae*.

VIGILANT, 謹慎 *kín shín*, 留心的 *lêw sin tēih*, 經心的 *king sin tēih*, 覺悟的 *kěo woó tēih*, 醒悟的

sing woo tēih.

VIGOUR, 氣 k'hé, 力 leih.  
氣力 k'hé leih. 力量 leih  
léang. 德 tih, 怒 noó, 捲  
keuen. 強 k'ēang. 精神 tsing  
shin, 精氣 tsing k'hé; his  
vigour is unimpaired. 精神  
尙健 tsing shin sháng k'ēn.

VIGOROUS, 壯盛 chwáng  
shing, 傾 h'ang, 偕偕 keae  
keae, 康健 k'hang k'ēn.  
疆 k'ēang, 勗 ùng; vigorous  
and declining, 盛衰 shing  
shwae; vigorous virtue, 盛德  
shing tih; he vigorously dis-  
seminated virtue, 邁種德  
maé chung tih.

VILE, 下賤 h'ēa tsēn, 醜  
ch'hóu. 敝 pē. 卑鄙 pē pē.  
界污狗賤 pē woo k'òu  
tsēn, 否 pei, 弊 pē, 惡 gō.  
殞惡 ch'hóu gō; cheap, 不  
值錢的 pūh ch'ih tsēn tēih:  
vile carcase, the human body,  
穢尸 wēi she; a vile person.  
小人 seàou jìn. 卑賤人  
pē tsēn jìn. 鄙陋人 pē lóu  
jìn, 輕慢人 k'hing mán  
jìn; vile things. 醜類 ch'ów  
lúy; vile raiment, 憤 pin.

To VILIFY, 詆 ch'ō, 毀  
hwù, 譏 hwù, 譏謗 hwù  
pang, 變 hwù, 詭 wei, 詭  
毀 wei hwù. 污辱 woo  
jūh, 囑 nē. 謗 pang, 誹謗  
fei pang, 訕 shán, 詆 tsúy,

詆 ò, 譏 ch'ō pō, 詆毀  
tē k'hé, 醜詆 ch'hóu ò, 訾  
訾 tszè tszè, 誹 ke, 謗 tsin.

VILLAGE, 村 tsún, 庄  
chwáng, 鄉庄 h'ang  
chwáng, 鄉 h'ang, 鄉村  
h'ang tsún, 邨 tsún. 里 là,  
鄉里 h'ang là, 村落 tsún  
lō, 黨 tàng, 塢 woo, 坊 fang,  
村塢 tsún woo, 閉 kan,  
闌閉 t'ā kan, 畜聚 ch'ūh  
tséu, 梓黑 sin h'ih: districts  
and villages, 州閭 chow  
leu; a village patriach, 鄉老  
h'ang làou; a village squire,  
鄉紳 h'ang shin; village  
associations, 鄉黨 h'ang  
t'ng; a village school, 鄉學  
h'ang h'ō; village boys,  
村童 tsún t'ung; a village  
lane, 村巷 tsún h'ang; a  
village railer, 鄉訕 h'ang  
shán.

VILLAGER, 鄉人 h'ang  
jìn, 鄉老 h'ang làou.

VILLAIN, 奸細 kan sé, 奸  
賊 kan ts'ih, 姦宄 k'ēn  
kéw, 光棍 kwang kwán;  
bondman, 奴 noó, 奴僕  
noó pō, 奴才 noó tsaa, 屬  
下人 sh'uh h'ēa jìn, 從人  
ts'ung jìn; to act the villain,  
作奸 ts'ō kan.

VILLAINOUS, 奸狡 k'ēn  
keau, 姦惡 k'ēn t'h'ēih, 蹠  
蹠 ch'ih keau, 惡詐 g'ō wō.

VILLAINY, 兇惡之事  
 heung gō che szé, 惡詐之事  
 gō cha che szé, 刁惡放  
 恣之行 t'eaou gō fang tszé  
 che hing, 喪心之事 säng  
 sin che szé, 奸詐 k'een cha'

VINCIBLE, 可勝的 k'hò  
 shing tēh, 勝得 shing tih,  
 勝得過 shing tih kwó.

To VINDICATE, defend, 保  
 護 paou hoó, 護衛 hoó wéi,  
 護守 hoó shòw; to justify,  
 推爲義 t'húy wéi é; to a-  
 venge, 報仇伸冤 paou  
 kêw shin yuen.

VINDICTIVE, 好報仇  
 haou paou kêw, 有報仇  
 之心 yèw paou kêw che sin.

VINEA ROSEA, 四時春  
 szé shé ch'ihun.

VINE, 葡萄 poó taóu,  
 葡萄藤 taóu tang, 葡萄  
 樹 poó taóu shoó; the vine of  
 a plant, 蒂 té; vine leaf, 葡  
 萄葉 poó taóu yé.

VINEGAR, 醋 ts'hoí, 醬  
 ts'ang 酢 tsoo, 酮酢 tung  
 tsoo 酸醋 swan ts'hoó, 醃  
 he 醃 mei, 醃酢 swan tsoo.  
 醃 hó; steeped in vinegar,  
 浸醋中 tsin ts'hoó chung.

VINEYARD, 葡萄園 poó  
 taóu yuén.

VINTAGE, 割葡萄之  
 事 kō poó taóu che szé, 收  
 葡萄之時 show poó taóu

che shé.

VINTNER, 賣酒的 maé  
 ts'w tēh, 開酒鋪者 k'hae  
 ts'ew poó chày, 開酒館者  
 k'hae ts'ew kwàn chày.

VIOL, 絃 hēn; do. with  
 three strings, 三絃 san hēn;  
 do. with two, 二絃 ūh  
 hēn.

VIOLA NIGRA, 堇菜 kin  
 tsae.

To VIOLATE, 奸犯 k'een  
 fán, 畧 lěó; to violate or in-  
 fringe, 干犯 kan fán; to  
 violate or injure, 傷 shang, 壞  
 hwáé, 損 sùn; to profane,  
 輕慢 shing mán; to defile,  
 污穢 woo wéi; to violate the  
 laws, 犯法 fán fā, 犯令  
 fán líng, 犯罪 fán tsúy; to  
 violate the emperor's name by  
 using it in common, 犯御  
 名 fán yù míng, 犯諱 fán  
 hwúy; do. female chastity, 凌  
 辱 ling jūh, 強奸 k'ēang  
 k'een, 污壞女人 woo  
 hwáé nyù jin; to violate an  
 oath, 背誓 pei shé.

VIOLENCE, 強行 k'ēang  
 hing, 強逼之事 k'ēang  
 peih che szé, 文莫 wán mō;  
 the violence of fire, 鬱攸  
 yūh yew; to seek by violence,  
 強求 k'ēang k'hew; to take  
 by violence, 強取 k'ēang  
 tsèu.

**VIOLENT**, 勞 gaou, 悍 hàn.

豪強 haou k'ang, 忿 jín.

匿 keuē, 瞞 ke, 摘 lò, 播

keau, 教 mow, 狹 jung, 鴉

chae, 痠 king, 刀 t'eaou, 倅

pūh, 倅 k'ang, 剛狠 kang

làng, 劫 choo, 劫 kew, 劫

k'hing, 弱 k'h'ang, 強 k'ang,

勅 k'ang, 勅 k'ang, 勅 k'ang,

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勅 k'ang, 勅 k'ang, 勅 k'ang,

**VIRGIN**, 處女 ch'hoó

nyù, 閨女 k'wei nyù, 貞女

ching nyù, 童女 t'ang nyù,

童 t'ang, 童貞 t'ang ching,

童身 t'ang shin; virgin pu-

riety, 貞潔 chin k'ē; to de-

flower a virgin, 破身 phó

shin; a virgin soil, 新田

sin t'ān, 袞 keun; a virgin

hill, 童山 t'ung san.

**VIRILITY**, 元陽 yuán

yáng, 生勢 sāng shé, 男勢

nán shé, 男人之樣 nán

jín che yáng.

**VIRTUE**, 德 t'ih, 誼 a, 德

行 t'ih h'ing, 德業 t'ih n'ē,

善德 shén t'ih, 道德 taóu

t'ih, 善 shén, 愿 yuán; virtue

is the foundation of happiness,

德為福基 t'ih wei fūh ke;

virtue is great and surpasses

every thing, 德大無上

t'ih tá wuō sháng; virtue and

vice, 善惡 shén gō, 息耗

seih haou; little virtue, 德涼

t'ih l'ang; great virtue, 大德

tá yêw, 盛德 sh'ing t'ih; rich

in virtue, 大業 tá n'ē; prac-

tice virtue yourself and extend

it to others, 善行之於已

公之於人 shén h'ing che yú

k'è kung che yú jín; the path of

virtue, 善德之路 shén

t'ih che loó; put virtue first and

learning after, 先德後學

s'ien t'ih h'ow h'ow; the virtue of

**VIOLET**, 蘿蘭 lô lân, 紫

蘿蘭 tsze lô lân, 薺 h'ēn;

a species of violet, 薺薺

kin teaou; the purple violet,

薺 szé; dark coloured do,

薺菜 k'hin tsá; violet bed,

千葉薺菜 ts'hēn yā

kin tsáe.

**VIOLIN**, 絃 h'ēn; do. of

three strings, 三絃 san h'ēn.

**VIPER**, 毒蛇 t'uh shây,

蝮蛇 f'uh shây.

**VIRAL** energies, 疰 e, 勢

shé.

**VIRANDAH**, 屋之四垂

ūh che szé chuy, 步障 p'oo

cháng, 度 e, 床 kew, 重檐

ch'ung yen, 龔 l'ung.

Yaôu cannot be expressed, 堯之德不可名 Yaôu che tih pûh k'ò ming; the virtue of medicine, 藥之主治 yò che chòo chà.

VIRTUOSO, 古董之人 koò tùng che jin.

VIRTUOUS. 善 shén, 良 shén, 淑 shūh, 賢 k'ao, 君子 wáng; a virtuous man, 君子 keun tszè, 淑人君子 shūh jin keun tszè, 有德行者 yèw tih hing chà, 善人 shén jin, 良人 l'ang jin; a virtuous woman, 賢婦 h'een foó, 節婦 ts'è foó, 淑婦 shūh foó, 烈女 l'è nyù, 閨壺 kwei kwán; virtuous men and women, 善男善女 shén nân shén nyù; a virtuous son, 肖子 seaou tszè; a virtuous family, 良家 l'ang k'ea, 居仁由義之家 keu jin yèw é che k'ea; a virtuous disposition, 良心 l'ang sin, 德性 tih síng; virtuous deeds, 功德 kung tih, 德行 tih hing, 行止 hing chà, 愈 yú, 懷 hwaê, 臧 tsang; virtuous principles, 熾 wei; a virtuous face and a wicked heart, 面善心惡 m'een shén sin gò.

VIRULENT, 惡毒 gò tūh 有毒的 yèw tūh teih, 剛硬 k'ang l'ang; a virulent ulcer, 痔 fow, 癰 lé, 癰

kwae, 瘡毒 sun he; a virulent poison. 毒害的 tūh haé teih, 辛螫 sin shíh.

VIRUS, of the small pox, 漿 ts'ang.

VISAGE, 貌 maóu, 容貌 yung maóu, 形容 h'ing yung, 臉 l'èen, 面 m'een. 臉面 l'èen m'een, 面目 m'een m'uh; 面貌 m'een maóu, 像貌 s'ang maóu; an angry visage, 怒色 noó síh.

VISCERA, 腑 fò, 臟腑 ts'ang fò; the five viscera, 五管 woó kwán, 五內 woó n'uy, 五中 woó chung, 六臟 woó ts'ang; the six do. 六腑 l'uh fò.

VISCOUNT, 子爵 tszè ts'ò.

VISIBLE, 可見的 k'hò k'een teih, 可觀的 k'hò kwan teih. 看得見 k'hán tih k'een, 目可見的 m'uh k'hò k'een teih, 人得見的 jin tih k'een teih, 有形 yèw h'ing, 有形象 yèw h'ing s'ang teih, 有形聲的 yèw h'ing shing teih, 有形質的 yèw h'ing ch'ih teih; manifest. 顯 h'een, 現顯 h'een h'een, 著現 choó h'een; visible judgments, 顯報 h'een paóu; visible form, 形象 h'ing s'ang; the Buddhists use, for a visible body, 色身 s'ih shin; as opposed to an invisible body, 法身



fā shūn ; visible things, 有形之物 yèu hing che wūh.

Vision, 明見的像事 ming kēén teih sǎng sǎng ; apparition, 怪像 kwaé sǎng. 妖怪 yaou kwaé. 妖影 yaou ying, 怪異之象 kwaé é che sǎng. 幻像 hwán sǎng ; visions of a dream. 夢像 múnng sǎng. 夢影 múnng ying, 夢幻 múnng hwán ; a kind of revelation. 默啓之事 mūh k'hè che sǎng. 默示 mūh shé ; the field of vision, 眼界 hién keaé ; vision, the faculty of seeing. 目官 mūh kwan. 視官 shé kwan, 視司 shé sǎng ; something seen, 看見之事 k'hán kēén che sǎng.

VISIONARY, 古怪 koò kwné, 怪異 kwaé é. 誣 woó ; visionary appearances, 幻 hwán ; visionary superstition, 虛誣 heu woó ; visionary tales. 怪誕 kwaé tán 諦言 kwei yén, 夢寐之事 múnng mei che sǎng ; visionary schemes, 捕風捉影 pòu fung tsūh ying, 水中撈月 shwùt chung lau yuè.

TO VISIT, 拜客 paé k'hīh, 客拜 k'hīh paé, 拜見 paé kēén, 相見 sǎng kēén, 往拜 wàng paé, 抄拜 tōw paé, 參拜 tsan paé, 謁 kēé, 謁

拜 kēé paé, 致 ché, 畧 lǎo ; to visit a friend. 問侯朋友 wǎn hōu pāng yèw. 探朋友 t'hán pāng yèw, 拜侯 paé hōu, 拜友 paé yèw, 拜客 paé k'hīh, 拜見 paé kēén, 參拜 tsan paé ; to return a visit. 回拜 hwūy paé. 答拜 tǎ paé ; to neglect a visit. 失侯 shīh hōu, 失接 shīh tsǎ ; to receive a visit. 接見 tsǎ kēén ; to visit a superior, 謁見 yǎ kēén ; to visit the imperial palace. 朝拜 chāu paé, 陛見 pé kēén, 叩關 k'hóu hwán ; to visit the foundation of a city. 畧基趾 lǎo ke ché ; to visit a territory. 略地 lǎo té ; visiting backwards and forwards, 應酬 ying chow. 來往 laê wàng ; the visit of a bride to her parents, 歸寧 kwei nīng.

VISITATION, inspection. 巡察 seūn ts'hā, 訪察 fàng ts'hā, 盤察 pwan ts'hā.

VISITING CARD, 拜帖 paé t'ēē, 名帖 míng t'ēē ; do. presented by an inferior, 手本 shòu pùn ; a single do. 單帖 tan t'ēē ; do. complete, 全帖 tseuén t'ēē.

VISITOR, 人客 jin k'hīh, 客 k'hīh, 客賓 k'hīh pin, 賓客 pin k'hīh. 旅 leù, 旅客 leù k'hīh, 審 keaou ; to re-

ceive a visitor, 迎客 ying k'hih. 接客 tsɛ̃ k'hih.

VITAL. 生活的 sāng hwǒ tēih, 有活的 yèw hwǒ tēih, 有性命的 yèw sǐng míng tēih, 有血氣的 yèw heuɛ k'hé tēih, 有活動的 yèw hwǒ túng tēih; of vital importance, 關性命之事 kwai sǐng míng che szé; vitals, 命門 míng mún; the disease has attacked the vitals, 病入命門 píng jūh míng mún.

VITIATING doctrines, 病世之學 píng shé che hǎo.

VITREOUS. 玻璃的 pō lē tēih, 透光者 t'hóu kwang chày 柔脆 jōw tsuy. 優逮 gāi tai; vitreous substance, 琉璃 lāu lā.

TO VITRIFY, 變為玻璃 pién wéi pō lē.

VITRIOL (green) 綠礬 lǎh fan. 阜礬 tsau fan; blue vitriol. 膽礬 tǎn fan.

VITRUVIAN. scroll. 挖手 卅字 tó shòw wán tszé.

TO VITUPERATE. 罵 má, 詈 chów má, 詈罵 lǎ má, 貶責 pién tsǎh, 責罵 tsǎh má, 言人是非 yén jín shé fēi.

VIVACIOUS, 伶俐 líng lǎ, 活動 hwǒ túng, 精爽 tsing shwàng.

VIVACITY, 活氣 hwǒ k'é,

精爽之氣 tsing shwàng che k'hé, 快巧之事 k'hwaá k'heáu che szé, 精神 tsing shín, 神氣 shín k'hé; vivacity of countenance, 顧盼神飛 kóo pán shín fēi.

VIVID, lively, 快活 k'waá hwǒ, 活潑 hwǒ pǒ, 留霍 hwǒh hǒ.

TO VIVIFY. 活 hwǒ, 致活 ché hwǒ, 使活 shé hwǒ; vivifying principle, 箇 yén, 氣行 k'hé hǐng.

VIVIPAROUS, 胎生 t'hao sāng.

VIXEN, 惡女 gǎ nvù.

VIZ. that is to say, 即 tseih, 即是 tseih shé.

VOCABULARY, 小字彙 seáu tszé wéi; do. phonetic, 合韻 hǒ yún, 分韻 fun yún.

VOCAL, 口聲的 k'hòw shing tēih, 可言者 k'hò yén chày; vocal music, 人唱之樂音 jín ch'háng che yǒ yin.

TO VOCALIZE, 使出音 shé ch'hǐh yin.

VOCATION, 事業 szé nǎ.

TO VOCIFERATE. 嚷 tsau 喊 hǎn, 號呼 haóu hoo, 號嗽 haóu naóu. 譁 hwan, 叫喊 keáu hǎn, 大聲 tá shing, 呼號 hoo haóu, 咆哮 paou

heau. 吵鬧 chaóu naóu. 囁鬧 jàng naóu, 喧鬧 seuch naóu, 囁聲 hō pō, 揚聲 yáng shing, 吳聲 wō shing, 叱咤 ch'ih ch'ha. 噴噴 hīh tsih, 噴 p'hun. 嘶 she.

VOCIFERATION, 噉噉 tsan kwae, 啞啞 leau tsan, 喧呌 seuen naóu, 叫喊 kea iu hàn, 聒聒 kwō, 謹言 lian gaou, 大聲高叫 tá shing kaou keaóu.

VOGUE, fashion, 時樣 shé yáng, 時派 shé p'haó, 時式 shé shih.

VOICE, 聲 shing. 聲氣 shing k'hé, 人之口氣 jin che k'hòw k'hé, 聲音 shing yin; the voice broken. 嘆 shā. 喝喝 hō sǎ, 吹噓 ch'huay hé, 唌唌 lé; a low voice, 底聲 tē shing, 低聲 tē shing, 下氣 hēa k'hé; a high voice. 高聲 kaou shing; a loud voice. 大聲 tá shing, 囁鬧之聲 jàng naóu che shing; a rough voice, 粗聲 ts'hoo shing; a gentle voice, 細聲 sé shing; a low voice, 重聽之聲 chúng t'hing che shing; a sonorous voice, 明響之聲 ming hēang che shing, 郎聲 lāng shing; melodious voice. 和聲 hō shing; the voice of a multitude, 呶 heung. 喧呶 hwàng hēa. 哄哄 hung, 呶呶 ling,

呶 hò, 嘔 yih; the voice of weeping. 哭聲 kǎh shing; the voice of a bird, 唳 lé, 唳唳 lōw lé; do. of the crane, 嘹唳 leau lé; to raise the voice, 揚聲 yáng shing; voice, or suffrage. 保舉之聲 paóu keú che shing.

VORN. 虛 heu, 空虛 k'ung heu, 空中 k'hung chung, 沒有甚麼 mǔh yèw shín mǔ, 懸中 heuén chung, 全空 tseuén k'hung, 荒荒 hwang, 曠曠 kwàng, 空曠 k'hung kwàng, 迴 heung. 噤 tseih, 噤噤 gō, 沈寥 keuē leau. 圓 hwang; null and void, 廢 fei, 無用 woó yung; void and waste, 寥廓 leau kō; a void space, 豁然 hō hēa; void of intelligence, 黠闇 tan gan.

To VOID spittle, 呸 p'hēh, 齎 tsze; to void excrements, 出糞出恭 ch'hūh fún ch'hūh kung; to void a mouthful, 吐哺 t'hoó pò; to void, to make empty, 空出來 k'hung ch'hūh laē; to pour out, 倒出來 tǎu ch'hūh laē.

VOLATILE, 漂 p'heau, 挑達 t'hou t'hā, 茶茅 too maóu, 僂 tsau, 輕薄 k'ing pō, 浮動 fōw túng, 飛貌 fei maóu, 飄飛 p'heau fei.

TO VOLATILIZE metal, 升 shing, 鍊 lièn.

VOLCANO, 火山 hò shan, 熒臺 yung t'ái.

VOLITION, 心意 ain é, 主意 chòé é.

VOLLEY of laughter, 大笑 tá seaóu; volley of musketry, 多銃一發 to ch'hung yíh fā.

VOLUBLE, 活動 hwǒ túng; nimble, 輕快 k'hing k'hwaé.

VOLUBILITY, 喋喋 t'ái t'ái, 嘖嘖 heaé; volubility of speech, 好嘴 haóu tsúy, 快語 k'hwaé yù.

VOLUME, 本 pùn, 卷 keuén, 書卷 shoo keuén, 一本書 yíh pùn shoo, 書本 shoo pùn.

VOLUMINOUS, 書多本 shoo to pùn, 書多卷 shoo to keuén, 多本之書 to pùn che shoo.

VOLUNTARY, 自然 tszé ién, 無勉強 woó m'ien kéang, 自由 tszé yéw, 自主 tszé chòé, 甘心 kan sin, 甘願 kan yuén, 出於本心 ch'hüh yü pùn sin, 本意 pùn é, 出於自意 ch'hüh yü tszé é; voluntary mind, 甘心 kan sin; a voluntary engagement, 甘結 kan k'è.

VOLUNTEERS, 義兵 é ping.

VOLUPTUOUS, 湛 tán, 瀟漫 chen m'wán, 縱淫 tsung, 淫.

YIN YEN, 食樂 t'han ló.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS, 世俗

之快樂 shé sūh che k'hwaé ló, 世俗之富貴 shé sūh che fú kwei, 邪樂 s'ây ló,

耽樂 tan ló.

VOLUPTUARY, 貪酒色

之徒 t'han ts'ew sūh che t'hoó.

TO VOMIT, 吐 t'hoó, 吐出

來 t'hoó ch'hüh laé, 嘔出

來 yué ch'hüh laé, 嗔 yūh,

嘔 fán, 嗽 tsze, 清 t'hun,

嘔 gòw, 嘔 k'ih, 嘔 t'h'een,

嘔 how, 嘔 p'hun, 嘔 hō,

嘔 wán, 嘔 yih, 嘔 gòw

yih. 嘔 yūh, 嘔 keun, 嘔

k'heun, 嘔 t'how, 嘔 t'how,

嘔 gow, 嘔 ch'ih. 嘔 gòw,

嘔 t'hoó, 嘔 k'ih. 哇

wa, 嘔 gow: to vomit and

purge. 嘔泄 gòw s'è, 嘔瀉

hwüh lwán t'hoó s'ây;

to vomit food as soon as

swallowed, 食入即吐

sh'ih jūh ts'eh t'hoó; to vomit

as a dog. 嘔 ts'hin; to vomit

blood, 吐血 t'hoó heu, 嘔

血 gòw heu; inclination to

vomit, 嘔吐 yūh t'hoó, 嘔

胃 yew wei; medicine for

causing vomiting, 嘔之

藥 fā gòw che yó.

VORACIOUS, 好喫的

háu k'heih tēh. 貪饕的  
t'han t'haou teih. 吞喫的  
t'hun k'heih teih. 饕餮  
yung, 慳 lan, 饒 tsan, 饒  
t'haou.

VORACITY, 貪饕之事  
t'han t'haou che szé.

VORTEX. 云 hwān 淪 lun.  
宛演 yuen yin, 淡滲 yung  
ying.

VOTARY, 服事之人  
fuh szé che jin; votary of in-  
visible beings, 契神 k'hé  
shin.

VOTE, 保舉之言 pàu  
keù che yēn, 舉薦人之言  
keù tsēn jin che yēn, 保舉  
帖 pàu keù t'hē.

TO VOTE. 舉薦人 keù  
tsēn jin, 保舉人 pàu keù  
jin.

TO VOUCH, to testify, 証  
ching. 證 ching; to declare,  
言明 yēn ming.

TO VOUCHSAFE. 賜 szé, 予  
yù, 准許 chùn heù, 恩准  
gnān chùn, 喻吮 yu yūn.

VOUCHER. 憑據 ping keù.  
To vow, 許願 heù yuén.

發願 fā yuén, 誓 shé, 盟  
誓 ming shé, 誓願 shé yuén.  
矢 shé, 矢願 shé yuén. 許  
下個願 heù hā kó yuén;  
to make a vow. 發許願 fā  
heù yuén, 發願 fā yuén; to  
pay a vow, 還願 hwān yuén;

to vow to return to virtue, 誓  
願向善 shé yuén hāng  
shén; he vowed to perform ten  
virtues. 誓行十善 shé  
hāng shén shén.

VOYAGE. 水路 shwüy loá;  
a voyage by water, 一水  
yih shwüy; last voyage 前  
水 tsēn shwüy.

VULGAR. 粗魯 ts'hoo lòo  
鄙陋 p'hè low, 卑陋 pe  
low, 粗鹵 ts'hoo lòo 鹵鈍  
lòo tún, 賤 tsēn, 下賤 hā  
tsēn, 俚 lè, 俚俗 lè sūh,  
鄙俚 p'hè lè, 鄙俗 p'hè  
sūh, 弁鄙 gan pè, 笨 pán,  
俗 sūh, 凡俗 fān sūh, 凡  
庸 fān yung, 卑猥 pe wéi,  
瑣瑣 sò sò, 嘍 yēn, 咏 iao,  
倍 pei, 劣 leuē, 甯 pe; vul-  
gar, common. 平常 ping

ch'hang. 尋常 tsin ch'hang;  
vulgar expressions, 俚言  
lè yēn, 俚句 lè keù; vul-  
gar speeches, 陋俚之詞  
lów lè che szé, 粗話 ts'hoo  
hwá, 俚鄙之話 lè pè che  
hwá, 卑 shau; vulgar eye,  
俗眼 sūh yēn; vulgar dia-  
lect. 俗話 sūh hwá; vulgar  
saying 俗語 sūh yù; vulgar  
people. 俗人 sūh jin, 粗魯  
之人 ts'hoo lòo che jin, 粗  
鄙之人 ts'hoo pè che jin,  
市井之人 shé tsing che  
jin, 凡夫 fān foo; stupid and

vulgar, 頑鄙 wàn pè ; rather  
vulgar, 俗些 säh s'ay ; a  
vulgar thing, 粗物 ts'hoo  
wüh, 俗物 säh wüh.

VULNERABLE, 可傷得

k'hò shang tih. 傷得着  
shang tih chò.

VULTURE. 黃鷹 hwàng  
ying, 鴨虎 yä hò, 鸞鳥  
chih neàu, 鵠 p'een.

## W

WADDEN, 種 chung ; wad-  
ded garments, 襖 fùh ; a robe  
wadded with cotton, 襖 k'een,  
襖著衣 kwàng ch'ò e.

To WADDLE, 趑趑 tszé  
ts'eu, 次趑 tszé ts'eu, 趑趑  
tszé ts'eu, 搖動 yaò tung.

To WADE through, 涉 shě ;  
do. books and history, 涉獵  
書史 shě l'ě shoo shě ; to  
wade across water, 潛 ts'een.  
蹚 ping, 蹚 t'ò ; to wade  
through anything, 屢涉之  
l'ě shě che.

WAFER, 火漆片 hò ts'eh  
p'een, 小餅 seàu ping.

To WAFT, 飄飛 p'heau  
fei.

WAG, 有趣之人 y'ew  
ts'eu che j'in, 說話有趣者  
shw'ò hwá y'ew ts'eu ch'ay, 好  
笑之人 haóu seáu che j'in.

To WAG the tongue, 掉舌  
t'heáu shě ; to wag the tail,  
擺尾 p'ae wei, 搖尾 yaóu  
wei.

To WAGE war, 出兵

ch'hüh ping, 搦戰 neih chén,  
動干戈 tung kan ko.

To WAGER, 賭簍 tò s'ze,  
賭錢 tò ts'een, 輸贏錢  
shoo ying ts'een.

WAGES, 工錢 kung ts'een,  
人工 j'in kung, 工食 kung  
shih, 錢糧 ts'een l'ang, 勞  
金 laóu kin, 日工錢 j'ih  
kung ts'een, 手工錢 shòw  
kung ts'een ; wages are high,  
人工貴 j'in kung kwei.

WAGGISH, 喜玩耍 hè  
wàn shà.

To WAGGLE, 搖來搖  
去 yaóu la' yaóu k'heú.

WAGGON, for baggage, 戰  
衣物車 ts'aa e wüh keu,  
輜重 ts'ze ch'ung ; waggoner,  
使車者 sh'è keu ch'ay, 御  
車者 y'ü keu ch'ay ; waggon  
for passengers, 轎車 keaou  
keu, 馬車 mà keu ; a wag-  
gon for agricultural purposes,  
田車 t'een keu ; do. for con-  
veying treasure, 輜 ts'ze.

WAGTAIL, 脊令 ts'eh

ling, 鵠 鵠 tseih ling, 連 錢  
lên tsên, 鵠 渠 ying keú, 鵠  
shih, 鵠 gih, 鵠 駕 tsing lă.

To WAIL, 哀 哭 gae küh,  
號 哭 haou küh, 痛 哭  
t'hung küh.

WAIN, 車 keu, 馬 車 mà  
keu, 手 車 shòw keu; wains-  
coat, 辟 瘟 peih hwuy.

WAIST, 腰 yaou; a slender  
waist, 腰 細 yaou sé, 柳 腰  
léw yaou.

WAISTBAND, 襠 keaou, 縐  
keaou, 袴 襠 k'hwa keaou,  
景 kang, 袴 襠 chung, 襠 shaou,  
襠 tung, 袴 襠 shaou, 袴 襠 kwăn,  
襠 襠 hwăn tang 襠 衣 chüh e.

WAISTCOAT, 裈 hă, 裈  
joô, 裈 kow, 甲 裈 kăa joô,  
裈 pé, 背心 péi sin, 裈 心  
péi sin; do. for absorbing per-  
spiration, 汗 裈 hán joô, 裈  
襦 sán joô.

To WAIT, 等 tâng, 等 候  
tâng hów, 候 hów, 伺 候  
szê hów, 聽 候 t'hing hów,  
俟 候 sze hów, 俟 候 seu, 聽 候  
待 t'hing t'ái, 與 yù, 覘 候  
chen hów, 拱 候 kung hów,  
占 候 chen hów, 胥 候 seu, 侍  
che, 佇 看 chòo k'hán, 佇  
choo, 須 seu, 待 t'ái, 等 待  
tâng t'ái, 俟 sze, 俟 he, 俟  
he, 守 候 shòw hów, 屋 sze,  
廢 ch'hih, 替 t'hé, 期 kê,  
粹 tsuy, 粹 sze, 蛀 choo; to

wait for punishment, 待 罪  
t'ái tsúy, 俟 罪 szé tsúy; to  
wait for a decision, 聽 候 裁  
奪 t'hing hôw tsâ tó; to wait  
for the morning, 待 旦 t'ái  
tán; to wait for one another,  
徬 徬 sew lèw; waiting for  
my prince, 俟 我 后 hà gnò  
hów; the seasons would not  
wait for me, 歲 不 我 與  
súy püh gnò yù; to wait Hea-  
ven's time, 待 天 時 t'ái  
t'heén shé; wait till it be dry,  
候 乾 hów kan; wait a little,  
少 候 片 刻 shaou hów  
p'heén k'hih, 少 俟 片 時  
shaou hów p'heén shé; to wait  
upon, 賓 服 pín fuh, 奉 侍  
fúng shé, 等 侍 tâng shé, 間  
候 wán hów, 候 請 hów e,  
士 詣 yüh e, 仰 賴 yáng  
laé, 陪 侍 péi shé, 侍 che,  
御 yù, 俚 shoo, 僮 yew, 僮  
媛 tséang yuen, 芥 keae, 僮  
t'heén, 僮 kēen, 伺 szé, 贊  
tsán, 踵 見 chung kēen; to  
wait, as a servant, 服 事 fuh  
szé, 奉 事 fúng szé, 聽 指  
使 t'hing ché shé, 聽 使 喚  
t'hing shé hwán; do. and accom-  
pany, 跟 隨 kán sūy, 陪 逆  
péi nyih, 陪 客 péi k'hih;  
to expect, 望 候 wáng hów,  
仰 候 yáng hów; to wait  
upon a superior, 參 謁 tsan  
yě, 侍 奉 左 右 shé fúng

tsò yéw, 叩見 k'hóu k'én,  
稟見 pin k'én, 擊見 ché  
k'én, 僮 tsew, 儼 k'hén; to  
wait on a visitor, 拜客 pae  
k'híh, 接待 tsèè t'haé; to  
wait on great men, 見大人  
k'én tá jin: to wait upon the  
Emperor, 北面 pih m'én; to  
lay wait for, 暗地謀害人  
gnán té m'ow haé jin, 埋伏  
maé fuh.

WAITER, or tray, 禁 kín,  
承尊者 ching tsun chàu,  
暴 keüh; waiter in a tavern,  
酒保 tséw paou; a waiter,  
(attendant) 跟隨人 kán s'uy  
jin, 使喚之人 shè hwán  
che jin, 指使之入 ché shè  
che jin, 奚 he.

WAITING, 澄澄 t'ang t'ang;  
without waiting till he had  
done speaking, 不待說完  
p'uh t'haé shw'w' wán; waiting-  
man, 眼侍之人 fuh shé  
che jin, 當差之人 táng  
ch'hae che jin.

To WAKE, 醒 s'ing, 醒起  
s'ing k'hè; to wake up, 睡醒  
shw'w' s'ing, 寤 woò, 害 woo.

WAKE of a vessel, 港 kéang,  
水中行舟道 shw'w' ching  
chung h'ing chow taou; wake  
at a funeral, 開喪 naou sang.

To WAKEN, 打醒 tà s'ing,  
叫醒 keaou s'ing, 醒悟 s'ing  
woò, 曉 go.

WAKEFUL. 不打睡 p'uh  
tà shw'w', 不寐 p'uh méi.

WAKING and sleeping, 寤  
寐 woò méi.

WALKS in flesh from cud-  
gelling, 剛 ch'bin, 杖痕腫  
起 cháng hán chung k'hè.

To WALK, 行 h'ing, 走  
tsòw, 行走 h'ing tsòw, 行  
動 h'ing tung, 遊行 yéw  
h'ing, 徒行 toò h'ing, 步行  
poó h'ing, 徑 king, 徑 ching,  
延 ching, 征 ching, 趨 yaou,  
步 poó, 步履 poó lè, 履竹  
le h'ing, 暑 leò, 徇 seaou, 踵  
hwán, 趨 hwáng, 趨 ke, 趨  
chun, 趨 fei, 趨 fow, 趨  
heuen, 趨 haé, 僮 chung, 併  
ke, 徂 s'ò, 徂 teih, 徂 tsèè,  
徂 chow, 徂 h'ing, 徂 kwa,  
徂 se, 徂 t'hò, 徂 t'hò, 徂  
che, 徂 she, 徂 tseih, 徂  
saou taou, 徂 tsung, 徂 wei,  
徂 wei, 徂 yu, 徂 s'een, 徂  
s'uh, 徂 teaou, 徂 t'een  
s'een, 徂 keu, 徂 k'èò, 徂 te,  
此 wan, 徂 han san, 徂  
k'heaou, 徂 che, 徂 teih  
kwà, 允 yun, 徂 hung, 徂  
keaou, 徂 k'h'wán, 徂 sh,  
趨趨 yaou yaou, 徂 徂  
ching ching, 徂 ts'een, 徂  
taou, 徂 fā, 徂 ch'è, 徂 jung;  
to walk first, 先行 s'een  
h'ing; to walk behind, 後行  
h'ow h'ing; to walk abreast,



並行 píng hìng: to walk hand in hand, 曳手同行 é shòw tûng hìng, 攜手同行 hê shòw tûng hìng; to walk in order, 侶移 chaou mûh; to walk backwards and forwards, 徘徊 pài hwûy: to walk together, 並肩而行 píng kên êrh hìng; to walk nimbly, 疾行 tseih hìng, 善走 shén tsòw, 趨 keaou, 蹊 sen seu, 蹊蹊 lung tsung, 跟踉 lang pang, 蹊蹊 tsó tsúy; to walk fast, 蹊蹊 tsòw sùh, 趨 tsow, 蹊 keu, 蹊 chaou, 征公 ching kung, 徂 keih, 徂徂 chow chang, 從 tsung 徒 sê. 舉 yù; to walk quick, 行 蹊貌 hìng keú maóu, 徂 wei, 徂 tsuy, 蹊 sã, 蹊 chen: to walk awkwardly, 行不正 hìng pûh ching, 蹊 蹊 kên keae, 徘徊 pài keae, 蹊 lung; to walk irregularly, 蹊蹊 pà sã; to walk lame, 蹊行 pó hìng, 蹊 keu, 蹊 how, 蹊蹊 man san, 蹊蹊 chin chò, 蹊 yew; to walk awry, 蹊 keae, 蹊 蹊 kên keae, 蹊 mên, 蹊 tso, 仰 yang, 徂 ching, 徂 徂 te, 蹊 蹊 líng ping, 蹊 蹊 lung chung, 蹊 yen, 蹊 蹊 kê ying, 蹊 蹊 tse tang, 蹊 蹊 chung, 蹊 蹊 laé pae, 蹊 蹊

迤, 迤迤 wei ê; to walk for amusement, 閑走 hên tsòw, 迤迤 hwâng hwâng; to walk circumspectly, 走 蹊貌 tsòw koé maóu, 趨 keu; to walk far, 高蹊 kaou taou; to walk with a lounging gait, 行搖曳貌 hìng yaóu é maóu, 徂 徂 yin shen; to walk straight, 直行 chih hìng, 蹊 lung, 蹊 lung tung; to walk leisurely, 安行 gnan hìng, 他 t'ho, 徂 徂 seu, 徂 徂 saou taou, 蹊 yù; to walk alone, 獨行 tûh hìng, 徂 tsung, 徂 徂 líng ting, 徂 蹊 líng ping, 蹊 蹊 keu keu; to walk with a wide step, 開 脚步行 k'hae kô poó hìng, 徂 徂 pè ke: to walk slowly, 徂 tseun, 徂 pûh, 徂 jèn, 徂 k'euén, 徂 徂 kwan hwan; to walk in, 進來 tsín laé; to walk off, 拔 líng; to walk like a cow, 徂 徂 leaou tsau, 行 蹊相交 hìng king s'ang keaou; to walk under water, 蹊行水中 tséén hìng shwüi chung, 蹊 yung; to walk by the side, 徂 pâng; to walk with difficulty, 蹊 ko; to walk as if weary, 蹊 蹊 mung heung; to walk on one's heels, 足跟而行 tsùh kân êrh hìng, 蹊 kên; to walk and jump, 蹊 choo, 蹊 行

貌 t'heaou hng maóu ; to walk on all fours, 蹠 keu : to walk with a rapid step, 蹠步 kěu poó ; to walk in succession, 逢遡 lüh süh ; to walk along sideways, 遡迤 le á ; to take a walk, 走一回 tsòw yih hwáy, 行來行去 hng laé hng k'heú.

WALKING, 行 hng, 趑趄 leih à ; walking along, 踟躕 líng ting. 跬阿 pa kèa, 跬 chon. 蹠蹠 sèe tē, 蹠 tsew, 蹠 jung, 蹠蹠 lung tsung, 逡迤 wei t'hò, 逡迤 lă tá ; walking about, 徬然 tung jên, 徬 shă, 徬徬 ning ning, 徬 nang, 徬 gae ; walking-stick, 杖 cháng, 拐 kuaé cháng, 拐 keu, 拐 keung ; walking place, 遊廊 yêw lāng.

WALKER, 行者 hng chày.

WALL, 壁 peih, 牆 tsēang, 牆壁 tsēang peih, 墻垣 tsēang hwân ; low wall, 垣 hwân, 墻 yung, 墻 é, 墻 leuē : a low wall round an altar. 墻 mei ; do. round a market. 闌 hwân ; a wall round a place. 墻 hwan tsēang, 圓堵 hwan too, 墻 keuen : a wall round a house, 墻 hwân, 墻 hwân, 墻 peih, 墻 tsēang ; a wall round a well, 井幹 tsing kan, 墻 tsow ; a

mud wall, 土壁 t'hoò peih, 諸 too : the wall of a corridor, 庀 thàn ; the wall of a house, 屋壁 ūh peih ; walls and wainscoats, 牆壁 tsēang peih ; surrounding wall, 週圍之院墻 chow wei che yuén tsēang ; stone wall, 石墻 shih tsēang ; brick do. 磚墻 chuen tsēang ; a wall-eyed horse, 瞻 yu, 瞻 yu, 瞻馬 yu mà, 瞻 hēen, 目魚馬 mŭh yù mà ; partition wall, 隔壁 kŭh peih ; the great wall, 萬里長城 wán là ch'hiang ching.

WALL FERNS, 鳳尾草 fung wei ts'haòu, 百頭 pŭh t'hóu, 貫眾 kwán chùng.

WALLWORT, 朔藿 sŏ teth, 朔擢 sŏ chŏ, 莨菪 lang táng, 藨菪 lang táng, 地黃 té hwàng.

TO WALLOW, 翻轉 fân chuèn, 捫轉 kwán chuèn, 旋轉 seuen chuèn.

WALNUT, 胡桃 hoò taòu, 核桃 hŭh taòu ; species of, 栲 heu.

WAN, 黃 hwàng, 青 tsing ; the face wan, 顏色發黃 yén sŭh fā hwàng.

WAND, 拐子 kwá tszè, 杖子 cháng 'tszè ; a wand held by posture-makers, 杖 fŭh.

To WANDER, 遊 yêw, 遨 gaòu, 遨遊 gaòu yêw, 遊 ping; to wander about, 遨遊 gaòu yêw, 周流 chow lèw, 流轉 lèw chuèn, 徇流 kew lèw, 逡 she, 揚 tang; to wander far, 遠遊 yuèn yêw.

WANDERING, 聊浪 leaou lāng; a wandering ghost, 遊魂 yêw hwān; wandering thoughts, 遊思 yêw sze; a wandering star, 杓 chō; wandering of the eyes, 眴 heuen, 眴 keu; wandering freebooters, 流賊 lèw tsh.

WANE, 殃 keuē, 虧 kwei, 缺虧 keuē kwei; the wane of the moon, 晦 hwúy; a waning moon, 斜月 sēay yuē

To WANT. 欠 k'hēén, 少 shaòu, 缺乏 keuē fā, 愁 yin; to desire, 要 yaóu; I don't want, 不要 pūh yaóu; do not you want, 你別要 nè pē yaóu; to want food, 乏食 fā shíh; want or hunger, 饑 ke; no want, 無缺 woô keuē; deficiency, 缺乏 keuē fā; want of water, 涸涸 king ting; wants of the mouth and belly, 口腹之需 k'hòw fūh che seu; want money, 要錢 yaóu tsēn.

WANTING, 缺 keuē, 少 shaòu, 欠 k'hēén, 闕 keuē. 有 mē yèw, 无 woô.

WANTON, 邪淫 sēay yin, 貪色 t'han sīh, 好色 haòu sīh, 好嫖 haòu p'heaou, 無恥 woô ch'hè, 橫作 hwāng tsò, 肆行 szé hīng, 嫖毒 keaou gae, 淫豔 yin yen, 娼 t'hang, 嫖 p'heaou, 索 ch'ha, 窵窵 ya ch'ha, 保 tsao, 洗 yih; wanton and oppressive, 蹺蹺 keaou tsaou; a wanton woman, 淫婦 yin foó; wanton behaviour, 嫖 neaou; wanton thoughts, 慾想 yō sǎng; wanton words delude the ears, 淫聲諂耳 yin shing chèn ùrh; wanton sounds, 蛙聲 wa shing, 擺羣 kwa shing, 哇咬 wa yaou; wanton looks, 遊塵見 yèw chīn kēén.

WAR. 戰 chén, 打戰 tà chén, 相戰 sǎng chén, 打仗 tà cháng, 交戰 keaou chén; articles of war, 軍法 keun fā; war between two nations, 兩國交戰 liàng kwō keaou chén, 二國交兵 êrh kwō keaou ping; the business of war, 戰事 chén szé; the war of nations, 國戰 kwó chén; the fortune of war, 輸贏 shu ying, 不一 shoó ying pūh yih; mortal war, 死戰 szé chén; a naval war, 水戰 shwù y chén, 海戰 hàe chén; to go to war, 行戰 hīng chén, 動

干戈 tóng kan ko, 征伐  
ching fā; the war of words,  
舌戰 shě chēn; a war-chariot,  
兵車 ping keu, 革車 kīh  
keu, 暢轂 cháng kǔh, 長  
轂 cháng kǔh, 輦 pang, 輦  
pāng, 輦 chan, 輦 chan, 輦  
chung, 輦輓 fun yun, 輦輓  
fun wān, 戎 jūng; a war-junk.  
戰船 chén chwān, 兵船  
ping chwān, 巨艦 kéu pwan.  
艨艟 mung tung; war-boats.  
明船 shaou chwān, 師船  
sze chwān, 舨舨 tè tang, 海  
鵠 haè kwūh; 2 man of war.  
兵船 ping chwān, 戰船  
chén chwān, 官船 kwan  
chwān; a war-hatchet, 戊 yuē.

To WARBLE, 唱和調音  
ch'háng hô teaou yin, 唱詠  
ch'háng yung.

WARBLER, 會唱的 hwúy  
ch'háng teih.

To WARD, guard, 看守  
k'hán shòw, 保守 pàou shòw,  
保護 pàou hoó, 護衛 hoó  
weí, 守護 shòw hoó; to ward  
off, 捍衛 hán weí, 禁 kín,  
扞 kan, 拒 kéu, 扞禦 kan  
yü, 堵禦 too yü; to ward off  
calamities, 捍患 hán hwán;  
to ward off with the arm, 攘臂  
jàng pé, 扞 jung; to ward off  
foreign ships, 堵夷船 too  
ê chwān; to ward off rain, 涿  
chung.

WARD, in a district or town,  
保 pàou, 圖 toó, 部落 pòó  
lǒ; a ward under age, 孤子  
koo tszè, 徒弟 toó té.

WARDEN, 封人 fung jin,  
嚴守的 yèn shòw teih, 顧  
禁的 kóó kín teih, 金吾  
kin woó; warden of the forests,  
麓守 lúh shòw, 虞人 yá  
jin, 衛 hǎng; a warden of the  
marshes, 滂人 pang jin, 舟  
鮫 chow keaou.

WARDER, 巡夜者 seún  
yà yà chày, 查夜者 cha yà  
chày, 打更的 tà kǎng teih,  
巡邏的 seún ló teih.

WARDROBE, 衣房 e fāng,  
衣櫃 e kweí, 櫃子 kweí  
tszè, 衣厨 e shoó, 厨子  
shoó tszè, 厨櫃 shoó kweí.

WARES, 貨物 hó wūh,  
貨財 hó tsàè; miscellaneous  
wares, 雜貨 tsá hó; a dealer  
in small wares, 做小生  
理 tsó seúu sǎng lè; to set  
out wares, 陳貨物 chin hó  
wūh; China-ware, 磁器 tszè  
k'hé, 瓦器 wá k'hé; glass-  
ware, 玻璃器 po là k'hé.

WAREHOUSE, 棧 chān, 棧  
房 chān fāng, 委府 wei fòó;  
a tea warehouse, 茶棧 ch'á  
chān; silk warehouse, 絲棧  
sze chān; warehouse keeper,  
看棧者 k'hán chān chày.

WARLIKE, 武 woó, 好武



to be for a warning, 以示  
懃懃 è shé ching king.

To WARP, 矯 keaou ; to  
warp wood by means of fire,  
以火屈木 è hò keuh mǔh,  
保 jow, 憐 lēen.

WARP, 經 king, 布經 poó  
king, 綜絃 tsung é ; the  
warp and woof, 經緯 king wei

WARRANT, 牌票 pǎe  
p'eaou, 票差 p'eaou ch'ha.  
籤 tsēen ; a warrant to seize  
a person, 有標拿人 yèw  
p'heaou nà jin ; a government  
warrant, 標 p'heaou ; without  
warrant no one will believe,  
無證不信 wó ching pūh  
sín ; to issue a warrant, 出標  
ch'hūh p'heaou.

To WARRANT, 保管 paòu  
kwàn, 標 p'heaou, 保領  
paòu ling.

WARRANTABLE, 可保的  
k'hò paòu teih.

WARRANTED, 保過的  
paòu kwó teih, 鞏固 keung  
koó.

WARREN, 養獸圈 yàng  
shóu k'heuen ; rabbit warren.  
兔窟 t'hoó keuh, 箭 chih.

WARRIOR, 會打戰的  
hwúy tà chén tēh, 勇士  
yùng szé, 大將軍 tá tsāng  
keun, 善戰者 shén chén  
cháy, 戰兵 chén ping.

WART, 瘰 hōw, 癰 yú, 疣

yew, 贅疣 chuy hēen  
yew, 零肉 ling jūh, 瘰子  
hōw tszè, 小瘰 seòu h'w.

To WASH 洗濯 se chò,

洗滌 sè t'heih, 盥洗 kwàn

sè, 盥沃 kwàn yūh, 洮汰

t'haou t'haé, 澣漱 tan kan,

澣 kae, 概 kae, 澣 sow, 酌

漱 chō sow, 洗滌 sè tsau,

淘淨 taou tsāng, 滌 t'heih,

濯滌 chō t'heih, 沃 yūh, 溲

jeun, 糴 sow, 滌 lew ; to

wash and cleanse, 浣滌

hwan t'heih, 洎 hwan, 盥洗

kwàn sè, 洗濯 sè chò, 酈

潔 fūh kē ; to wash clean,

雪 seuz, 洒 sha, 釋 shih ; to

wash away, 滌去 t'heih

k'heui ; to wash rice, 泚 seih.

淘 taou, 澣濯 sēō chō, 澣

lēen, 澣 saou, 澣 fan, 澣 fan,

the water in which rice has

been washed, 泚米水 kan

mè shwü ; to wash the feet,

洗足 sè tsūh, 濯足 chō tsūh ;

to wash the hands, 洗手 sè

shòw, 盥手 kwàn shòw, 沃

手 yūh, shòw, 沐手 mǔh

shòw, 沃盥 yūh kwàn, 盥

水 kwàn shwü, 澤手 shih

shòw ; to wash with lye, 柑

foo ; to wash and comb, 梳

洗 soo sè, 盥櫛 kwàn tsē ;

to wash the hair 洮髮 t'haou

fā ; to wash and scrub 洗刷

sè shā ; to wash clothes, 洗

衣愛 *sè e shiáng*, 洗衣野 *hwaan yáy*; 荒地 *kuang*  
 hwaan e, 浣 *hwaan*, 滌 *hwaan*:  
 to wash clothes with the  
 hands, 洗 *sóu*; to wash with  
 metal, 鑼 *lew*: to wash with  
 gold or silver, 鍍 *sh*, 鍍 *tsò*,  
 鍍 *tsò*: to wash with gold,  
 鍍 *sà lèw*, 鍍金 *thoo*  
*kin*; to wash walls, 塗 *thoo*  
*sh h*, to wash the face 洗  
 面 *sè-mén*, 洗臉 *sè lèen*, 額  
*hwuy*, 額 *hwuy*, 額 *hwuy*; to  
 wash a corpse, 浴尸 *yuh she*,  
 冪 *mè*, 冪洗 *tsaou sè*; to  
 wash the head, 沐 *mùh*; to  
 wash the mouth, 漱口 *sóu*  
*k'hòw*; to wash the body, 浴  
*yuh*; to wash the heart, 洗  
 心 *sè sin*; to wash a horse,  
 洗馬 *sè mà*, 溲 *sèen*, 溲  
*swan*; a washing tub, 盥 *táng*.

WASHERMAN, 洗衣服  
 者 *sè e fuh chày*; washer-  
 man's stone and beater, 貼杵  
*chin choò*.

WASH-HAND-BASIN, 洗臉  
 盆 *sè lèen p'hùn*, 臉盆 *lèen*  
*p'hùn*, 匜 *é pwân*, 匜  
*che é*, 濯具 *chò keú*.

WASP, 黃蜂 *hwáng fūng*,  
 果蠱 *kwò ying*, 蜂蠱 *che*  
*fūng*; the slender-waisted  
 wasp, 蠟蜂 *e ung*.

WASTE, 破費 *p'ó fei*; loss,  
 損害 *sùn haé*, 芒 *hwang*,  
 荒 *hwang*; waste land, 郊

野 *hwaan yáy*; 荒地 *kuang*  
 地, 郊原 *hwaan yuén*, 空  
*k'hang kwáng*, 郭 *kwá*, 荒  
 空 *kuang k'hang*; waste  
 ground, 閒曠之地 *hién*  
*kwáng che t*, 野地 *yáy t*.

TO WASTE, 浪費 *làng fei*,  
 散 *sán*, 虛費 *hwa fei*, 花  
 費 *hwa fei*, 湯費 *cháng fei*,  
 糟塌 *tsaou tá*: to waste time,  
 徒費時日 *toó fei shí*  
*jít*, 虛度光陰 *hwa*  
*toó kwang yin*; to waste  
 property, 耗費錢財 *hwa*  
*fei tséén tsáé*, 傾財 *king*  
*tsáé*, 傷財 *shang tsáé*; to  
 waste one's wit, 枉費心機  
*wáng fei sin ke*, 枉費心  
 思 *wáng fei sin sze*; to waste  
 one's strength, 枉費氣力  
*wáng fei k'hé leih*; to lay  
 waste, 剿滅 *tsaou mōé*; to  
 waste wantonly, 遺撻物  
*tsaou tá wūh*.

WASTED, 糜散 *mè sán*;  
 the flesh wasting away, 羶  
*pēn*, 脫 *tō*, 羶耗 *keu haón*.

WASTEFUL, 浪費 *làng fei*,  
 很藉 *làng tselh*, 奢華 *chay*  
*hwa*, 奢侈 *chay ché*, 聚 *mè*.

TO WATCH, guard, 護 *hoó*,  
 戒 *keáé*, 戒守 *keáé shòw*,  
 省 *säng*; to watch for an op-  
 portunity, 伺留 *sze lèw*, 瞞  
*kan*; to keep watch, 守更  
*shòw käng*, 看守 *k'hán*

shòw, 宿守 sùh shòw, 把守 pà shòw, 守夜 shòw yà; to watch a corpse, 守喪 shòw sang; to watch as at night, 戒 kené; to watch over one's own conduct, 檢育 kēn heüh; to observe, 細觀 sé kwan, 窺觀 kwei kwan; to watch against, 謹 k'hin.

WATCH, 時辰表 shé shín peàu; a night watch, 更 käng, 嚴 yän; to wind up a watch, 上鍊 sháng lēn; watch pocket, 表套 peàu t'haóu; watch glass, 表玻璃蓋 peàu po lê kaé; watch spring, 去條 k'heú teaóu, 活弓 hwǒ kung; gold watch, 金表 kin peàu.

WATCH-BOX, 守夜舍 shòw yäy sháy, 更樓 käng lów.

WATCH-DOG, 往獢 choo fun, 守犬 shòw k'heüen.

WATCHFUL, 慎 shín, 省 sāng, 好醒守者 haóu sǐng shòw chày.

WATCHMAKER, 表作 peàu tsǒ, 表匠 peàu tséang.

WATCHMAN, 更夫 käng foo, 更練 käng lēn.

WATCH-TOWER, 閘門樓 chǎ mún lów, 望樓 wáng lów, 望臺 wáng taé.

WATCH-WORD, 呼庚癸 hoo käng kwei.

WATER, 水 shwü, 玄酒 heüen ts'ew, 玄冥 heüen ming, 沐 ch'huy, 洲 ch'huen, 汩 püh, 汝 chung, 汗 ts'een, 汗 new, 沕 ho, 迦 kää, 汜 kew, 涇 kwae, 涇 min, 汜 sze, 涇 ch'ih, 涇 e, 涇 keih, 涇 peau, 涇 hàn, 涇 mang, 涇 tsau, 涇 now, 涇 fung, 花 hwa, 得 tih, 涇 yih, 涇 she, 涇 ts'ay, 馮 mà, 涇 sing, 涇 tsin, 涇 tsǒ, 涇 keaou, 涇 kwǒ, 涇 shā, 涇 shāy, 涇 shoo, 涇 t'han, 涇 hò, 涇 ke, 涇 p'hoé, 涇 t'hang, 涇 tang, 涇 t'how, 涇 lēn, 涇 hwae, 涇 leu, 涇 hwän, 涇 k'hēn, 涇 sēn, 涇 tsang, 涇 tów, 涇 hēn; well water, 井水 tsing shwü, 泉水 tseüen shwü; river water, 河水 hô shwü; cold water, 冷水 lǎng shwü, 凍水 túng shwü; warm water, 燙水 nwàn shwü; hot water, 熱水 jě shwü; boiling water, 滾水 kwän shwü; high water, 大水 tá shwü, 潮漲時 ch'au ch'ang shā, 大流 tá lēw; low water, 水退 shwü t'huý, 潮落時 ch'au ló shā, 下流 hēá lēw; slack water, 漫水 mán shwü, 停水 ting shwü; clear water, 清



水 tsing shwù; muddy water,  
 混水 hwân shwù; spring wa-  
 ter, 泉水 tseuên shwù; fresh  
 water, 駝水 tēn shwù;  
 brackish water, 鹹水 kan  
 shwù, 苦水 k'hiò shwù;  
 running water, 流水 lēw  
 shwù, 活水 huò shwù,  
 行水 hing shwù; stagnant  
 water, 死水 sà shwù, 停  
 水 ting shwù; sea water,  
 海水 hà shwù; water used  
 in scouring rice, 泔 kan, 泔  
 te, 滿 sew, 潘 fan, 蔞 fan,  
 蔞 lān; water dried up, 乾  
 heih; water issuing forth, 澗  
 tsē tsē; water used in  
 sacrifice, 明水 ming shwù;  
 to find the water level, 打平  
 水 tà p'ing shwù; water  
 rising higher and higher, 涓  
 maou; water dashing against  
 anything, 稍 shaou, 攪 p'ho,  
 攪 fan; water dashing against  
 the stones, 激 tsā; do. dash-  
 ing about, 騰 t'hang, 湍 勃  
 p'hāng pūh; water agitated.  
 潤 shen, 湲 shing, 漾 vang,  
 漾 yang, 潏 nā, 潏 潏 shin  
 hwō, 潭 湲 tan yō, 湲 yu;  
 water collected, 從 tsung.

WATER-CALTROPS, 芡 菱  
 ke ling, 菱角 ling kō, 菱  
 攪 keuē mei.

WATER-CHESNUTS, 葶 薺  
 pūh tsē, 葶薺 pūh tsē, 菱

ke, 芡 kin, 鳬 茛 foo tszè.

WATER-COLOURS, 顏色 yā  
 sū, 水被 shwù pē.

WATERCOURSE, 溝 kow,  
 溝渠 kow keū, 漾 suy, 咸  
 keuen, 鹹鹹 keuen mōw.

WATER-CRUSSES, 水芹  
 shwù k'hin, 碎米薺 tsūy  
 mè tsē, 碎末薺 tsūy mō tsē.

WATERFALL, 飛泉 fei  
 tseuēu, 立泉 lēh tsenēu, 龍  
 湫 lūng tsew, 渾墜 hūn  
 chuy, 逢 lung, 漸 han, 決  
 keuen.

WATER-GATE, 潢 yin, 湯 tszè

WATER-GREENS, 薺菜  
 yung ts'haé.

WATER-LILY, 荷 華 hò  
 hwa, 荷蓮 hò lēn, 蓮花  
 lēn hwa, 蓮藕 荷 lēn gōw  
 hò, 夫渠 foo keū, 芙蕖  
 foo keū foo, 攪 mei; the leaf  
 of the water-lily, 荷衣 hò e;  
 do small, 荷缸 hô kung;  
 the calyx of the water-lily, 蓮  
 房 lēn fang; the seed of the  
 water-lily, 葳 苢 é è; a kind  
 of water-lily, 攪 mei; yellow  
 water-lily, 金蓮花 kin lēu  
 hwa.

WATER-MALLOWS, 鳬 葵  
 foo kweí.

WATERMAN, 舟子 chow  
 tszè, 梢 shaou, 舫 fang, 舫  
 人 pang jin, 榜人 pang jin,  
 水練 shwù lēn.

WATER-MELON, 西瓜 *se kwa*.

WATER-MILL, 水磨 *shwù mò*, 水碓 *shwù tuy*, 水碓 *shwù gae*, 水碓 *shwù teih*, 輻車 *fan keu*, 淋 *mò*.

WATER-PLANTS, 涓 *mai*.

WATER-POT, 餅 *ping*, 水罐 *shwù kwán*.

WATER-SNAKE, 水蛇 *shwù shây*, 水虺 *shwù hwuy*, 蠍 *kenou*.

WATER-SPOUT, 蜃氣 *shin k'hé*, 蜃樓 *shin lów*.

WATER-TRAVELLING, 水路 *shwù loó*.

WATER-WHEEL, 漕 *tsaóu*, 水車 *shwù keu*, 山車 *shan keu*; an Egyptian water-wheel, 過天車 *kwó t'hēn keu*.

WATER-WITCH, 魍魎 *wāng lāng*.

TO WATER, 沃 *yūh*, 浸 *tsin*, 漚 *keau*, 淋 *lin*, 漚 *gow*, 漚 *ūh*; to water flowers, 澆花 *keau hwa*, 淋花 *lin hwa*, 灌水 *kwán shwù*, 灌 *kwán k'háe*, 灌 *kěó*; to water plants, 澆水 *keau shwù*, 沃菜 *yūh ts'hac*, 寢 *ts'hin*; to draw water, 打水 *tà shwù*.

WATERY, 淡 *tán*, 甘 *han*, 甘淡 *han tán*, 濕漰 *hwán hán*, 井淡 *tsing ying*, 洩

*chūh*, 沈沈 *jung jung*, 洩 *maou*, 洩 *p'ho*.

WATTLE, 格子 *k'ih tszè*.

WAVE, 浪 *láng*, 波 *p'ho*, 波浪 *p'ho láng*, 波濤 *p'ho taou*, 連 *lén*, 珊珊 *t'hàn t'hàn*, 湍 *chang*, 漫 *sēih*, 滌 *teaou*; waves (in a state of agitation,) 溶溶 *yung e*, 漪 *e*, 滂 *keuē hwāng*, 茫 *māng*, 滂 *laou*; high waves, 澎湃 *ts'heau t'hàn*, 澎湃 *ts'heau*, 澎湃 *pēn*, 滂 *t'haou*, 波濤 *p'ho t'haou*, 滂 *fan*, 滂 *fan*, 湍 *yun tsin*; waves succeeding each other, 滂 *t'hā t'ho*, 滂 *hwān*, 滂 *tsin yun*; waves dashing against each other, 滂 *p'hae*, 滂 *k'hō*, 滂 *hwuy hwō*, 滂 *ping*, 滂 *ping paé*; waves rising, 滂 *wei luy*, 滂 *wei luy*, 滂 *hwán lán*, 滂 *t'hāng*; waves of the sea, 海浪 *haè lāng*.

TO WAVE, 搖 *yaóu*, 徧 *sēē*, 徧 *sēih sēē*; to wave the hand, 搖 *yaóu*, 搖手 *yaóu shòw*, 搖 *hō*, 搖 *tsan*, 擲 *shén*; to wave beautifully, as trees, 善搖 *shén yaóu*, 潭淪 *tan yō*, 搖 *yaóu yaóu*; do, like a fan, 徧 *kwang*; waving in the wind, 飄飄 *p'heau yaóu*, 徧 *p'hēē sēē*, 徧

sow, 旗幟 o ne, 翺 o gen-ly do. 奇能 o no, 奇能 o ne, 駭殺 saou shā. 旂 yaou: to wave a flag as a signal, 旌 seuen; waving banners, 旆 yew. 旆 yaou, 旗 peau; 旂 kan.

To WAVER, 疑 惑 é hwō. 含疑 hān é, 翻復不定 fan fūh pūh tūng.

WAVERING, 忒 e. 憧 憧 ch'hung ch'hung. 搖動的 yaou túng tēh, 翻復不定 fan é pūh tūng.

WAX, 蠟 lá, 蜜蠟 meih lá; yellow do. 黃蠟 hwàng lá; white do. 白蠟 pīh lá; a wax candle. 蠟燭 lá chūh: bees-wax, 蜜蠟 meih lá.

To wax, grow, 長大 chāng tá, 長高 chāng kaou; to wax strong, 添力 t'heen leih; to wax warm, 熱起來 jē k'hè laē.

WAY. 道 taou, 路 loó, 庚 k'ang, 康 k'hang, 彭 p'hang. 延 soo, 略路 lēo loó. 繇道 yaou taou, 道術途 taou shūh t'hoó. 街 keae, 街路 keae loó, 逕 tēh, 逕 king, 途 t'hoó, 坻閣 te kō, 道路 ta'ou loó; in the way, 途間 t'hoó kēen, 路中 loó chung. 街上 keae sháng; do not go in the way of death, 死路 莫行 szè loó mō hūng; to

leave the right way, 離開 正路 lē k'hac ching loó; public way, 大路 tá loó, 官路 kwan loó; a great way off, 離遠 lē yuén; the way of Providence, 天步 t'ēn poi; way to effect an object, 方法 faug fá; manner, 般 pwan, 術 shūh; method, 樣 yáng, 法 fá, 計策 ké tsāh, 法子 fá tszè; way-marks, 旌節 tsing tsē; a wayfaring man, 驛旅 ke leu, 路人 loó jū. WAYWARD, 僞俠 t'hang t'hih, 忒逆 woó nyih.

To WAYLAY, 埋伏 meih fūh.

WE, 我輩 gò pei, 我等 gò t'ang, 我們 gò mán, 我儕 gò tsā, 我曹 gò tsaou, 俺們 gan mán, 咱們 tsā mán, 吾等 woó t'ang, 吾輩 woó pei; we (used by sovereigns), 朕 chin; do. (by the people,) 蟻等 é t'ang.

WEAK, 孱弱 chan jō, 軟弱 juén jō, 顛 chin, 綽約 chō jō, 羸羸 chūh chūh, 羸 e, 羸 fá, 弱 jō, 羸 joó, 羸 jaou, 嫩 nun, 羸 seu, 羸 shwae, 羸 tih, 羸弱 joo jō, 羸 jín, 羸 t'heen, 羸 juen, 羸 naou, 末 mō, 劣薄 leuē pō, 羸 t'heen, 羸 t'heen lēen, 皆 tszè, 羸 mei, 要娜 o no, 羸 nun, 佻 t'heau,

頹墮 t'huy túy, 弱孱  
jō chan, 尪 wang, 萎腰 wei  
wei, 体 pùn, 佞 t'hù, 佞蹬  
lāng tāng, 僮僮 lung tung,  
便 nwán 停 nāng, 懦弱 no  
jō, 無力 woó leih, 柔橈  
jōw jaou, 柔弱 jōw jō, 輓  
弱 juèn jō, 怯 kē, 困 kwān.  
歇彼 hwa wa, 殢殢 wei  
t'huy, 羶 hwan, 顛顛 chin  
kin ; weak, deficient in  
strength, 綿力 mēen leih,  
力薄 leih pō, 劣 leuē, 忤  
leuē, 綿柔 mēen jōw : weak  
and delicate, 身軟體弱  
shin juèn t'hò jō ; weak faith,  
淺情 tsēen sín ; weak-mind-  
ed, 志弱 ché jō, 忤 t'hēn,  
悞悞 juen seuen, 懦 ne ;  
weak indulgence, 姑息 koo  
seih ; weak and cowardly, 姝  
ch'hoo ; the legs and arms  
weak and feeble, 手脚酸  
軟 shòw kēō swan juèn ;  
weak and feeble, 顛顛 chin  
sín ; strong and weak, 強弱  
kēang jō ; a weak constitution,  
弱質 jō chíh ; weak and  
tender, 靡靡 suy mei.

To WEAKEN, 困住 kwān  
choó.

WEAKNESS, 疲 hō ; do. of  
mind, 志氣弱 ché k'hé jō ;  
do. of constitution, 勸勞 pā  
keae, 痿 wei.

WEALTH, 賄 hwuy, 幣

pè, 財賄 tsāē choo, 賄 sāng,  
貝資 pei tszé, 采幣 tsāē  
pè ; wealth and power, 財勢  
tsāē shé, 財 tsāē, 錢 tsāēn,  
祚 chō, 財賞 tsāē tsze, 財  
帛 tsāē p'hih ; to acquire  
wealth, 發財 fā tsāē ; a man  
of wealth, 財主 tsāē choò ;  
wealth and abundance, 資財  
有餘 tszé tsāē yèw yā.

WEALTHY, 富貴 foó  
kwei, 富豪 foó hao, 賑富  
chin foó, 穀 kūh, 隆盛 lung  
shing, 賄 sāng, 有錢 yèw  
tsēen, 賄 chin, 賄然 keaou  
jēn, 賄 p'hō.

To WEAN, 斷奶 twán  
nāē, 斷乳 twán jō.

WEAPONS in general, 器  
械 k'hé heaē ; weapons of  
war, 兵 ping, 金戈 kin ko,  
兵亦 ping jìn, 伏 ch'háng,  
兵仗 ping ch'háng, 器仗  
k'hé ch'háng, 五戎 woó  
jūng, 兵械 ping heaē, 軍器  
keun k'hé, 戎兵 jūng ping,  
兵器 ping k'hé, 干戈 kau  
ko, 戲 hé ; sharp weapons,  
利器 lá k'hé ; long weapons,  
長兵 chāng ping ; short do.  
短兵 twán ping ; weapons  
are like fire, if you do not  
let them alone you will burn  
yourself, 兵如火也弗  
戢自焚 ping joó hò yà, fūh  
tsēih tszé fūn ; a kind of wea-

pon. 戴 be, 革 sze, 相 se-th.

To WEAR, 著衣 chō a, 穿  
衣 ch'huin e : to wear a cap,  
戴帽 tai maon ; to wear  
silk, 衣帛 e p'ph : to wear  
shoes, 著鞋 chō heaē ; to  
wear out. 用壞 yung hwaē,  
著壞 chō hwaē ; to wear  
out iron shoes (in search for  
anything,) 踏破鐵鞋 t'ha  
phō t'heē heaē.

WEARIED. 勞 laou, 勞困  
laou kwān. 疲 p'hē, 力倦  
leth keuēn, 應 pei, 宛 wei, 疲  
kwei, 矮 kwei, 倦 tsung.  
chue. 倦 k'hung tsung, 疲  
k'hūh k'hūh, 勞然 naē  
jēn, 膾蹙 tsang tang. 中  
keung, 拚 yēn, 痺 tan, 瘡  
tan.

WEARINESS, 勞 keuēn, 瘡  
chae, 疲倦 p'ē keuēn : accu-  
mulated weariness, 瘡病  
laou ping.

WEARY, 困乏 kwān fā,  
困窮 kwān keung, 困倦  
kwān keuēn, 瘡 hwuy,  
keuēn, 倦 kung, 俗 keih.  
lāng, 倦 kēō, 瘡 hwuy  
keih, 瘡 keih, 動勞 tsau  
laou, 倦 é, 勞 k'heāē, 瘡  
kwei, 倦 keih, 倦 tán, 瘡  
kēā, 瘡 naē, 瘡 tsuy, 瘡  
fow, 瘡 lūy lūy ; to be  
weary, 瘡 yih ; weary and in  
want, 欠伸 k'hūēn shin ; ex-

tremely weary. 瘡 pac.

WEASIL, 獾 獾 mung  
kwei, 駐 sang, 駐 yow, 獾  
te, 獾 k'uh, 獾 sze.

WEATHER, 天氣 t'hēn  
k'hé ; weather gauge, 木案  
mūh gān : good weather, 好  
天 haou t'hēn, 天氣好  
t'hēn k'hé haou ; fair wea-  
ther, 天氣晴 和 t'hēn  
k'hé tsing hó ; a weather  
prophet, 豐隆 fung lung ;  
cold weather, 天氣嚴寒  
t'hēn k'hé yēn hān ; hot  
weather, 天時大熱 t'hēn  
shē tá jē.

WEATHERCOCK, 風信  
旗 fung sín k'hé, 倪 hēn.

To WEAVE, 織 chih, 織  
chih jin, 網 kwān, 抽績  
chow tsih, 絲 kwān, 紉 foo,  
經 king, 緯 nan ; to weave  
cloth, 織布 chih póo ; to  
weave silk, 織緞 chih twan,  
織縐 chih tsang ; to weave  
straw shoes, 捆屨 kwān là.

WEAVER, 織機者 chih  
ke chāy, 機房裡的人  
ke fang lè t'eh jin ; a weaver's  
shop, 機房 ke fang ; do.  
shuttle, 機杼 ke shuò ; a  
weaver of variegated silk, 杼  
hwang.

WEB of cloth. 布緯 poó  
wei ; spider's web, 蜘蛛網  
che choo wāng.

WEB-FOOTED, 鵝掌之蹼  
gnò cháng che maóu, 蹼  
pūh, 足蹼 tsūh pūh. 蹼 pūh.

To WED, together, 結親  
kēē ts'hin, 娶親 tséu ts'hin.  
完親 wān ts'hin; to be joined  
together in wedlock, 配合  
peí hō, 配耦 peí gòu;  
to wed out a daughter, 嫁  
女 kēā nyù; to marry a wife,  
娶妻 tséu ts e.

WEDDED, 成夫婦的  
ching foo foo teih.

WEDDING, 婚姻之事  
hwān yin che szé; wedding  
feast, 婚筵 hwān yen; the  
wedding sedan, 花轎 hwa  
keaóu, 喜轎 hè keaóu.

WEDGE, 楔 tsín, 尖木  
tsēn mūh, 楔子 kēē tszè.

To WEDGE, 搯 tsín.

WEDLOCK, 結親之事  
kēē ts'hin che szé.

WEED, 野草 yà ts'haóu  
惡草 gō ts'haóu. 穢 te, 穢  
wei, 芥 kin, 茶蓼 toò lūh,  
菩 peí, 蓬 chūh, 莠 yèw,  
稊 te; sea-weed, 海藻 hàe  
ts'haé; weeds springing up,  
叢生 wéi sāng; weeds en-  
tangled together, 莽 kew, 莽  
keaou; weeds entangled in the  
water, 漰 mei.

To WEED, 薅 chan, 耨  
nów, 耨 now, 耨 tszè, 芋  
tszè, 除莠 choò yèw, 耘穠

yān peaou, 鐮 naou. 割草  
tsan ts'haóu haou, 耘草  
hew ts'haóu laóu; to we d the  
field. 鐮田 haou tsān. 鐮去  
田草 nów k'heú tsān ts'haóu.

WEEDER, 鋤 tsze ke,  
鋤 woo, 畝 t'heaou, 鋤  
tsaou; weeding instrument,  
鋤 tsā.

WEEK, 七日來復 tseih  
jīh láē fūh; a period of seven  
days, 七日節 tseih jīh tsé,  
週七日之期 chow tseih  
jīh che ká; the Chinese use,  
禮拜 lè paé.

WEEKLY, 每七日 mei  
tseih jīh, 七日一會 tseih  
jīh yīh hwuy.

To WEEP, 啼哭 tē kūh,  
啼哭 tē kūh. 泣哭 keih kūh,  
下淚 hēá lúy, 泣涕 keih  
t'hé, 噫嗚 yīh mīng, 嗚  
kēang lēang, 歎 keih  
chaou, 汎瀾 hwan lán, 啜  
chuē, 樂 yung, 慙 lēan, 歎  
he, 號 te; to weep blood, 泣  
血 keih heus, to weep bitter-  
ly, 號咷 haou t'haou; to  
weep copiously, 兩淚 yà  
lúy; to begin to weep, 哭起  
來 kūh k'hè láē; to weep  
without wailing, 洵涕 seuen  
t'hé; incessant weeping, 連  
而 lēan ārh, 俛 e, 咷 heuēn,  
啜 lēang, 嗚 k'hēang; a ge-  
neral weeping, 臨 lin.

WEeping-willow, 柳 *lěw*,  
柳樹 *lěw shoó*.

WEEVILS, 蠶 *kēa*; accumu-  
lated grain breeds weevils, 積  
穀生蠶 *tsēih kūh sāng toò*.

To WEIGH, 稱物輕重  
*ch'íng wūh k'hióng ch'ung*,  
上平 *sháng píng*. 秤 *ch'íng*,  
虞 *yá*, 律 *leub*. 銓 *tsuēu*,  
兌 *t'uy*; to weigh with steel-  
yards, 稱 *ch'íng*; do. with  
scales, 兌 *t'uy*; to weigh  
teas, 稱茶 *ch'íng ch'há*:  
to weigh money, 兌銀子  
*t'uy yin tszè*; to weigh any  
thing with the hand, 掂 *tēn*,  
放 *tsēn*; to weigh a matter, 斟  
酌 *chín chō*, 權 *keuēn*, 準  
*chín*, 兌準 *t'uy chín*; to  
weigh or deliberate, 量度  
*léang tō*; to weigh anchor,  
起錨 *k'hè maóu*.

WEIGHT, 權 *keuēn*, 衡  
*hāng*, 程 *ch'ing*; weights ad-  
justed by government, 司碼  
*sze mà*, 法碼 *fá mà*; a weight  
of 40 catties, or 50 lbs. 權  
*paou*; weight of 8 taels, 流  
*lěw*; a weight equal to 25 taels;  
or 30 ounces, 益 *yih*; a weight  
at the end of a steel-yard, 錘  
*chuy*, 稱錘 *ch'íng chuy*,  
稱砣 *ch'íng tō*; to ask the  
weight, 問斤兩 *wān kiu*  
*lèang*; weights and measures,  
量衡 *léang hāng*; weights

and scales, 權衡 *keuēn*  
*hāng*; to put on the weights  
and weigh, 上司碼平兌  
*sháng sze mà píng t'uy*; to  
give weight to filial duty, 敦  
孝弟 *tun heáu té*; a weight  
upon the mind, 中心如噓  
*chung sin joó yih*.

WEIGHTY, 重 *ch'ung*, 要  
緊 *yaóu kin*, 重要 *ch'ung*  
*yaóu*, 重大 *ch'ung tá*.

WEIR, or bank of stones in  
a stream, to raise it, and in-  
crease its rapidity, 激 *keih*; to  
construct such a weir, 爲石  
隄激 *wei shih tē keih*.

WEIRD, 巫覡 *woó heh*.

WELCOME, 喜來 *hè laé*,  
喜接 *hè tsǎ*, 悅來 *yue*  
*laé*; a welcome guest, 喜來  
之客 *hè laé che k'ht*; ac-  
ceptable, 合意 *hō é*, 中意  
*ch'ung é*.

To WELCOME, 迎接 *ying*  
*tsǎ*, 恭 *kung*, 喜 *hè*, 慶賀  
*k'hing hò*.

To WELD iron, 以火合鐵  
*è hò hò t'heé*, 打鐵 *tà t'heé*,  
相連 *sang léen*.

WELFARE, 平安 *píng*  
*gnan*, 太平 *t'haé píng*, 安  
寧 *gnan n'ing*, 康寧 *k'ang*  
*n'ing*, 自在 *tszé tsáé*, 無恙  
*woó yáng*.

WELKIN, 穹蒼 *kung*  
*tsang*, 天空 *t'heén k'hung*.

WELL, 井 tsing, 水井 shwùt tsing, 井 ling; well spring, 泉源 tseuên yuân; well-water, 井水 tsing shwùt, 灩 ke; a deep well, 深井 shin tsing; do. without water, 泉 hēō, 澤 hēō; to dig a well, 窟井 keuh tsing; the mouth of a well, 井口 tsing k'hòw.

WELL-ROPE, 纜 kǎng, 紉 chin, 絡 lō, 編 yūh.

WELL! 唔 e; good, 好 haòu, 好了 haòu leaòu; right, 是了 shé leaòu; enough, 罷了 pá leaòu, 足矣 tsūh é; perfect, 完全 wân tseuên; well in health, 身上好 shin sháng haòu, 無恙 woò yáng; to do well, 為善 wei shén; to prosper, 興旺 hing wáng; very well, 甚好 shin haòu, 甚美 shin mei, 最善 tsúy shén; all is well, 件樣好 kéén yáng haòu, 萬安 wán gnan; I hope you are well, 無恙乎 woò yáng hoò; pretty well, 頗頗 p'hò p'hò; well enough, 可也 k'hò yà, 葦可 k'in k'hò; it sounds well, 好聽 haòu t'hing.

WELL-A-DAY, 嗟 seun, 嗚 嗟 woo hoo, 於虛 yú he, 可惜 k'hò seih, 哀哉 gae tsáé.

WELL-AFFECTED, 嬌 keuen, 打扮得好 tà pán t'ih haòu, 荷視 ke nò.

WELL-ARRANGED, 妥當 t'ho táng, 停當 t'ing táng,

WELL-BEING, 好處 haòu ch'hoó, 福氣 fúh k'hé.

WELL-BELOVED, 甚愛 shín gnaé.

WELL-BRED, 有禮 yèw lè.

WELL-COOKED, 脛熟 jin shūh, 豚 ching, 臘 lân.

WELL-DONE, 善哉 shén tsáé, 做得好 tsó t'ih haòu, 妥帖 t'ho t'hēē, 主固 chòh koó.

WELL-DRESSED, 襜褕 chen e, 襲 yew, 襪 tsūh.

WELL-ESTABLISHED, 好地脚 haòu té k'ēō.

WELL-FAVoured, 肥美 fei mei, 美貌 mei maóu, 美妙 mei meaóu, 美麗 mei lé.

WELL-GROUNDED, 有基 yèw ke, 有根 yèw kán.

WELL-INTENTIONED, 好意 haòu é, 善意 shén é.

WELL-INFORMED, 多見 to kéén, 諳 gán; do. and ready, 腹笥便便 fúh szé péén péén, 左右逢源 tsò yéw fúng yuân, 聰慧 tsung hwáy, 靈 hén.

WELL-MADE, 完固 wán koó; well-made shoes, 抽屜 kwán leù.



WELL-MANAGED, 辦得好  
pán t'hi haòu, 辦得妥當  
pán t'hi t'ho táng, 善理 shén  
là.

WELL-MEANING, 博實 pō  
shih.

WELL-MET, 恰好相遇  
k'ha haòu s'ang yú.

WELL-NIGH, 差不多  
ch'hae p'ah to.

WELL-PLACED, 虞樂 yú  
lò, 嘔喻 gow yu, 軒渠  
h'een kéu.

WELL-PROVIDED, 富 foó.

WELL-SAID, 好說話  
haòu shwò hwá.

WELL-SPENT day, 善度日  
shén too j'ih.

WELL-SPOKEN, 說得好  
shwò t'hi haòu, 言是 yèn  
shé.

WELL-UNDERSTOOD, 甚明  
shín ming, 懂得狠 túng  
t'hi h'án.

WELL-WATERED, 涵 hán, 澍  
shoo, 華 hou.

WELL-WISHER, 朋友 p'ang  
yèw.

WELL-WRITTEN, 佳筆  
k'ea peih.

WELT, of a garment, 衣緣  
e yuén.

TO WELTER, 輾轉 chen  
chuén, 反來復去 fán laé  
s'ih k'heú.

WEN, 徽 chuy, 瘤 léw ;

do. on the neck, 癭 ying, 贅  
hwan, 疣 wew gaou.

WENCH, 婬娘 ying mò  
汚女 woo nyù.

'To WEND, 往 wàng, 適  
shih.

WENTLE TRAP, (Turbo sca-  
laris,) 珍瓏絲螺 ch'au  
lung sze lò.

WEST, 西 se ; the west  
wind, 太風 t'haé fung, 泰  
風 t'haé fung.

WESTERLY, 朝西 ch'au se

WESTERN regions, 西方  
se fang, 西域 se yüh, 西戎  
se j'ang, 戎 j'ang ; a western  
apartment, 西序 se seú, 西  
廂 se s'ang ; western gate, 西  
門 se mún ; the western gate  
of a palace, 臨砌 lin hing.

WESTWARD, 向西 h'ang se

WET, 濕濕 shih shih, 潮  
濕 ch'au shih ; wet (with rain)  
露濕 chen shih, 沃雨 y'uh  
yù, 潤雨 jún yù ; wet, damp,  
溼 ché ; wet feathers. 漉 se ;  
a wet cloth, 濕布 shih poó ;  
a wet nurse, 孀媽 naé mà,  
乳媽 joé gow, 阿保 o paòu,  
婢 p'uh, 嫖婢 now p'uh.

TO WET, 淋 lin ; to wet  
with water, 揩 seu ; to be wet  
with dew, 厭浥行露 yén  
y'ih hing loó, 露濕 loó shih,  
瀧凍 lung tung ; to be wet  
through, 淖 naou.

WETHER, 羯羊 kē yāng, 羯羊 kē. 羴羊 shén yāng, 羴羊 yēn yāng, 羴 p'ho, 羴 pō.

WETNESS, 濕氣 shīh k'hé, 潮氣 ch'au k'hé.

WHALE, 鯨 king, 鯨 king, 鯨魚 gaou yū; the female whale, 鯢鰓 e hēa; a kind of whale 20 or 30 feet in length, 鱈鰓 haon hēa.

WHAMPOA, 黃埔 hwāng poo.

WHARF, 馬頭 m' t'how, 步 poó, 津 tsin.

WHAT? 甚麼 shín mô, 什麼 shīh mô, 拾廢 shīh mô, 拾沒 shīh m'uh, 誰 shw'uh, 何 hō 孰 shūh, 怎 tsāng, 怎 tsāng, 怎的 tsāng, 那 nà, 還 hēa, 安 gnan, 皆 tsze, 兀的 wūh tsēh; what necessity? 何必 hō peih; what affair? 何事 hō szé, 何幹 hō kán, 何干 hō kan, 甚事 shín szé, 甚麼事 shín mô szé; what's the matter? 那事 nà szé; what is your age? 貴庚 kwei k'ang, 多大年紀 to tá n'ēn kè; what quantity? 量多寡 k'ang to kwà; for what cause? 何故 hō koó, 其故何哉 k'ē koó hō ts'ae; what can he do to me? 奈得我何 n'ái t'ih gnò hò, 如予何 joó yā hō; you can do nothing to

him, 奈何他不得 n'ái hò t'ha p'uh t'ih; what remains, 其餘 k'ē yū; what resource? 奈何 n'ái hò; what is it to me? 何有於我哉 hō yèw yū gnò ts'ae; what can be done against fate? 其如命何 k'ē joó míng hò; what a falling off in virtue? 何德之衰 hō t'ih che shw'ae; what man is that? 是人何也 shé jín hò y'è, 彼者何人斯 p'è ch'ay hò jín s'ze; what is the height? 高幾多 kaou k'è to, 何高 hō kaou, 高何如 kaou hò joó; what place? 何處 hō ch'hoó; what need of vexation? 何溫之有 hō w'ān che y'èw; what difficulty is there? 何難之有 hō n'ān che y'èw, 其有何難哉 k'ē y'èw hò n'ān ts'ae; what difficulty in managing the government? 於從政何有 yū ts'ung ch'ing hò y'èw; what will be the use of killing him? 焉用殺 yēn y'ung sh'ā; in what manner? 怎樣 tsāng yāng, 怎生 tsāng sāng; what madness is this? 何其狂哉 k'ē k'ē kw'ang ts'ae; I will do what I can, 所能者必爲之 s'ò n'āng ch'ay p'ēh w'ēi che; what is to be done? 如之奈何 joó che n'ái hò, 如

之何 *joô che hô*; what, that which, 所 *sò*: what Heaven produces, 天之所生 *t'hôen che sò sâng*: what are you doing? 所爲何事 *sò woi hô szé*.

WHATSOEVER, 不論何事 *pûh lún hô szé*, 不拘何事 *pûh kéu hô szé*, 但凡 *tán fán*, 大凡 *tá fán*.

WHEAT, 麥 *mîh*, 秣 *lae*, 秣 *lae*, 牟稞 *môw k'ho*, 精 *sing*, 熬 *hûh*, 麥 *seun*; wheat in the husk, 麩 *heih*, 麩 *heih*, 麩 *hwan*, 麩 *hwân*; wheat with the husk broken, 麥殼 *mîh kûh p'hó tsúy*, 麥 *mîh yîh*, 麩 *foo*, 麩 *hên*, 麩 *pô*, 麩 *sha*, 麩 *chan*; broken wheat, 麥碎 *mîh tsúy*, 麩頭 *heih t'hôw*, 麩 *kîh*; broken wheat and honey, 麩蜜 *chaou mîh*; husked wheat, 麥麩屑 *mîh heih sô*, 麩 *teih*; husk of wheat, 麥殼 *mîh kûh*, 麩 *foo*, 麩 *mô*, 麩 *yay*; early wheat, 麥 *môw*; spring wheat, 麥 *ch'hun mîh*; yellow wheat, 黃麥 *hwàng mow*; boiled wheat, 煮麥 *choo mîh*, 體 *fung*; wheat boiled and broken for a journey, 麩 *pe*, 麩 *le*, 麥 *fung*; wheat roasted, 麩 *chaou*; wheat made into cakes, 麩 *ke*; wheat and bar-

ley, 秣 *lae môw*; wheat straw, 麥莖 *mîh kîng*, 用 *keuen*, 類 *chuen*; wheat growing rank, 含 *hân hàn*; a grain of wheat, 一顆麥 *yî ko mîh*; wheat harvest, 麥秋 *mîh tsew*; wheaten flour, 麵粉 *mîen fûn*.

TO WHEEDLE, 引誘 *yî yèw*, 諂媚 *chên meí*, 眼 *hwân*, 諂 *chaou*, 翁 *yâ*.

WHEEDLING, 媚 *meí*, 喻 *yú yú*; a wheedling request, 曖昧之求 *yen yuen che k'hêw*; a wheedling tone, 哇 *wa*, 諂聲 *chên shing*.

WHEEL, 車輪 *chay lun*; a wheel for grinding, 輾 *nên*, 僂 *che*; a wheel without spokes, 輕 *tseuân*, 輾 *chuen*; axis of a wheel, 輪樞 *lûn keü*, 樞 *choo*; a wheel for raising water, 水車 *shwüy keü*, 筒車 *tung keü*; punishment of the wheel, 厭蹀 *yâ kò*; a turner's wheel, 輾 *seuen*; to turn a wheel, 轉輾 *chuên jên*, 擰一擰 *ning yîh ning*.

WHEEL-BARROW, 手車 *shòw keü*, 輦車 *lên keü*, 跨車子 *kwa keü tszè*, 輾 *kwang*, 輾 *le*.

WHEELER, near, 輾 *sûh*, 右 *yéw tsan*; an off wheeler, 左 *tsò tsan*.

WHEELWRIGHT, 輾人 *yâ*

jín, 與匠 yú tséang, 纂  
seuén.

WHELP, 犬子 k'heuén  
tszè, 狗子 kòw tszè, 棋 ke,  
猗猗 ke yu.

WHEN? 幾時 kè shà, 甚  
麼時候 shín mô shê hôw,  
何時 hò shê; when, at the  
time, 時 shê; when he came,  
來時 là shê; when Wán-  
wang was dead, 文王既沒  
wán wáng ké mǔh; when he  
sat down to write, 時坐寫  
字 shê tsó sūay tszé; when  
he went out of the gate, 出  
門之時 ch'liūh mún che  
shê; when he had become a  
man, 成人時候 ching jín  
shê hôw; let him come when  
he will, 隨時可來 sūy  
shê k'hò làè; when about to  
go, 臨走時 lín tsòw shê.

WHENCE, 從那裡來  
tsūng nà là là, 由何處  
yêw hò ch'hoó, 自何地  
tszé hò té, 自從何處 tszé  
tsūng hò ch'hoó, 何從 hò  
tsūng; whence obtained? 由  
何而得 yêw hò ūh tǐh;  
whence it is we do not know,  
不知從何而得 pūh  
che tsūng hò ūh tǐh; whence  
it appears; 由此觀之  
yêw tszé kwan che.

WHENCESOEVER, 不論何  
處來 pūh lún hò ch'hoó làè.

WHENEVER, 不拘何  
時 pūh kéu hò shê; when-  
ever I think of it, 每一念  
及 mèi yǐh nēen kéih; when-  
ever I meet with it, 隨遇  
súy yú.

WHERE? 那裡 nà là, 在  
那裡 tsáe nà là, 何處 hò  
ch'hoó, 何地方 hò té fang,  
安在 gnan tsáe, 惡在 woo  
tsáe, 那 nà; where are you  
going? 將何之 tséang hò  
che; where would be the rea-  
son of this? 豈有此理  
k'hè yèw tszé là; everywhere,  
各處 kǒ ch'hoó, 處處  
ch'hoó ch'hoó; nowhere, 無  
一處有 woó yǐh ch'hoó  
yèw.

WHEREABOUT, 上下 sháng  
hēa; near what place? 近  
何處 kín hò ch'hoó.

WHEREAS, 夫 foo; the  
thing being so, 既然如此  
ké jèn joó tszé.

WHEREBY shall I know  
this? 以何知之 è hò che  
che.

WHEREFORE, for what rea-  
son, 為何 wéi hó, 因何 yin  
hò, 何故 hò koó, 爲甚麼  
wéi shín mò, 爲何緣故  
wéi hò yuén koó, 何居 hò  
keu, 曷 hò, 害 hò; for which  
reason? 爲此緣故 wéi  
tszé yuén koó, 是故 shé koó.

WHERESOEVER, 不論何處 pūh lún hô ch'hoó, 不拘何地 pūh k'ou hô té.

WHEREWITH, 以之 è che.

WHERRY, 小舟 seáu chow, 輕舟 k'ling chow.

WHETHER, which of the two, 二中何一 ār chung hô yih; whether of the two is right? 二中那一爲是 ār chung nà yih wei shé; I am not resolved whether to go or stay, 未定或去或住 wé t'ing hwǒ k'heú hwǒ choó; or the word *whether* may be omitted, as follows, 去住未定 k'heú choó wé t'ing; whether this or that, 或彼或此 hwǒ pè hwǒ tszè; whether or not, 可否 k'hò fow; whether it be advantageous or not, 是否有益 shé fow yèu yih.

To WHET, 磨 mǒ, 磨利 mǒ lé, 磨快 mǒ k'hwáé, 磨 gae, 磨 kae.

WHETSTONE, 磨石 mô shih. 磨刀石 mô taou shih. 砥 che, 底石 che shih, 礪 lé, 厲 lé, 礪石 gae shih, 礪 hing; a coarse blue whetstone, 礪礪 tsung keu.

WHEY, 鰵酸汁 naè swan chih.

WHICH, 何 hô, 所 sò, 那裡一个 nà lè yih kó, 孰

shūh, 攸 yew; that which, 所 sò; which may be done and which not? 孰可孰否 shūh k'hò shūh fow; we do not know which is right, 未知孰是 wé che shūh shé; that which is called happiness, 所謂福 sò wei fūh; look to that which he does, and observe the motives of his conduct, 視其所以觀其所由 shé kè sò è, kwan kè sò yèu.

WHIFF, 呼喻之氣 hoo heih che k'hé.

WHILE, 時 shé, 時節 shé tszè, 時候 shé hōw; a little while, 片時 p'héén shé, 不多時 pūh to shé, 少許 shaou heú; a great while, 許久 heú kèw, 日久 jih kèw; one while, 一會 yih hwáy; meanwhile, 間 kè kēn; wait a while, 等一會 t'ang yih hwáy, 等一刻 t'ang yih k'híh; walk a while, 逛一會 kwāng yih hwáy; sit a while, 坐片時 tsó p'héén shé; sit a while, I will tell you, 坐我與爾言 tsó gnò yù àrh yèn; while a breath remains, 一息尙存 yih seih sháng ts'hūn.

To WHILE away the time, 閒空過時 hién k'hung kwó shé.

WHILST, 閒 kēen ; whilst  
eating do not sigh, 當食不  
歎 táng shíh pūh chán.

WHIM, 一時間想者  
yíh shê kēen sēang chày.

TO WHIMPER, 孩提哭  
haê tá k'hūh.

WHIMSICAL, 不定之貌  
pūh tít che maòu, 沒主意  
者 mǎh choè é chày, 輕側  
k'hing p'eaou, 無恒心 woò  
hāng sin.

TO WHINE, 哀哭 gae k'ūh ;  
to whine as a dog, 犬哭  
k'heuen k'hūh ; the whining  
of infants, 啼呢 nêw nê.

WHINE, 哀哭之聲 gae  
k'hūh che shing.

WHIP, 鞭 pēen, 鞭子  
pēen tszè, 撻 chwa, 撻 tsuy,  
撻 chwa, 撻 sēay, 鞭鞘  
pēen shaou ; a horse-whip,  
馬鞭 mà pēen, 馬撻 mà  
chwa.

TO WHIP, 鞭策 pēen tsīh,  
打鞭 tà pēen, 加鞭 kēa  
pēen, 撻 keaou, 撻 tò, 撻  
ch'he, 策肥 tsīh fēi : to whip  
the bottom, 打屁股 tá p'è  
koò ; to whip a horse, 撻 tsīh,  
策馬 tsīh mà.

WHIPPER-IN, 執鞭之士  
chīh pēen che szé.

TO WHIRL, 轉 chuèn, 翻  
轉 fan chuèn, 轉旋 chuèn  
seuen ; to whirl as an eddy,

翻 fan.

WHIRLPOOL, 沅 hwān. 淪  
lun, 洄演 yuen yèn, 湜湜  
yung ying. 澗湫 heung  
hāng. 淪洞 lun hwny. 淵  
yuen, 渦 ko, 環潛 hwan  
ying, 隈 wei.

WHIRLWIND, 旋風 seuen  
fung. 四方之風 szé fang  
che fung, 羊角 yāng kǎo,  
淵 yuen, 颶 e, 颶 seuen, 飄  
風 p'eaou fung, 積表 ling  
paòu, 森風 peauou fung, 積  
t'huy, 鬼覺 kwei hwǒ,

TO WHISK one's sleeve, 拂  
袖 fūh sēw ; he whisked his  
sleeve and cried aloud, 奮襖  
大呼 fūn é tá hoo ; do. skirt,  
撇衣 pēē e.

WHISKERS, 髯 jèn, 鬚鬚  
pin fā, 鬚頰 pin pan, 髭  
tsze, 髭 chā, 髭 jèn, 頰 jèn,  
頰 jèn, 髭 e ; thin whiskers,  
髭髭 chen lēen, 鬚鬚  
薄 pin fā soo pǒ.

WHISKERED, 鬚 pūh, 鬚鬚  
貌 jèn pin maòu.

WHISKEY, 酒 tsèw.

WHISP of straw, 一把草  
yīh pà ts'haòu.

WHISPER, 小語 seadòu  
yù. 低低說道 te te shwǒ  
taòu, 謐謐 ying ning, 謐  
meih, 咕囁 chen nēē, 謐  
t'haou, 耳 tseih, 喑吟 tsing  
ling, 嚶 sēē, 嚶 nēē, 喑 shīh,

諷 tsin, 諷 hēn, 諷 tse; secret whispers, 諷 tsew tsēh: to whisper in the ear, 附耳言 foó ūrh yēn, 交頭接耳 keaou t'hōw tsē ūrh.

WHISPERER, 挑唆者 t'heaou sò chày.

WHIST, silence! 彼默 kēn mih.

TO WHISTLE. 嚙口而出聲 tsūh k'hòw ūrh ch'hūh shing, 吹口 ch'buy k'hòw. 吹 heuē 嚙 seaou, 嚙 he, 吹 yu, 吹 kēih 吹 yūh, 吹 ch'uy heu, 吹 fow, 吹 seūh, 吹 fow, 吹 pūh, 吹 sow, 吹 sow: to whistle and sing, 吹 ko seaou; skilled in whistling, 善嘯 shén seaou; to whistle to a dog, 嘯 leu, 嘯 shoo: the wind whistled, 風聲呼嘯 fung shing hoo seaou; the whistling of the wind, 颼 hew, 颼 hwō, 颼 leaou leaou, 颼 ung, 颼 yew lew, 颼 seih seih; the wind whistling along, 有風颼然 yèw fung sā jēn; the wind whistling through the trees, 颼颼 sih sih, 颼 heae, 颼 yaou, 颼 tung, 颼 sō; the whistling of an arrow, 嘯矢 heaou shè.

WHIT, 微小 wei seaou.

WHITE. 白 pih. 皚 chun. 皚 fow. 素 soó, 皚 gae, 皚

gae, 皚 go, 皚 kaou, 皚 p'ing bō, 皚 hā, 皚 hwy, 皚 kaou, 皚 kaou, 皚 pā, 皚 lo, 皚 sung, 皚 tang, 皚 haou; white as snow, 雪皚 seūh gae, 雪皚 shwang gae, 雪皚 sai sai, 雪白 seūh pih: white garments, 皚衣 kaou e; white cloth or silk, 素 soó; white silk, 素絲 soó sze, 皚 kaou, white cap, 皚冠 kaou kwan; pure white, 皚 皚 kaou kaou; white and clean, 皚白 kaou pih, 皚潔 kaou kē, 皚 kaou, 皚 peau, 皚 pe; white feathers, 皚 hwāh; a white cow, 皚 kēang; a white horse, 白馬 pih mǎ; white gem, 白玉 pih yāh; white-headed, 皚首 kaou shòw, 皚 haou, 皚 kaou, 皚 po; very white, 皚 yaou, 皚 haou haou; white copper, 皚 ting; white tiger, 皚 han; white violet, 皚 lō lān; white flowers, 皚 yě; the white appearance of plants, 皚 pǎ; the white of an egg, 皚子白 ke tszè pih, 白眼 pih yèn; white and black equally divided, 白黑平分 pih hīh ping fun; to wash white, 洗白 sè pih; white clay, 白壤 pih jang; white and sleek, 皚 kaou, a nation

of white people, 白民國 pīh mīn kwō; white whiskers, 幡幡 po po; the whiteness of old age, 幡 po; white froth on the top of liquor, 沫 mung; things rendered white by steam, 饜 pūh; a sort of white rose, 真香茗 chin hēang ming; white-wash, 打粉 tā fūn, 粉飾 fūn shīh, 粉飾白 fūn shīh pīh, 抹灰使白 mō hwuy shē pīh, 上白灰 shāng pīh hwuy, 刷白 shwā pīh; first coat, 上第一層灰 shāng té yīh tsāng hwuy; second do. 上第二層灰 shāng té ūrh tsāng hwuy; white-washed wall, 粉壁 fūn pēh; a white skin, 皤 pae; whiteness of birds, 雌 lō, 雌 p'hoo; whiteness of a woman's skin, 皙 seih; whiteness of flax, 皤 pīh; whiteness of gems, 皤 keaou.

To WHITEN, 白之 pīh che, 雪 seuē.

WHITING, 鰲 tsan, 鰲 tsan.

WHITISH, 有些白的 yèw sēay pīh tēh; whitish colour, 餅妹 pō mō, 皤皤 han han, 皤 tsēen, 皤 haou.

WHITHER, 向何處 hēang hô ch'hoó.

WHITHERSOEVER, 不拘向何處 pūh kéu hēang hô

ch'hoó.

WHITLOW, 指甲疽瘡 ch'kēā ts'heu chwang; whitlow grass, 葶藶 tīng leth, 靡草 me ts'haou, 葶 tan.

WHITTLE, 小刀 seaou taou, 刀子 taou tszè.

To WHITTLE, 以刀割物 è taou kō wūh.

To WHIZ, as an arrow, 箭聲 tsēen shing; a whizzing arrow, 鳴鏑 mīng tēh, 鳴射 mīng sháy, 噓 heaou; a whizzing in the throat, 噓 yūh; a whizzing sound, 天籟 t'hiēn lāe.

WHO? 誰 shwūy, 甚麼人 shín mō jīn, 誰是 shwūy shé, 誰何 shwūy hô, 孰 tun, 唯 wei, 攸 yew, 儻 chow, 噲 chow, 噲 chow; who is it? 是誰 shé shwūy; who cares? 奈得誰何 nāe tīh shwūy hô; who can add to this? 孰能加於此 shūh nāng kēa yū tszè; who says? 誰謂 shwūy wēi, 孰言 shūh yēn; who dares? 誰敢 shwūy kàn; who would pass by me? 舍我其誰 shà y gñò kē shwūy; who is able? 孰能 shūh nāng.

WHOEVER, 不拘何人 pūh kéu hô jīn, 但凡 t'án fán.

WHOLE, 全 tseuēn, 完全



WHORING, gaming, and

drinking, 嫖賭飲 p'heaou  
toò yin.

WHOREDOM, 好嫖之事  
haóu p'heaou che szé, 宿娼  
之弊 sūh ch'hang che pé.

WHOREMONGER, 嫖嫖  
koo laou, 嫖客 p'heaou k'ih,  
游娼 yèu seú.

WHORL, 輪困 lūn kwān.

WHOSE, 誰 shwūy, 誰的  
shwūy tēh.

WHOSOEVER, 不論何人  
pūh lūn hô jin, 但凡 tán fān.

WHY? 爲甚麼 wēi shín  
mô, 因甚事 yin shín szé,  
何故 hô koó, 爲何 wēi hô,  
因何 yin hô, 何居 hô keu,  
爲甚麼 tsze wēi, 奚 he, 曷  
kô, 闕 hô, 害 hô, 豈 tsze;  
why not? 盍 hô, 盍 hēā;  
why not return? 盍歸乎  
來 hô kwei hoo laē; why does  
not each one express his opi-  
nion? 盍各言其志也矣  
hô kô yēn kê ché yà é; why  
does he make us the last? 奚  
爲後我 he wēi hów gnò;  
why don't you all speak your  
mind? 盍各言爾志 hô  
kô yēn ūh ché; why carry it  
so far? 何至如此 hô ché  
joó tszè; why do you not re-  
form? 胡不變化 hoó pūh  
pēn hwá; why do you not  
accumulate wealth? 曷積  
財乎 kô tsēih tsāē hoo.

WICK of a lamp, 燈心  
tāng sin, 燈草 tāng ts'haou,  
燈柱 tāng choo, 燭 woo.

WICKED, 惡 gò, 不善  
pūh shén, 歹 taè, 刁 t'heaou,  
刁惡 t'heaou gò, 乖刺  
kwaé lā, 乖戾 kwaé lé, 邪  
sēāy, 惡 t'heih, 戾 lé, 厲 lé,  
慝 lé, 疚戾 kēw lé, 疚惡  
kēw gò, 詭 kwei, 佞 kwei, 違  
wei, 否 pei, 煞耗 shā haou,  
慳儉 lan tsan, 梟 keaou, 倘  
索 ch'ih sh'ih, 俠 ch'hàng, 哪  
fūh, 嬰 che, 悻悻 pang ung,  
悵 wae, 悵 k'heh, 怪 tsā,  
惜錯 tsew kēen, 悵構 ung  
hēang, 慳 pē; a wicked man,  
友人 taè jin, 表人 sēāy  
jin; wicked spirits, 邪神  
sēāy shín; a wicked disposi-  
tion, 惡性 gò s'ing, 狠子  
野心 lāng tszè yà yin sin;  
wicked practices, 惡行 gò  
h'ing; wicked customs, 惡習  
gò seih.

WICKEDNESS, 凶惡 heung  
gò, 橫行 hwāng h'ing, 咎  
戾 kew lé; to carry wicked-  
ness to the utmost, 窮凶極  
惡 keung heung kēih gò.

WICKER basket, 篋篋  
kaou laou, 箠箠 pwan shoo.

WICKER-WORK, 荆條辦  
的 k'ing teaou pēn tēih, 柳  
條辦的 lāw teaou, pēn tēih,  
藤子辦來 tāng tszè

pēn telh, 篾 mēē, 簾 kōh, 簾 pēn 簾 me. 簾 me; fine wicker-work, 篾 mēē.

WICKET, door, 小門 seādu mūn, 柵門 tsīh mūn, 筆門 peih mūn; a wicket gate and a mat door, 筆門蓬戶 peih mūn pūng hoó.

WIDE, 闊 k'hwō, 廣 kwàng, 寬 k'hwān, 寬大 k'hwān tá, 廊 kō, 舒申 shoò shīn, 蕩 t'háng, 緋 fan; wide, ample, 寬 葵 k'hwān fā, 曠 kwàng, 央央 yang yang, 在 tsāy, 家 koo, 膠 ch'he; wide apart, 毗劉 pè lēw, 歷 leih, 疎 soo, 疎稀 soo hē, 稀疎 hē soo, 疏罅 soo hā, 糾糾 kew kew, 偕 seu, 睽 gan, 迂 heu; a wide space, 契闊 kē k'hwō; wide (roomy) 敞 chang, 輝 chay; wide of the mark, 迂闊 yu k'hwō; wide-spread, 泄 é, 洋洋 yāng yāng, 踈躍 soo yō, 蔓蔓 mán mán, 泱泱 yāng yāng; wide-spreading, as the branches of a tree, 扶疎 foo soo; wide-mouthed, 呀 ya, 空 k'hung, 誕 tán, 盪浪 mǎng lǎng, 幪 wò, 宇 yù, 迂 heu, 閎 hung, 吧呀 pa ya; wide and outstretched, 泡肥 p'haú fēi, 渺瀰 meāu me; wide and spacious, 囂 yuē, 輿 to, 荒 hwang, 敞 kwang; a

wide house, 寬 k'hwān; a wide waste, 廈廊 hwǒ kwǒ, 泱 mǎng; wide teeth, 歷齒 leih ch'hè; a wide expanse, 洩 hung; wide open, 闢 tsou; wide clothes, 誇布 kwá pōi. WIDELY separated, 閉關 hēn k'hwō, 寥 leāou; widely different, 懸絕 heuēn tsuē; widely extended, 渺 meāu, 渺瀰 meāu haou, 滂洋 pang yāng, 旁魄 pāng p'ih; widely diffused, 詔 heu.

TO WIDEN, 寬 k'hwān, 廣 kwàng, 闊之 k'hwō che, 籍 fan.

WIDGEON, 水蒿 shwà chǎ, 鵲鳩 ling tūng, 須臾 seu lo, 鵲鵲 kwūh ts.

WIDOW, 寡婦 kwà foó, 鰥婦 le foó, 鰥 le, 孀 shwang, 嫗 tsow, 嫗 lew; do. 50 years old, 姆 mò; widow and fatherless, 孤寡 koo kwà; a widow who does not marry again, 嫗婦 woo foó.

WIDOWER, 鰥 kwān.

WIDOWHOOD, to dwell in. 孀居 shwang keu; to keep one's widowhood, 守寡 shòw kwà.

TO WIELD, 撻 leāou. 撻 chwang, 理攏取物 lǐ lūng tsuè wūh.

WIFE, 妻 tse, 細君 sé

keun, 匹婦 peih foó, 室  
 shih; my wife, 內人 nuy  
 jin, 賤內 tsé'n nuy, 賤眷  
 tséén keun, 敝房 pé fang,  
 老婆 laòu pò, 內子 nuy  
 tszè, 寡妻 kwà tse, 特婦  
 t'hih foó, 妻子 tse tszè, 婢  
 子 pá tszè, 室家 shih k'ia :  
 do. (the stupid thorn), 拙荆  
 chuè king; your wife, 尊夫  
 人 tsun foo jin, 令夫人  
 ling foo jin, 賢妻 hēen tse;  
 new-married wife, 新婦 sin  
 foó; an old wife, 老婆 laòu  
 p'hò; a married woman, 婦  
 foó; wife and children, 妻  
 孥 tse noó, 妻孥 tse noó,  
 婦子 foó tszè; principal  
 wife, 正室 ching shih, 正  
 房 ching fang, 適 shih,  
 嫡 teih; son of do. 適子  
 shih tszè; a secondary or  
 inferior wife, 嬖 seu, 則室  
 tsih shih; wife and concubine,  
 妻妾 tse tsé, 兩大小  
 laàng tá seàu; wife's father,  
 岳父 yò foó, 丈父 cháng  
 foó, 外父 waé foó, 外舅  
 waé k'héw; wife's mother, 岳  
 母 yò mò, 丈母 cháng  
 mò, 外母 waé mò; wife's  
 brother, 大舅 tá k'héw; do.  
 younger do. 細舅 sé k'héw;  
 甥 sāng; wife's sister, 姨 è,  
 wife's sister's husband, 衫兄  
 kiu heung; brother's wife, 兄

嫂 heung saòu; younger do.  
 弟婦 té foó; father's elder  
 brother's wife, 伯母 pih  
 mò; younger do. 嬌 shin;  
 son's wife. 媳婦 seih foó.

WIG, 假髮 k'èa fā, 髻 fuh,  
 髻 k'een.

WILD, 野 yà, 殺 le;  
 wild, uncultivated, 荒 hwang;  
 wild, extravagant, 放蕩 fang  
 t'háng; not tame, 狂 kwang,  
 狂妄 kwang wáng, 憚 k'èa,  
 山 shan; wild, extravagant  
 talk, 謾 hwò; irregular, 僞  
 keü, 猖狂 cháng kwang;  
 mad, 啖 t'han, 怵 ch'hih,  
 悞 heüh, 恍 hwang; a wild  
 region, 郊野 keàu yáy;  
 growing wild, 野生 yáy  
 sāng; wild plants, 草莽  
 tsàu màng, 稻 leu; do.  
 grain, 稽 lò; wild ginger,  
 山薑 shan k'ang; wild tea,  
 山茶 shan ch'hià; wild rose,  
 月季花 yuè ké hwa; wild  
 basil, 大香薷 tá h'ang  
 joé, wild elder, 蒴藋 sò ch'ò,  
 蒴藋 sò ch'ò; wild cresses,  
 山葵 shan kwei; wild olive,  
 桂花 kwei hwa; wild oni-  
 ons, 茗蕪 k'ò tsung; wild  
 thyme, 伊吹 e ch'huy; wild  
 saffron, 紅花 h'ung hwa, 藹  
 藹 foo k'è; wild poppy, 虞  
 蒿 lin haou; wild senna, 苦  
 亭 藤 k'hoò t'ing leih; wild

tansey. 鷺莓 tsân mei; a wild grouse 殺獐 gow leih; 羴 hwan; a wild ox, 山牛 shan nêw; a wild cow, 旄牛 maou nêw. 犛 fung; a wild pig, 野猪 yày choo; a sort of wild nag, 當康 táng k'hang; a wild duck. 鳬 foo, 冠鳬 kwán foo. 鶩 mūi; a wild goose, 天鵝 t'héen guó, 山鵝 shan gnó, 鴻鵠 hung hō, 雁 yen, 雁鵠 yen gnó, 鴛 kēa; a wild dog, 犴 kan; a kind of wild fowl, 鴈 chów, 左頭 tsò t'hôw, 陳趾 soo chē; a wild horse, 野馬 yày mã, 驢奚 to he, 駝 heung; a wild boar, 獐 hwan; wild alum, 山獐 shan fan; a wild leek, 犛 keú; a wild man, 野人 yày jin; wild honey, 野蜜 yày meih.

WILDLY, 譁張 chow chang, 譁諠 chow chang; to talk wildly. 譁 hwō.

WILDERNESS, 野 yày, 野路 yày loó, 曠 kwàng, 曠野 kwàng yày, 曠野 kwàng yày, 荒地 hwang té, 莘野 sin yày, 芄 kew. 埤 shen.

WILL, 詭計 kwei ké, 巧意 k'hcau é, 伎倆 che lāng.

WILFUL, 故意 koó é, 驕傲 keaou gaou, 号 p'híng;

willful murder, 故殺 koi shi. WILL (inclination), 主意 choó é, 志意 chí é, 心意 sin é, 意向 é hēang. 情 che, determination, 意思 é sz, 心志 sin chí. 談 shà; settled will, 定意 t'ing é, 立的主意 leih teih choó é; against one's will, 逆意 nyih é; good-will, 善意 shén é; ill-will, 惡意 é; will or pleasure, 意愛 é gnaé; desire, 愛欲 gnaí yūh; will, command, 命令 míng; will of the sovereign, 旨 chò; imperial will, 聖旨 shing chò, 旨意 chí é; will or testament, 遺言 é shoo, 遺言 é yèn, 囑言 chūh shoo, 遺囑 é chāh; to forge a will, 假作遺囑 kēa tsó é chūh; to make a will, 立遺書 leih é shoo; the will of Heaven, 天命 t'héen míng, 天心 t'héen sin; will you or not? 你要不要 nè yaó pūh yaó, 爾肯不肯 ǎh k'hāng pūh k'hāng; I will not. 我不要 gnó pūh yaó; it will do, 做得 tsó t'ih, 使得 shè t'ih, 可也 k'hò yà; not to will, 不欲 pūh yūh, 不肯 pūh k'hāng; will of the wisp, 鬼火 kwei hò, 葬 lin.

WILLING mind, 甘心 kan sin, 出於本心 ch'ùh yâ pùn sin, 本心所喜 pùn sin sò hé, 情願的 tsing yuén tēh, 願意的 yuén é tēh, 甘願 kan yuén, 掩檢 yēn sēn; to be willing, 肯 k'hāng; willingly submit, 甘服 kan fūh; willingly go to death, 甘就死 kan tséw szè.

WILLOW, 柳 ching, 柳 lēw, 柳樹 lēw shoó; the willow palm, 楊柳 yāng lēw, 雨師 yù sze; the weeping-willow, 柳 lēw, 楊柳 yāng lēw, 垂楊柳 chuy yāng lēw; a soft sort of willow, 綿柳 mēen lēw; the white willow, 白楊 pīh yāng; a sort of white willow, 夫移 foo é, 移楊 e yāng, 檟桤 t'hwān e; the green willow, 青楊 tsing yāng; a species of willow, 枸杞 kow k'hé, 拒柳 keu lēw; another kind of willow, 柳 k'hung, 柳 no, 檟 sow, 檟 shūh, 檟 ke, 楊櫨 yāng loo; a willow twig, 柳條 lēw t'heāu; the willow valley, 柳谷 lēw k'ūh; a willow basket, 桤桤 kaou laòu, 箒箒 kaòu laòu.

WILY, 謗 mēen, 計巧 ké k'heāu, 伶俐 líng lé; wily but incorrect, 譎而不

正 keūē ūrh pōh ching.

To WIN, 勝 shing. 贏 ying, 得利 tih lé, 贏錢 ying tsēn, 勝贏 shing ying; to win at play, 賭 toò; to get gain, 獲利 hwō lé; to win by conquest, 勝而得之 shing ūrh tih che.

WINCH, 轉柄 chuēn ping, 滑車 hwā keu, 幹 wō.

WIND, 風 fung, 風氣 fung k'hé, 閭闔 ch'liang k'hō, 颼颼 chē beūh, 颼颼 saou sā, 風 yew, 風 heūh; fair wind, 順風 shún fung; foul do. 逆風 nyih fung, 頂風 t'ing fung; north wind, 北風 pih fung, 涼風 léang fung; south do. 南風 nān fung, 凱風 k'hāo fung; east do. 東風 tung fung, 谷風 k'ūh fung; west do. 西風 se fung, 秦風 tsin fung; moderate wind, 風調 fung teaou; gentle wind, 輕風 k'hing fung; storm of wind, 狂風 kwāng fung; a side wind, 旁風 pāng fung; wind from all quarters, 八風 pā fung; wind and rain, 濛濛 peāou peāou; the wind acting upon trees, 撼 fung; to take wind, or fetch breath, 喘氣 ch'hwān k'hé; to take wind, or become known, 漏風 lōw fung; to get wind, 風聞 fung wān.

To WIND round, 纏繞 chen  
jaou, 輓轉 seuen chuèn, 縈  
繞 ying jaou, 紮 chā. 綃  
seun, 纏 chen, 邑 yih, 纏 lé,  
縈繞 chō jaou, 縈 leaou,  
縈繞 leaou jaou, 縈 neaou;  
to wind silk, 紉績 chow  
tselh, 絡 lö. 綸 lun; to wind  
up a ball. 糾結 kew kēē, 纏  
球 chen kēē; to wind up a  
watch, 上表 sháng peàou,  
轉表 chuèn peàou; to wind  
up an affair, 完結事情  
wân kēē szé tsing, 完結  
wân kēē; to wind up a case,  
結案 kēē gán.

WINDING, 彎曲 wan  
k'heuh, 彎路 wan loó, 卷  
keuén; a winding road, 路  
紆軫 loó heu chin, 道周  
taóu chow, 鳥道 neaóu taóu;  
a winding path, 曲逕 k'eüh  
king; a winding shore, 腰  
wei, 腰 sow, 坳 keüh, 灣  
wan, 碕 k'hé; a winding  
stream, 滂鄰 yun lun, 浣  
演 wan yin, 浚 wei; a wind-  
ing river, 鉤盤 keu pwân,  
泝 pwan, 洼 wa, 瀾 ling;  
winding and turning, 灣灣  
曲曲 wan wan k'eüh k'eüh;  
a winding-sheet, 鋪被 poó  
pé; winding upward like  
smoke, 裊裊 neaou neaou;  
winding among hills, 厓 chíh,  
岫 yéw, 嶠 kow, 巉 嵒

kēen chàn, 崑崙 wei tsuy,  
瓊 neaou; the winding-up of  
an affair, 歸結 kwei kēē.

WINDFALL, 橫利 hwäng  
lé.

WINDPIPE, 咽喉 yèn  
hów.

WINDLASS. 轉軸 chuèn  
ch'hüh, 車關 chā kwan, 轆  
轤 lāh loo, 繫 ke.

WINDOW, in a house, 窗  
chang, 窓門 chwang mün, 窗  
chwang, 窓 chwang, 窓 達  
t'hā, 窗 keung, 度 low, 窗  
yē, 窗戶 chwang hoó, 窗  
leaou; window in a wall, 窗  
yèw; doors and windows, 窗  
門 chwang mün; a window  
pasted with paper, 泥窗 nē  
chwang; an ornamented win-  
dow, 麗慶 le low; a glass  
window, 玻璃 窓 po lé  
chwang; a window of silk, 提  
hwang; a window in a boat,  
船 ling; a window facing the  
north, 牕 hēang; to study at  
the same window, 同窓 tūng  
chwang, 同窓 tūng leaóu;  
to stop up a window, 塞向  
sīh hēang.

WINDY, 多風 to fung, 高  
風 kaou fung, 颼颼 yaou  
lew, 颼 ting.

WINE, 酒 tsèw, 潤 pēen,  
歡伯 hwan pih, 梅 mei, 醇  
醇 chun hwa; pure wine, 醴

翻 te hoó ; wine from the  
 grape, 葡萄酒 poó taóu  
 tsèw ; new wine or grape juice,  
 葡萄汁 poó taóu chíh, 葡  
 萄水 poó taóu shwù ; gene-  
 rous wine, 醴醴 ling lüh,  
 醴酒 seu tsèw, 醇酒 shun  
 tsèw ; good wine, 醕 küh ;  
 poor wine, 醕 lè ; sweet wine,  
 醴 le ; good do. 醴 ling ; bit-  
 ter wine, 醕 chen ; wine on  
 the lees, 醕 too ; a sort of  
 wine, 柯地 k'ho te, 潢流  
 hwáng lèw ; wine and meat,  
 酒肴 tsèw heaóu ; a wine  
 cup, 爵鹿 tsüó lüh, 龜目  
 kwei müh, 酒盞 tsèw tsân,  
 觴 shang, 否 kín, 巨羅  
 p'hò lô, 罍 luy, 爵 tsüó, 盃  
 ya, 盃 fan, 黃目 hwáng  
 müh, 醕 kó ; a wine-glass,  
 琉璃鍾 lèw lé chùng ; a  
 wine jug, 酒壺 tsèw hoó ; a  
 square wine cup, 觚 koo ; do.  
 of rhinoceros-horn, 觥 kwäng ;  
 a wine vessel, 壺 hoó, 壺  
 luy, 酒樽 tsèw tsun, 壺  
 hoó loo, 壺 tán, 榼 hae, 榼  
 k'hó, 壺 luy ; wine vaults, 酒  
 坊 tsèw fang ; fountain of  
 wine, 豐泉 le tseuén ; a  
 wine-press, 簪 chae, 醉 chae ;  
 wine-bibber, 好酒者 haóu  
 tsèw chà, 食酒的 t'han  
 tsèw teih, 沉迷於酒 chin  
 mé yü tsèw ; a cup of wine,

一杯酒 yih pei tsèw.

WING (of a bird), 翼 yih,  
 羽 yü, 翅 che, 祇 che, 被  
 che, 翹 chung, 翹 hwuy, 翎  
 ling, 翹軼 yü te ; the wings  
 of the pheasant, 翹羽 teih  
 yü ; to take wings and fly,  
 插翅而飛 chā che úh  
 fei ; the wing cases of insects,  
 甲 kē ; the wing of an army,  
 戲 hé, 翼 yih ; the left wing  
 of an army. 啟 k'hè ; right  
 wing, 右肱 yéw keu ; right  
 and left wings, 左右翼 tsò  
 yéw yih.

To WINK, 合眼 hō yèn,  
 閉眼 pé yèn, 眈眼 shun  
 yèn, 昭 chaou, 眈 heuen, 微  
 波 wei p'á : to wink to a per-  
 son, 打眼色 tá yèn sīh,  
 使眼色 shè yèn sīh ; to  
 wink at, or connive, 固意不  
 觀 koó é pūh kwan, 裝不  
 見 cháng pūh kéén, 佯不  
 知 yāng pūh che ; to wink the  
 eye, 瞞 shā, 送目 sūng mūh.

WINNING, 天 yaou, 嬈  
 jaou.

To WINNOW, 稭 fung, 揚  
 yāng, 颺 yāng, 摑風 twan  
 fung, 摑 shén, 揚場 yāng  
 chāng, 簸揚 p'ho yāng. 颺  
 yuen : a winnowing-machine,  
 簸箕 p'ho kà, 颺扇 yāng  
 shén, 風櫃 fung k'hweí.

WINTER, 冬 tung, 冬天



tung t'een, 突 yaou ; the winter sacrifice, 臘 lă. 逐 ching ; winter month, 臘月 lă yuē : the three winter months, 冬月 tung yuē ; the winter solstice, 冬至 tung ché, 冬節 tung tsè, 長至 chāng ché tsè ; to pass the winter, 過冬 kwó tung : to endure the winter, 忍冬 jin tung ; winter caps, 暖帽 nwàn maóu ; winter greens, 菠菜 po tsai. 蔞藍 sūng lân. 猪母菜 choo mò tsai. 蕹 chin.

WINTRY, 寒 hân.

WIPE, inuendo 譏刺之辭 ké tszé che szé.

To WIPE, 拭 shīh, 揩 keac, 揩 tsò, 揩 melh, 揩 sūn, 揩 kēh, 揩 wān, 揩 shuy, 揩 chin, 飾 shīh. 揩 tsēen, 揩 kēn, 揩 kne, 揩 tseau, 揩 nun, 揩 tsang tseih, 揩 tseau, 揩 tseau : to wipe out, 洒之 sà che, 拭 wān shīh ; to wipe the table, 拭掉 shīh chō : to wipe off dirt, 拭垢 shīh k'hóu. 抹 mǒ ; to wipe clean, 拒拭 chin shīh, 拂 fūh. 攢 fun, 拂拭 fūh shīh, 擦 乾 chā kan tsing, 抹 乾 mǒ kan tsing ; to wipe away tears, 拭涕 shīh té, 拭淚 wān lé, 拭 sē,

歇 heih, 拂 t'hé, 拂淚 fūh lé ; to wipe away, 蔑 mǒ. 雪 seuē ; to wipe dry, 拂 tsē ; to wipe with the hand, 攢 fun, 擊 p'ē, 捱 k'wac : to wipe out disgrace, 雪耻 seuē ch'è ; to wipe the peach, 雪桃 seuē taóu ; they wiped away their tears and parted, 拭淚而別 shīh lé ūh pē.

WIRE, 鑲 sǒ ; copper wire, 銅線 tung sēn, 銅條 tung t'heau ; iron wire, 鐵線 t'hē sēn.

WISDOM, 才智 tsā ché, 才學 tsā hē, 智識 ché shīh, 智慧 ché hwúy, 忖 choo, 忖 seu, 忖 kīh, 覈 gang. 覈 heuen, 覈 yang.

WISER, 賢 hēn, 智 ché. 聖 shing, 睿 jú ché, 裁 tsā ché, 有智 yèu ché, 謂 智 seu ché, 睿 jú, 若愚 ió yū. 愚 hēn, 覈 heuen, 般 若 pwan jō, 覈 yang, 覈 hwan lēang, 忖 choo, 忖 k'an, 厥 k'han, 詰 ché ; the wise and virtuous, 聖賢 shing hēn, 睿 jú, 忖 seu, 許 choo : in any wise 萬般 wán pwan ; in no wise 總不 tsung pūh ; in this wise, 如此 joó tszé, 此樣 tszé yang.

WISH, 意願 é yuén, 願 意 yuén é, 許願 hèu yuén,

聊 leaou ; according to one's wish, 如意 joô é, 如願 joô yuén ; exactly according to my wish, 正合我意 ching hō gno é : to have one's wish, 得所願也 tsh sò yuén yà.

To WISH, 巴不得 pa pūh tsh. 願 yuén, 情願 tsing yuén, 願望 yuén wáng, 願欲 yuén yūh, 要 yaóu, 欲 yūh, 愛 gnaé, 愛欲 gnaé yūh, 想望 sǎng wáng, 愁 yin, 歎 han ; to wish for, 巴不能殼 pa pūh nǎng ków, 覬覦 k'he yū, 慕 moó : to wish well to any, 祈望 ké wáng, 冀幸 ké hng ; to wish to die, 欲死 yūh szè : this is what I wish, 是我所願也 shé gno sò yuén yà ; to wish one joy, 恭喜 kung hē, 候喜 hōw hē, 候福 hōw fūh ; wished-for happiness, 所望之福 sò wáng che fūh ; to wish to obtain one's property, 慕其家資 moó kē kēa tsze.

WIT, cleverness, 才智 tsah ché, 計巧 ké k'headu ; sagacity, 睿明 júy ming ; wit, satire, 捷譏 tseih kè ; amusing talk, 趣談 tseu tán.

To WIT, namely, 即是 tseih shé.

WITS, 明白之心 ming

pīh che sin ; out of do. 失心 shīh sin ; frightened out of one's wits, 驚得呆了 king tsh gaê leaou ; at one's wit's ends, 着急 chō kēih ; a man of fine wits, 多智多能者 to ché to nǎng chày.

WITCH, 巫 woó, 術婆 shūh pō, 邪法之婆 sēay fā che pō, 問香婆 wān hēang pō, 迷三姑 mè san koo, 問覲 wān heih, 嫗 sze.

WITCHCRAFT, 術婆之法 shūh pō che fā, 邪術 sēay shūh, 法術 fā shūh, 妖術 yaou shūh, 幻妖 hwán yaou.

WITH, together, 同 tūng, 與 yù, 和 hō, 用 yung, 福 fūh ; with, as an instrument, 以 è, 用 yung ; together with, 連 lēen, 兼 kēen, 暨 ké ; to kill with the sword, 以刀殺人 è taou shā jìn, 殺以亦 shā è jìn : to draw with the finger, 以指畫 è chè hwă ; I with you, 我與爾 gno yù ùrh : speak with him, 與之言 yù che yēn ; to rejoice with the people, 與民同樂 yù mīn tūng lō ; to inspire the hearts of the people with obedience, 令民心與順 líng mīn sin yù shún ; it rests with me, 在我 tsaá gno ; to come up with, 趕上

kàn sháng; to walk with one, **和人行路** hò jîn hng loó; with respect to, **至於** ché yâ, **臨及** lín kēh; to dwell with the Supreme, **福帝居** fuh té keu.

To WITHDRAW, **退** t'húy, **編** sūh; to withdraw from an affair, **謝事** sáy szé; to withdraw calamity, **避禍** pé hó; to withdraw from sight, **迴避** hwây pé; to withdraw one's shoulder, **息肩** seih kēen.

WITHHOLD, **扣回** k'hóu hwây.

To WITHER away, **枯** koo, **殄** e; to wither as a tree, **隳** hwuy, **肺癆** koo kaou.

WITHERED, **耄** seuz, **蹶** kwan koo; withered plants, **蔞** teaôu, **萎** wei; a withered countenance, **顰頰** tseau tsuy.

WITHIN, **內** núy, **在內** tsáe núy, **內面** núy mēén, **裡面** lè mēén, **內中** núy chung, **拈** juy, **納** juy; at home, **在家** tsáe k'ea; within a year, **一年之間** yîh nēén che kēen; within ten days, **十日之內** shíh jîh che núy, **不上十日** pūh sháng shíh jîh.

WITHOUT, **莫** mǎ, **蔑無** mēh woô, **靡** mei; without exception, **無非** woô fei, 一

**樂** yîh k'ae, **悉皆** seih k'ae; without food, **無食** woô shí; without fail, **無替** woô t'ái; without end, **靡暨** mei ké; within and without, **中還** chung pēen; he never ate without ginger, **不撤薑食** pūh chē kēang shíh; abroad, **在外** tsáe waé; wanfing, **未有** wé yèw; without reason, **無故** woô koñ; poverty without flattery, **貧而無諂** pín ár hwò chèn; without you we should have been lost, **非爾而我皆亡** fei ár hwò úrh guò keae wàng.

To WITHSTAND, **敵** teih, **敵住** teih chioó, **格** k'ih, **拒** keú, **低當** tē táng, **離當** chow táng, **禦** yù, **抗** k'hang keú, **踉距** táng keú, **掣** pang, **摒擋** ping tang, **支** che; to withstand difficulties, **拒難** keú nân; to withstand the winter, **御冬** yà tung.

WITLESS, **無知之貌** woô che che maóu.

WITNESS, **証人** ching jin, **人証** jin ching, **証見** ching kēén, **証驗** ching nēén, **干証** kan ching, **對証** túy ching, **憑証** ping ching, **口供** k'hòu kung; a witness denying his former evidence, **反証** fàn ching, **反供** fàn

kúng ; an eye-witness, 親目  
見者 ts'hin mǔh kēén chày.

TO WITNESS, 徵 ching, 證  
ching, 証 ching, 驗 néén, 作  
証見 tsǒ ching kēén, 爲証  
見 wei ching kēén ; to witness  
to the truth, 証實 ching  
shih.

WITTICISMS, 快語 k'wae  
yù, 笑語 seaóu yù, 飲飲  
gǐh shh.

WITTY, 銳口 júy k'hòw,  
快巧 k'hwaó k'heòu, 聰  
明 tsung ming, 伶俐 ling le,  
伶俐 ling pēén, 伎 ning.

WIVES and daughters, 婦  
女 foó nyù.

WIZARD, 男巫 nán woó,  
術公 shūh kung, 問香公  
wán hēang kung, 緊光公  
heuén kwang kung, 師公跳  
神 sze kung t'heou shin, 妖  
人 yaou jín, 邪術人 sēay  
shūh jín, 覷 heih, 巫覷 woó  
heih, 擊 heih, 龔 lung.

WOAD, 菘藍 sung lân, 江  
南大青 kēang nán tá tsing.

WOE ! 痛哉 t'húng tsáé.  
禍哉 hó tsáé, 其有禍乎  
ká yèw hó hou ; woe, calami-  
ty, 艱難 kēén nán, 禍患  
hó hwán, 苦難 k'hoén nán ;  
a sea of woe, 苦海 k'hoé haé.

WOFUL, 窮苦 keung k'òd.

WOLF, 豺 chaé, 豺狼  
chaé lāng, 豺狗 chaé kòw ;

a male wolf, 公狼 kung lāng,  
雄狼 heung lāng, 牡狼  
mòw lāng ; a female wolf, 母  
狼 mòw lāng, 牝狼 pin lāng,  
獾 hwan, 獾 hwan ; a sort of  
wolf, 豺狼 chaé lāng, 豺狼  
she lāng, 狙 tan, 獵狙 lā  
tan, 猓狙 hēē tseu, 狗 p'hō,  
狙 how, 猓 he. 獾 hwang ;  
a young wolf. 獾 keaou ; a  
wolf's skin, 獾子皮 hwan  
tszé p'hē ; wolf's milk, 狼奶  
leu joó ; wolf's bane, 狼頭  
類 neaóu t'hôw lūy, 馬勃 mà pūh, 董  
kin, 剪子 tsih tszé ; wolf's-  
tail grass, 蓋 mǎng.

WOLFISH, 狼心 lāng sin.

WOMAN, 婦女 foó nyù,  
女 nyù, 女人 nyù jín, 婦  
人 foó jín, 姪 tsh, 媼 yu ;  
women generally, 姐姐 tsèay  
tsèay, 閨秀 kwei sēw, 女  
子們 nyù tszé mún, 婆 pô ;  
a married woman, 婦 foó ;  
unmarried woman, 姑娘 koo  
nēang, 小姐 seaóu tsèay, 女  
nyù ; a woman of pleasure, 伎  
女 ke nyù, 嫖 he ; a woman  
without character, 失節婦  
shih tséé foó ; handsome do.  
嬪 pin ; an accomplished vir-  
tuous woman, 術德女人  
shūh tsh nyù jín ; a woman in  
labour, 產母 sàn mò ; sim-  
ple women, 愚婦 yu foó ; an

old woman, 老婆 laòu pō; women's work, 女工 nyù kung, 女紅 nyù hūng; women and eunuchs, 婦寺 foó shé; women having the rule, 牝雞之晨 pin ke che shín; an old woman's affair, 婆婆媽媽之事 pō pō mà mã che szé; woman-servant, 婢 pé.

WOMANISH, 妖 fā, 媚 yung, 嫵 yīh; womanish fondness, 嬌 han.

WOMANKIND, 女流 nyù lēw.

WOMB, 胎 t'hae, 腹胞 fūh paou, 胞腹 paou fūh; a womb of misery, 禍胎 hó t'hae; mother's womb, 母胎 mò t'hae.

WONDER, 奇事 k'hè szé, 奇異之事 k'hè é che szé, 奇迹 k'hè tseih, 靈迹 ling tseih, 驚怪之事 king kwaé che szé.

To WONDER, 詫異 t'hō é, 駭異 hcae é, 怪異 kwaé é, 奇異 k'hè é, 驚異 king é; to wonder at, 怪之 kwaé che; to wonder at beyond measure, 表異 peàou é; not to be wondered at, 怪不得 kwaé pūh tīh; to pretend to wonder, 粧呆 chwáng gaé.

WONDERFUL, 妙奇 meaóu k'hè, 詭怪 kwei kwaé, 怪

哉 kwaé tsae, 奇異 k'hè é, 可奇的 k'hò k'hè tōih, 可異的 k'hò é tēh, 奧妙 gaóu meaóu; wonderful ingenuity, 巧妙 k'heaóu meaóu; very wonderful, 妙極 meaóu kēih, 妙甚 meaóu shín, 妙得緊 meaóu tīh kin.

WONTED, 慣熟 kwán shūh, 習熟 seih shūh.

To woo, 討恩 t'haóu gnān, 求愛 k'hēw gaé.

WOOD, 木 mūh, 木頭 mūh t'hōw, 樹木 shoó mūh, 木料 mūh leaóu, 拂 fūh, 棠 māng, 榛 tsin, 樺 peih, 槌 chuen, 櫟 t'han, 櫟 e; a kind of red wood, 榿 heuē; wood of different kinds, 杜 che, 枯 chen; a wood for making arrows, 櫟 tan e, 蕪 lo, 柃 leu, 楷 koo, 枸櫞 keu kwūh; a wood for making bows, 槻 kwei; a wood used for the naves of wheels, 栳 choo joo, 棟 sīh, 栳 lae lēang; a wood used in dyeing, 桤 ling; a wood cut into thin boards, 林 fei; a yellow kind of wood, 櫟 kīh, 榿 kwei, 柃 leuē; a wood for making boxes, 櫟 yīh; a bitter wood, 櫟 kaou; a wood used for coffins, 櫟 now tsze.

WOODBINE, 忍冬 jin tung,

野天冬 yà t'heen tung.

WOOD-CUTTER, 斲者  
jaou chày, 樵夫 tseou foo.

WOOD-EARS, Boletus, 莢  
菌 juen joo.

WOOD-HOUSE, 櫓 tsäng.

WOOD-LAND, 柘丘 pé kew,  
丘上木 k'hêw sháng mûh.

WOOD-LARK, a kind of, 鶻  
鶻 kwûh chow.

WOOD-LOUSE, 蟠 fan, 蚋  
蟻 e wei, 蚋蟻 e wei; a  
kind of do. 蚋蟻 ko po, 蟻  
fow, 蟻蟻 wei shoò.

WOOD-MAN, 樵夫 tseou  
foo, 打柴的 tà ch'iaê teih,  
樵人 tseou jin.

WOOD-PECKER, 啄木鳥  
chò mûh neàu.

WOODEN box, 木箱 mûh  
sëang; wooden handle 木把  
mûh pà; wooden image, 木  
偶人 mûh gòw jin; wooden  
railing, 梟 sän.

WOODY, 森 sän, 插桎 chă  
chih, 梘 tseih, 多木 to  
mûh.

WOOF, 緯 wei, 祠緯 sze  
wei, 緯 hwän.

WOOL, of sheep, 羊毛  
yâng maôu, 羊毫 yâng  
haôu, 綿羊毛 mēen yâng  
maôu, 柔毛 jôw maôu, 絨  
jûng; made of wool, 羊毛  
的 yâng maôu teih, 毛作  
的 maôu tsò teih.

WOOLLENS, 絨 jûng; broad-  
cloth, 哆囉呢 to lô nê, 哆  
囉絨 to lô jûng, 大呢 tá  
nê; woollen-drapery's shop,  
尺頭舖 peih t'hôw p'hoò;  
long-ells, 小呢 seàu nê; a  
sort of woollen, 氈氈 p'hoò  
lò.

WOO-SUNG plant, 烏菴  
woo sùng.

WORD, 言 yên. 語 yù, 言  
語 yên yù. 獸言 yèw yên,  
話 hwá. 辭 tszâ. 訛辭 ian  
tszâ, 詞 szê. 魑 ké, 一句  
話 yih kéu hwá; right words,  
正言 ching yên; a word,  
when written, 字 tszé; word  
for word, 一句一句 yih  
kéu yih kéu; word of consola-  
tion, 慰言 wei yên; a true  
word, 實言 shih yên, 忠  
信的話 chung sín teih  
hwá; words and sentences,  
句言 kéu yên; an idle word,  
閑語 hien yù, 虛言 heu  
yên, 浮言 fôw yên; half a  
word, 半句 pwán kéu, 半  
字 pwán tszé; a few words,  
幾句話 kè kéu hwá. 片言  
p'een yên, 道 taóu, 言 yên;  
a word and an act, 一言一  
行 yih yên yih hing; to carry  
word, 報信 paòu sín; when  
one's word is passed, it is hard  
to be recalled, 一言既出  
驕馬難追 yih yên ké

de'ia s'ia m' m' t'at t'at : I  
do not believe a word of it.  
一句不信 yí k'ue p'ih  
s'ia. 'is it as good as one's  
word. 改言 tsai yin 行  
言 k'ing yin : to break one's  
word 反口 fan k'ue. 失  
信 sh'ia s'ia : to open to the  
meaning of every word. 逐字  
破義 ch'ia tszé p'hi é : it is  
included in one word. 一言  
以蔽之 yí yin è pé ché.

WORK. 工夫 kung foo,  
工作 kung tsó, 手工  
sh'ow kung, 工程 kung  
ching, 工課 kung kò, 行  
爲 hing wei, 行作 hing tsó :  
to perfect a work, 成工  
ching kung : a day's work.  
日工 j'ih kung : the work of  
great men. 大人遣也 tá  
jin ts'a nyáy : work brought  
to perfection 工 kung.

To work. 作工 tsó kung.  
做工夫 tsó kung foo, 造  
作 tsáu tsó : to work at,  
kung ; to work for hire. 庸  
賃 y'ing jin ; to work near,  
攪近 l'ing kín ; to work up  
felt, 撚毛 n'een maou ; to  
work metals, 鍛鍊 twan  
l'een ; to work clay, 治土  
ché t'hoé ; to work up the clay  
as a potter. 搏埴 p'ó ch'ih ;  
to work up, 治 ché : to work  
up with the hand, 揉 leth, 以

手理物 : sh'ow le wah ;  
to work up a stone 瑯瑯 :  
琅琅 ch'at t'ang t'ang :  
various in the mind. 誠會  
于心 y'ing k'uei y'at kin ; to  
work up wisdom. 按摩 ma  
mo : to work a sum. 揉我  
s'ó s'ó : to work through the  
sight. 編 s'ib ; fellow-worker.  
同作者 t'ang tsó ch'ay.

WORKMAN. 工人 kung  
jin. 做工的 tsó kung ts'ih,  
工 kung 工匠 kung ts'ang,  
工匠 kung ts'ang, 匠人  
ts'ang jin. 製造者 chi  
tsáu ch'ay : a good workman,  
好手段 haou sh'ow twan,  
巧手 k'haou sh'ow ; good  
workmanship. 精工 tsing  
kung ; workshop. 作 tsó.

WORLD. 世界 shé keaé,  
天下 t'heen héa. 世間 shé  
k'een, 完世界 wán shé  
keaé, 凡世 fan shé, 凡間  
fan k'een, 混 hwán, 寰區  
hwán k'eu, 兼埃 k'een kae,  
寰宇 hwán yü, 域 y'uh 塵  
shín hwán ; the fashion of  
the world, 世俗 shé s'uh ;  
the dusty world, 塵世 chin  
shé, 俗塵 s'uh chin, 塵塗  
chin toó, 紅塵 h'ung chin ;  
in the world, 世上 shé  
sháng, 宇內 yü n'uy ; the  
present world, 今世 kin shé ;  
the world to come, 來世

laè shé ; to quit the world, 棄塵 k'hé chìn ; the whole world, 普天下 p'òò t'héen hēá, 遍天下 t'hung t'héen hēá ; unacquainted with the world, 不曉世務 pūh heaòu shé woó ; to arouse the world, 警世 kǐng shé ; the visible world, 陽世 yāng shé ; invisible world, 陰間 yūn kēen ; allow it to remain in the world, 留之於紅塵裡 面 lēw che yū hūng chīn lè mēen : the affairs of the world, 天下之事 t'héen hēá che szé, 世間萬事 shé kēen wān szé : customs of the world, 當世習俗 táng shé sēih sūh ; it is what the world has never seen, 世所未見 shé sò wé kēen ; the stupid world, 溷濁世 hwān chūh shé ; a worldly mind, 味俗世 之心 wé sūh shé che sin ; since the world began, 開關 以來 k'hae pēh è laē.

WORLEYS, 小呢 seàòu nē.

WORMS, 蟲子 chūng tszè, 虫 chūng, 尺角 chīh kēō, 斥蠅 chīh hwō, 尺蠖 chīh hwō, 蛭蟥 yuen shen, 骨 yuen, 坦 tsew, 牙 che, 蜃 min, 蟻 che ; an earth worm, 蚯蚓 k'ew yin, 地龍 té lāng, 曲蟥 keūh shen ; a worm found in the abdomen,

蟯蛔 jaou hwuy, 蠱 koò, 蟥虹 ying ting ; small worms in the intestines, 蟯瘕 jaou hēá ; a worm wriggling along. 蚰蟥 keūh shen, 蛭蟥 yuen shen ; worms in excrementitious matter, 蟥蟥 tsè tsaòu : a book-worm, 蠱魚 toò yū, 蛙魚 wa yū, 蛙虫 wa chūng : glow-worm 螢火 ying hò, 夜光 yà kwang ; palmer-worm, 菜虫 tsae chūng, 綿虫 mēen chūng : to worm one's way into, 鑽 tswán : worm-eaten, 虫字 喫壞 chūng tszè keīh hwaé.

WORM-GRASS, 蟬垂 tsin chuy.

WORMWOOD, 茵陳蒿 yin chin haou. 莖莖 yin chin, 艾草 gaé ts'haòu.

WORN-OUT, 倥傯 k'hung tsung, 尫頹 hwuy tuy ; worn away, 衰 shwae.

To WORRY, 鬧動 naóu túng.

WORSE, 比前尤惡 pè tsēen yéw gó. 更不好 kǎng pūh haòu, 越發不好 yuē fā pūh haòu, 更利害 kǎng lé haé, 尤醜 yéw ch'ow ; worse in health, 病重 ping chūng, 病加沉重 ping kēa chin chūng ; worse every day, 日重一日 jīh chūng yīh jīh.



To WORSHIP, 拜 paé, 敬 k'ing, 禮崇 là tsung, 崇拜 tsûng paé, 踣 pae ; adore, 欽崇 k'hin tsung, 崇奉 tsung fúng, 奉敬 fúng k'ing, 蒿拜 sung paé ; to respect, 尊敬 tsun k'ing, 蔡敬 kung k'ing ; to worship Buddha, 拜佛 paé fuh ; to worship Buddha and recite prayers, 拜佛念經 paé fuh n'een k'ing ; the Mahomedans say, unless a man be a believer, his worship is useless, 人不歸信其拜, 無益 jin pūh kwei sín kê paé woó yih ; morning and evening worship, 晨昏禮拜 shín hwán là paé ; to worship idols, 拜菩薩 paé pou sã, 儗 pin ; to worship the goose, 奠雁 t'een yen ; to worship the Queen of Heaven, 供奉天后 kung fúng t'heen hów.

WORSHIPFUL, 可敬的 k'hò k'ing teih, 可尊的 k'hò tsun teih.

WORSHIPPING ISLAND, near Chusan, 普陀山 p'hoò tò shan.

WORST, 最不好 tsúy pūh haòu, 至惡 ché gô.

WORSTED stocking, 襪 chèn wã ; worsted thread, 絨 jōng s'een.

WORT, 醴 lé.

WORTH, 值 chih, 值錢 chih ts'een, 值價 chih k'ea, 貳 ârh ; to be worth, 穀 k'een ; how much is it worth ? 值幾多 chih k'ea to worth ten dollars, 值得十員 chih tsh shih yuén ; not worth anything, 不抵錢 pūh t'è ts'een ; not worth eating, 無可口之物 woó k'hò k'hòw che wūh ; not worth talking about, 不足掛齒 pūh tsūh kwá ch'hè ; not worth a cash, 一文不值 yih wán pūh chih ; well-worth seeing, 甚可觀 shín k'hò kwan ; the worth of anything, 價值 k'ea chih ; of great worth, 寶貝 paòu peí, 珍寶 chin paòu ; of little worth, 賤 ts'een, 下賤 h'ea ts'een.

WORTHLESS, 不值錢 pūh chih ts'een, 不中用 pūh chung yung, 廢物 fei wūh, 菲薄 fei pò, 闕茸 tã jūng, 僕 yě, 輶 yew ; a worthless scholar, 豎儒 shoó joó ; a worthless fellow, 小人 seào jín, 賤壞人 ts'een hwaé jín, 下作者 h'ea tsò chày, 下流者 h'ea l'ew chày, 俚俚 ch'á t'è.

WORTHY, 賢 h'een, 堪當 k'han táng ; to be worthy of, 勝 shíng ; a worthy nobleman,

賢侯 *hēn hōw*; a worthy man, 賢人 *hēn jìn*, 良人 *lāng jìn*, 君子 *keun taze*, 貴骨 *kwei kwüh*; worthy friend, 賢契 *hēn k'hé*; a worthy, 子 *tszè* worthy to be depended on, 堪賴 *k'han laé*; worthy to be used, 堪用 *k'han yung*.

WOULD, 欲 *yüh*; would not, 不欲 *pūh yüh*.

WOUND, 傷 *shang*, 傷處 *shang ch'hoó*, 傷損 *shang sùn*, 傷迹 *shang tseih*, 傷痕 *shang hān*, 痒 *yāng*, 疳 *yew*; severe wound, 疔 *cha*, 創 *chwāng*, 办 *chwāng*; a slight wound, 剮 *tsuy*, 刺 *ch'háng*; wounds and bruises, 疥 *chih yew*, 瘍 *yang*.

TO WOUND, 傷害 *shang haé*, 割 *kō*, 剝 *pō*, 殺 *shā*, 殊 *shoó*, 創 *tsāng*, 夷 *ē*, 痕 *ē*, 剮 *keih*, 剝 *ch'he*, 剝 *nūh*, 杖 *chàng*, 措 *sih*, 懷 *hwaé*, 愁 *yin*, 惟 *tsuy*, 慘 *ch'hang*, 戮 *tsan*, 擊 *hwuy*, 劇 *kwei*, 劇 *kwei*; do. severely, 削傷 *tsāng shang*; to wound the feelings, 傷心 *shang sin*; to wound and kill, 夷誅 *ē choo*.

WOUNDED, grieved, 哀痛 *gae t'hung*, 惻怛 *tsih yüh*, 瘡 *taou*, 壞瘡 *hwaé hwuy*, 瘡 *yen*, 傷 *shang*, 悽愴 *tse ch'hang*, 個 *yü*; the

wounded, 傷瘡者 *shang ē chày*; a wounded mind, 心怛 *sin tán*, 懣懣 *tsan tán*, 懣 *min*, 悶 *min*.

WOUND round, 綢繆 *chow mew*; wound up, 完結 *wán kěé*.

TO WRANGLE, 訟 *sung*, 鬥 *tów*, 鬭 *tów*, 爭鬭 *tsāng tów*, 爭鬧 *tsāng naóu*, 相鬧 *sāng naóu*, 相罵 *sāng má*, 相爭 *sāng tsāng*, 相鬭 *sāng chow*, 鬭 *tów*, 角口 *kěó k'hòw*, 鬭嘴 *tów tsúy*, 角嘴 *kěó tsúy*, 擺嘴 *pwan tsúy*, 鬭 *húng*, 鬭 *pin*, 鬭 *chow*, 鬭 *fun*, 鬭 *fín*, 讓 *jàng*, 訟讓 *sín jàng*, 說 *heung*, 訟讓 *hoo tseou*, 訟 *kān*, 較 *kěó*, 呖 *yu*, 嗽 *heou*, 很鬭 *hān heih*, 裁 *kīh*; to wrangle and disagree, 爭競不睦 *tsāng king pūh mūh*; to wrangle about things, 爭長論短 *tsāng chāng lún twán*; to wrangle keenly, 爭競 *tsāng king*, 爭口氣 *tsāng k'hòw k'hé*, 呖 *keih ków*, 爭辯 *tsāng pēn*, 鬭辯 *tów pēn*.

WRANGLING, 訟 *sung*, 聚訟 *tséu sung*, 呖 *p'hei*, 呖 *na*, 喧鬧 *heuen naou*, 呖 *gō hēn*, 鬭 *yen*, 鬭 *chow*, 妓 *nan*, 姦 *so*, 紛 *fún*, 鬭 *heih*; wrangling and dis-

puting. 斷斷 yin yin: wrangling of children, 吧呀 p'ha ya, 鬭 heih: wrangling discourse. 訐訐 hēn hēn.

To WRAP. 括 kwō, 包括 paou kwō. 蒙裏 mung kwō. 裏 kwō, 裏 hwaē, 襪 yin: to wrap round. 包 paou, 包裹 paou kwō. 綢繆 chow mew, 纏繞 chen jaou. 纏 chen, 繚 leaou; to wrap it round with silk, 以絲纏之 è sze chien che.

WRAPPER, 包袱 paou fūh, 包皮 paou p'hē. 襪襪 fan keuen. 帙 ch'hth. 簍 jang; do. for books, 書衣 shoo e, 書帙 shoo ch'hth, 裹 yih; wrappers for the leg. 襪 keaou.

WRATH, 忿怒 fūn noó. 憤怒 fūn noó, 恨根 k'haē hān, 焜 kwān. 憾怒 hán noó, 赫 hih. 歎 chūh; wrath of heaven. 天怒 t'hēn noó, 天齊 t'hēn tsé: wrath of the Supreme, 上帝震怒 sháng té chìn noó.

To WREAK one's vengeance. 雪恨 seuē hān.

WRECK, 破船 p'hó chwān.

WREN, 蒙鳩 mung kew. 鵲鸛 teaou leaou, 鵲鸛 tse'au leaou. 鵲鸛 seun seuē. 鵲 k'h'au; the red wren. 刁鵲 t'heau leaou; female wren. 鳩 e.

To WRENCH, 打歪 tà wae. 打斜 tà sēay, 扭 nēw, 彎過來 wan kwó laē. 挑 teaou, 挑 naou, 挑 naou.

To WREST, 撐一撐 ning yih ning; to wrest the sense, 解錯 keaē ts'hó.

To WRESTLE, 打搏鬥 tà (wan kēō, 摔足 sūh tsūh, 的脚 chō kēō, 祇戲 te hé; to wrestle with difficulties, 爭以勝難 tsāng è shing nān.

WRETCH, 窮苦者 keung k'hoē chāy, 狼狽之人 lāng pei che jin.

WRETCHED, 苦極 k'hoē keih, 憂患 yew hwān, 慘 ts'hān; wretched and unsupportable, 困苦難當 kwān k'hoē nān tāng, 荼毒 too tūh; a wretched fate, 苦命 k'hoē ming.

To WRIGGLE. 搖動 yaou tūng, 活軟 hwō juēn, 委蛇 wei e, 蜿蜒 wuen yen, 蟠蟠 fan yuen, 縹 vin; to wriggle with delight. 殿 chin; a wriggling walk, 嫵娜 neaou no.

WRIGHT, 工人 kung jin, 工匠 kung tséang, 匠人 tséang jin.

To WRING, 扭 nēw, 轉燃 chuēn jēn; to wring dry, 扭幹 nēw kan, 釜 lūh; to wring clothes, 扭衣服 nēw e fūh.

WRINKLE, 綹紋 tsow wān;

**皺子** tsow tszè, **皺** tsɿh; the wrinkles in dressed skin, **皺** min.

TO WRINKLE, **皺** tseih; to wrinkle clothes, **捏皺文** nēē tsow wān.

WRINKLED **皺** chā, **酢醅** tsan nan, **預願** kēen yen; a wrinkled face, **皺面** tsow mēen, **雞皮** ke p'hē, **皮皺** p'hē tsow, **犁老** le laou, **皴** tsow, **皴** ne tsow, **願願** kin yen. **願願** yen yen, **皺** keaon: the skin wrinkled. **皺** tsow, **皺** tseun, **皺** tsēō, **皺** tǎ; the wrinkled appearance of an old man, **皺** tsow chā; wrinkled like the back of a torpedo, **鮐背** tae p'ei.

WRIST, **臂節** p'ei tsēē, **手腕** shòw wan, **手肘** shòw chow, **肘** chow, **腕** wan, **臂** wan, **拳** wan, **擊** wan, **挽** wan; the wristband passes round the wrist, **袂可回肘** mè k'hò hwūy chow.

WRIT, of accusation, **告狀** kaou chwáng. **狀子** chwáng tszè, **呈子** ching tszè, **申冤** shin yuen t'hēē; writ, mandate, **命** míng, **命令** míng líng, **勅令** chíh líng; Holy writ, **聖經** shíng king, **聖書** shíng shoo.

TO WRITE, **寫** sēay, **寫字** sēay tszé, **繕寫** shén sēay,

**書** shoo, **落墨** lō p'eth; to write characters, **書字** shoo tszé; to write a letter, **寫書** sēay shoo; to write in a book, **上書** sháng shoo, **記書** ké shoo. **筆之於書** p'eth che yū shoo. **書策** shoo tsɿh; to write with freedom, **淋漓** lin lē mīh; to write a book, **檢書** kēen shoo, **做書** tsó shoo, **制書** ché shoo, **撰述** chuèn shūh; to write essays, **撰制文字** chuèn ché wān tszé, **撰述** chuèn shūh, **論撰** lūn chuèn, **撰錄** chuèn lūh; to write and publish, **銘** míng; to write annals, **編年** pēen nēen; to write with the point of a style, **刺字** tszé tszé; to write from memory, **默書** mīh shoo; to write out, **寫出來** sēay ch'hūh laē, **抄出來** chaou ch'hūh laē; to write out fairly, **正筆** ching p'eth sēay, **繕寫** shén sēay, **抄白** chaon p'ih; to write rapidly, **揮筆** hwuy p'eth, **揮寫** hwuy sēay, **揮毫** hwuy haou; to write much, **筆耕** p'eth k'ing; he wrote on his girdle, **書在紳** shoo tsé shin: to write off-hand, **信筆而寫** sín p'eth ōh sēay; to write by night, **夜間** yá k'een sēay; to write

after a copy. 抄寫 chaou / writing of a serpent, 螭 sēay, 描寫 meáú sēay; yew mew, 蟠婉 fan yuen. Confucius wrote the Chun-tsew, 孔子制作春秋 yuen wàng, 冤曲 yuen k'hèuh, 委曲 we, k'hèuh; wrong, not right. 不是 pūh shé, 非 fei, 匪 fei, 有過 yèw kwó, 有錯 yèw ts'hó, 錯誤 ts'hó woó, 悞 shun, 紕繆 pe mew; not in the least degree wrong, 絲毫不錯 sze haóu pūh ts'hó; to be on the wrong side of a question, 理虧 lè k'wei; not know right from wrong, 不知好歹 pūh che haóu taé; right and wrong turned upside down, 是非顛倒 shé fei' tēen taóu.

WRITTEN, it is, 書曰 shoo yuē; written by one person, 出以一人之筆 ch'hūh è yih jìn che peih; written evidence, 卷 keuen; a written order, 敕書 ch'ih shoo.

WRITER, 書吏 shoo lé, 書辦 shoo pán, 寫字者 sēay tszé chà, 書手 shoo shòw, 當該 táng kae; writer for another, 代寫 taé sēay, 代書 taé shoo, 代筆 taé peih; do. in government offices, 書辦 shoo pán, 書吏 shoo lé, 書役 shoo yih.

WRITING, 手畢 shòw peih, 文字 wán tszé, 書 shoo; the six kinds of writing, 六書 lūh shoo; the two sorts of writing, 兩股文字 lèang koó wán tszé; the art of writing, 書法 shoo fā; writing utensils, 文房四寶 wán fāng szé paòu, 無價寶 woó kēá paòu; a writing table, 文几 wán kē, 簡札 kēn chá; writing good, 大筆 tá peih.

TO WRITHE like a snake, 蹕天蟠 chaou yaou keaou; to writhe about 螻 keuen, 螭 yew mew, 蹕踞 kwei nē;

WRONGFUL, 害人的 haé jin teih, 虧人的 k'wei jin teih.

WROUGHT silk, 繙 sāng; wrought up to a high degree, 憤結 fūn kēé.

WRY, 歪 wae, 斜 sēay, 不正 pūh ching; a wry face, 面目不正 mēén mūh pūh ching, 面不平正 mēén pūh pīng ching. 齟齬 yaou keaou, 肋賦 līh ūh, 預額 yin kēen; a wry mouth, 口不正 k'hòw pūh ching, 口戾 k'hòw lé, 咥 choo, 品 kwa, 哨 tseáou, 噉 hwuy, 窩 wei, 嚙 chuē.

## Y

YACHT, 小舟 seadòu chòw,  
快艇 k'hwaé ch'ing.

YAM, a sort of, 莒 leà,  
蹲鴟 tsun che.

YANG-TSZE-KANG, 洋子  
江 yáng tszè kēang, 大江  
tá kēang, 江漬 kēang tūh.

YARCAND, 葉爾羌 yě  
ùrh kēang.

YARD, measure of three  
feet, 碼 mà, 嗎 mà; a yard  
to which a sail is attached,  
幪 chwang, 樁 tsēang, a  
yard in a house, 天井 t'hiēn  
tāng; court-yard, 院 yuēn;  
timber yard, 木行 mūh  
hāng.

YARN, 棉紗 miēn shā;  
the yarn used in weaving, 布  
經 póok'ing, 機上之繪綿  
kē sháng che tsāng mēn;  
woollen yarn, 紡之羊毛  
fāng che yāng máu.

YARROW, 其草 kē ts'haòu,  
著 she, 蔦藨 woo gow.

To YAWN, 打哈息 tà hō  
seth, 呵欠 hò k'hiēn, 打呵  
tà hò, 打呼 à hō, 張口  
打呵 chang k'hòw tà hò, 抻  
keu, 伸 shin, 伸 heu, 伸  
欽 k'hin; to yawn and stretch,  
欠伸 k'hiēn shin.

YAWN, 打呵聲 tà hò  
shing.

YE, 你們 nè mūn. 你等  
nè tāng, 爾曹 ùrh tsauòu,  
爾輩 ùrh lēn, 刻位 lēē  
weí.

YEA, 是也 shé yāy, 是  
了 shé leāu, 也是 yāy  
shé, 然 jēn, 就是 tséw shé,  
真是 chin shé, 唯 wei, 有  
yèw, 諾 nō; yea, verily, 誠然  
ch'ing jēn, 確然是 k'hō jēn  
shé, 果然是 kò jēn shé;  
當真 táng chin; yea, father,  
寧可 n'ing k'hō, 寧有 n'ing  
yèw.

YEAR, 年 nēen, 歲 sáy; 載  
tsaé, 期年 lā nēen, 祀 sze,  
稔 jin; a solar year, 蓐 kē;  
a full year, 稔 kē; the period  
of a year, 期年 kō nēen; a  
whole year, 周年 chow  
nēen, 期 kē, 辟 tsuy; a year  
of age, 年紀 áēen kē, 年歲  
nēen súy; the great year, or  
1,728 years, 太歲 t'has súy;  
years, 年齒 nēen ch'hō, 齡  
年 ling nēen; to depend on  
one's superiority in years, 任  
齒 jia ch'hō; first year, 元  
祀 yuēn szé; one year, 一  
白 yā pīh; half a year, 半  
年 pwan nēen; a year and a  
half, 年半 nēen pwan; two  
years ago, 二年前 ùrh  
nēen tsēen; once a year, 一

年一次 yih nēn yih tszé ;  
 the year before last, 前年  
 tsēn nēn ; the year before  
 that, 大前年 tá tsēn nēn ;  
 beginning of the year, 年初  
 nēn ts'hoo ; new year, 新年  
 sin nēn ; close of the year,  
 年底 nēn tè, 年下 nēn  
 hēa, 年尾 nēn wei ; a bad  
 year, 凶年 heung nēn, 歲  
 凶 súy heung ; a barren year,  
 荒年 hwang nēn, 歉年  
 k'hēn nēn ; a year of plenty,  
 豐年 fung nēn, 好年  
 haou nēn, 平 ping ; one day  
 appeared like a year, 度日  
 如年 toô jih joô nēn ; not  
 yet 18 years of age, 年未  
 十八 nēn wé shīh pā ;  
 stricken in years, 年邁 nēn  
 maé ; the four seasons of the  
 year, 一年之四季 yih nēn  
 che szé k'hé ; above two years  
 old, 二歲以上 úrh súy à  
 shang, 上二歲 shang úrh  
 súy ; on the throne 70 years,  
 在位七十載 tsáé wéi  
 tséih shīh tsáé ; this year, 今  
 年 kin nēn, 本年 pùn nēn,  
 當年 táng nēn ; leap-year,  
 閏年 jún nēn, 有閏月  
 之年 yēw jún yuě che  
 nēn ; next year, 明年 míng  
 nēn, 來年 là nēn ; a year's  
 mourning, 期服 ká fūh ;  
 last year, 舊年 kéw nēn.

YEARLY, 年年 nēn nēn,  
 每年 mei nēn, 每歲 mei  
 súy.

YEARN, 最慕 tsúy moó,  
 慕向不絕 moó hēang pūh  
 tseuě.

YEAST, 酵 heaóu.

To YELL, 大聲 叫 tá  
 shing keaóu, 厲聲 喊 lá  
 shing hàn, 高聲 啼哭 kaou  
 shing t'hé k'hūh.

YELLOW, 黃 hwang, 靛  
 chen, 靛 tun, 靛 hwang, 靛  
 鞋 tán hwuy ; a yellow colour,  
 黃色 hwang síh, 橫 tan, 蘇  
 chíh, 靛 ch'hung, 幹 kin, 蘇  
 laou, 靛 chòo, 靛 tun, 靛  
 tsēn, 靛 chen, 靛 chen,  
 靛 twan ; yellow as gold, 金  
 黃 kin hwang ; the yellow-  
 river, 黃河 hwang hó, 靛  
 k'hang ; yellow water-lily, 金  
 銀蓮花 kin yin lēn hwa ;  
 a yellow dye, 藍靛 lân téén ;  
 yellow ochre, 雌黃 tszé  
 hwang ; yellow clay, 黃壤  
 hwang jang ; a light yellow-  
 coloured silk, 細 sēang, 細  
 縷 sēang sang ; to become  
 yellow, 發黃 fā hwang ;  
 yellowish colour of the skin,  
 靛 tsóo. 體 tsöö ; reddish  
 yellow, 靛 lēn ; yellow foun-  
 tains, 黃泉 hwang tseuén ;  
 yellow pieces of silk attached  
 to a crown, 靛縷 tow kwang,

黧橫 ch'hung kwàng; light yellow, 黧 tēn, 黧 tēn; dark yellow, 黧 kin.

YELPING, of a dog, 猥 wei, 猥 haou. 猥 han.

YEOMAN, 民夫 min foo, 一夫 yth foo, 匹夫 p'heih foo, 甫 pò; yeoman of the guard, 衛士 wei szé.

YES, 是 shé, 是也 shé yà, 然 jèn, 唯 wei, 俞 yù. 諾 nǒ, 欸 gae, 唉 gae, 吟 e, 喏 jay, 誓 jay; yes! yes! 爾爾 ùrh ùrh; yes, indeed, 果然 kò jèn; is it so or not? 問有否曰然 wǎn yèw fow, yuě jèn.

YESTERDAY, 昨日 tsǎ jth, 昨天 tsǎ t'héen, 曩昔 nāng seih, 曩昔 chòw seih; the day before yesterday, 前日 tsēen jth; the day before that, 大前日 tá tsēen jth.

YET, 尙 sháng, 尙且 sháng tsēay, 仍然 jing jèn, 倒 taò, 由 yêw, 至底 ché tè; it may yet do. 猶可 yêw k'hò; not yet, 未 wé, 未曾 wé tsāng.

YEW tree, 白蜀葵 pih shüh kwei, 扁柏 p'heén pih, 粗榧 ts'hoo fei; the Chinese yew tree, 羅漢松 lô hán sūng.

TO YIELD. 服 fūh, 降服 kéang fūh, 投伏 tów fūh, 投

降 tów kéang, 從 tsūng, 隨 sūy, 退讓 t'húy jáng, 遵 tsun, 揖 yth, 端 chuen; to yield to circumstances, 屈讓 k'heuh; to yield the path, 讓路 jáng loó; to yield a landmark, 讓呷 jáng pwán; to yield a place. 讓位 jáng wei.

YIELDING, 柔順 jów shún, 輒 juén, 軟 juén, 謙退 kēen t'húy, 禮讓 lè jáng. 馴良 seun lēang, 協 hē, 娶 leuen, 倭 wei, 頹然 t'huy jèn, 婉嫵 yuen e, 嫵婉 yen yuen, 猗儺 o no, 娑 yuen, 揉 jów, 揉順 jów shún, 讓 k'ēen; yielding and accommodating. 宛轉 yuen chuén, 異 sun; the people respectful and yielding, 下民祇協 héa mín kē hē.

YOKE, 輓 gth, 銜輓 hāng gth, 輓 hwān, 鞵 keu, 輓 yuen, 輓 è; the yoke of a carriage, 轎 kth; a yoke of oxen, 轡 yen; to put a yoke on one, 加之以輓 kēa che è gth.

TO YOKE in, 格 kēa.

YOLK of an egg, 蛋黃 tán hwāng. 卵中黃 lwān chung hwāng, 鰾 hwang.

YONDER, 彼 pè; yonder shore, 彼岸 pè gnán; yonder place, 彼處 pè ch'boó, 彼所 pè sò.

YORE, 古 kò, 古時 kò



shé. 先時 sên shé. 昔 scih.  
 You. 你 nê. 你們 nê mún,  
 汝 jò. 爾 ùrh. 爾等 ùrh.  
 táng. 爾曹 ùrh tsáu. 而  
 òrh 乃 nâc. 戎 iông. 若 jô.  
 you and I 彼此 pè tsè:  
 you, Sir! 尊駕 tsun kâ, 足  
 下 tsüeh hâ: you, addressed  
 to a teacher. 先生 sên sâng:  
 you, addressed to an equal, 兄  
 弟 heung tî: do. complimentary  
 老兄 làu heung. 仁兄 jin  
 heung. 兄台 heung tái, 相  
 公 sâng kung. 尊駕 tsun  
 kâ. 兄長 heung châng: you,  
 addressed to a female, 亞姐  
 à tsây: do. elderly, 亞媽  
 à mà, 太太 t'hai t'hai: do.  
 the mistress of a house, 老太  
 太 làu t'hai t'hai; you, ad-  
 dressed to a superior. 老爺  
 làu yâ, 太老爺 t'hai làu  
 yâ, 老先生 làu sên  
 sâng. 大老先生 tá làu  
 sên sâng. 老夫子 làu  
 foo tszè, 大人 tá jin. 老大  
 人 làu tá jin: you, addressed  
 to the Emperor 萬歲爺  
 wán súi yâ. 皇上 hwâng  
 sháng, 聖主 shíng chò, 陛  
 下 pè hâ; you, addressed to  
 a philosopher, 子 tszè, 夫子  
 foo tszè; you, in complimen-  
 tary and flower address, 白  
 範 taé fán, 光範 kwang fán,  
 顏範 yên fán.

Yocxé. 後生 hów sâng  
 年輕的 nêen k'hing tsí.  
 後生的 hów sâng tsí. 少  
 年 shaou nêen, 少年人的  
 shaou nêen jin. 年少的  
 nêen shaou tsí. 幼年的  
 yéw nêen tsí. 年富 nêen  
 foo. 妙年 meau nêen, 幼  
 幼 yéw, 少嫩 shaou nan, 育  
 幼 yüh y-w. 幼遲 y-w chí.  
 天 yaou. 么 yaou. 稚  
 稚 che. 冲 chùng, 李 k'bé,  
 仆 kwang: a young lad. 冲  
 童 chùng táng; a young per-  
 son, 後生 hów sâng, 年輕  
 之人 nêen k'hing che jin,  
 冲人 chùng jin. 年少的  
 nêen shaou tsí, 年紀幼  
 幼 nêen kà yéw shaou; young  
 people. 子弟 tszè té; a young  
 man, 童 táng. 豎 shoó. 甫  
 foò: a young man about 30,  
 弱冠 jò kwán; young gen-  
 tleman, 少爺 shaou yâ:  
 our young master. 家公子  
 kâ kung tszè, 鞠 keuh; a  
 young woman, 童女 tung  
 nyù, 嫿嫿 ying ming; a  
 young lady. 小姐 seáu  
 tsây, 姑娘 koo nêang. 處  
 女 ch'hoé nyù, 青年女  
 tsing nêen nyù; young and  
 wild, 釋且狂 ché tsây  
 kwang: when I was young,  
 予少時 yü shaou shé; the  
 young of a bird, 雛 taow; to

be. with young, 有胎 yèw t'hae, 懷胎 hwaâ t'hae, 姪 jin ; young and handsome, 瑣尾 sb wei ; young and feeble, 扶助 foh tsaoó ; young and tender, 幼穉 yéw ché, 稚 che, 種 chung ; young plants, 禾 jôw ; young paddy, 禾苗 hô meaóu ; do, wheat, 麥苗 mih meaóu ; young timber, 季材 k'hé tsâé ; young grain, 禾 yéw hò, 穉 ché ; a young cow, 童牛 tûng nêw ; a young sheep without horns, 童羖 tâng koo ; young hyson, 雨前茶 yû tsâu ch'â ; the young and ignorant, 蒙者 mûng chày ; an elegant young woman, 少艾 shaòu gaé ; young and strong, 年富力強 nêan foh lèih kâang ; young ginger, 茱薑 tszek kâang.

YOUNGER branches of a family, 子 tszè, 別子 pã tszè, 交 che ; a younger brother, 弟 té ; on going out, act the part of a younger brother, 出則弟 ch'hüh tsih té ; the younger son, 稚子 che tszè ; younger sister, 娣 té ; younger brother's wife, 娣婦 té foh.

YOUNGEST, 少子 shaòu tsâé ; the youngest brother 季弟 k'hé té.

YOUR, 你們的 nè mûn

teih, 你的 nè teih ; your majesty, 陛下 pé hêá ; your father, 尊翁 tsun ung, 尊大人 tsun tá jin, 尊君 tsun keun, 令尊 líng tsun, 尊嚴 tsun yân ; your mother, 令堂 líng tâng, 令慈 líng tszè ; your uncle, 令叔 líng shüh ; your brother, 令兄 líng heung ; your sister, 令姐 líng tsây ; your wife, 令正 líng ching, 令正夫人 líng ching foo jin, 尊夫人 tsun foo jin, 尊闈 tsun kwân ; your concubine, 令寵 líng chung ; your son, 令郎 líng lãng, 良君 lêang keun ; your daughter, 千金 ts'hên kin, 令愛 líng gnaé ; to a prime minister, your excellency ! 閣下 kô hêá ; your honour, to an equal, 足下 tsüh hêá ; your country, 貴國 kweí kwô, 盛邦 shing pang ; your surname, 貴姓 kweí síng, 高姓 kau síng ; your countenance, 貴相 kweí sêang ; your friend, 貴友 kweí yéw ; your house of business, 實行 paòu hâng ; your humble servant, 愚 yû ; your age, 貴庚 kweí kâng, 高壽 kau shòw ; your letter, 尊函 tsun hân, 瑤函 yaou hân ; your complaint, 尊恙 tsun yáng, 貴恙 kweí









